"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today and tomorrow; slight temperature change; south wind.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,098. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIES BEND FOE'S SALIENT ON BOTH SIDES; AMERICANS GAIN 2½ MILES, TAKE TWO TOWNS; FRENCH PUSH TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF FERE

HEARST'S SUPPORT IS REJECTED BY ALL CANDIDATES

Whitman's Manager Says the Editor Cannot Locate in Governor's Camp.

ALARMED BY BRISBANE VISIT

Smith Prepared for Attack, While Lewis's and Osborn's Doors Are Locked.

DEMOCRATS GET TOGETHER

All Factions, Including Tammany's Foes, Assure the Aldermanic President of Their Support.

The support of William R. Hearst in the Gubernatorial campaign this year is not wanted by any of the candidates now in the race. That was made very plain yesterday by the campaign managers of Governor Charles S. Whitman, by friends of Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic designee; by the managers of the Merton E. Lewis campaign, and by William Church Osborn, who is seeking the Democratic nomination on an anti-Hearst platform. In the opinion of the campaign managers of both parties, the worst thing that could happen to their particular candidate would be to have the Hearst indorsement.

From the time it became evident at the Democratic unofficial convention at Saratoga that Hearst was not going to be the selection of the party, there have been indications that he would throw his support to Governor Whitman. On Tuesday Arthur Brisbane, Hearst's chief editorial writer, had a conference with the Governor at the Hotel St. Regis. Yesterday The Evening Journal contained an editorial attacking Merton E. Lewis and stating that Governor Whitman would be nominated in the Republican primaries "by an enlightening majority." As soon as the Whitman campaign managers saw it they were in a panic. Although Governor Whitman was not in the city and could not be consulted, W. W. Cocks, in charge of the Governor's campaign, immediately issued this statement:

If Hearst is looking for comfort in the Whitman camp, he will be sorely disappointed. He is evidently trying to relieve his own embarrassment by pretending to be either for Governor Whitman or against Mr. Lewis. Apparently he thinks that if he could do this he could switch the spotlight to some one besides himself. Mr. Hearst was repudiated by his own party at the Saratoga convention. We will not stand for any Hearst support, and you cannot make this statement too emphatic.

The Whitman managers expect that the Governor will issue a statement on his own account, also repudiating the Hearst support. Over in the Lewis camp there was unfeigned joy at the thought that Hearst might get behind the Whitman candidacy. The attack upon their candidate by Hearst's paper was looked upon as an unexpected boost. Theodore Douglas Robinson, manager of the Lewis campaign, said when he read the article:

"This is the best piece of political news for the Lewis camp that we have had since we opened headquarters."

Think Hearst Will Not Run.

While Alfred E. Smith would not discuss the report that Hearst would contest his nomination in the primaries except to say that he was prepared to meet the editor and felt sure he could take care of himself, his friends declared that for Smith to have Hearst attack him would be the best political capital any candidate could have. Mr. Smith's friends believe, however, that Hearst will not be a candidate. The decisive defeat he sustained at Saratoga, as well as the attack made on him by Samuel Seabury, has effectually eliminated him as a potent political factor, they declared.

It was announced yesterday that Hearst will leave for the Pacific Coast on Saturday to remain for several months. This was taken to mean that he had decided to withdraw from the contest and take no part in the election. It is not expected that Hearst will make an announcement of his plans, however, but will leave the contending parties in doubt as to his intentions until the last minute. As Aug. 6 is the last day for candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination to file petitions, the question of Hearst's running will be settled by that time. Should he not file a petition, it was said yesterday that William Church Osborn would withdraw, leaving the Democratic field entirely to Smith. Mr. Osborn entered the fight primarily to keep Hearst from getting the nomination, and when

Continued on Page Six.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St. — Advt.

More Than 300,000 Americans Land This Month, London Says

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The July figures for the disembarkation of American soldiers in France will again break the record.

The guessing here puts the figure well above 300,000.

NEW CUT IN SUGAR RATION AFTER AUG. 1

Householders Urged to Limit Consumption to Two Pounds for Each Person a Month.

MUST SUPPLY OUR ALLIES

Disappointment in Crop and Loss by U-Boat Sinkings Make Economy Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The sugar ration in the households from Aug. 1 to Jan. 1 will be cut to two pounds a person a month by the United States Food Administration in order to assure a sufficient supply for our allies. England is now on the same basis; France allows a maximum of one pound and a half, and the Italian ration has been reduced to about one pound.

The new American ration will cut one pound a person each month from the household schedule, and the people are asked to accept it voluntarily. The two-pound limit will include all sugar used on the table and in cooking. Orders also are to be issued governing public eating places, and limiting the use of sugar to two pounds for every ninety meals served.

"The Food Administration," a statement issued tonight read, "is confident that the American public will heartily agree to reduce the household use of sugar here to a level more nearly equal to the present restrictions among the peoples of the Allies, provided our people clearly comprehend that sugar, which with us is often used in great measure as a luxury, has become an essential element for the success of the war among the nations of Europe.

"Upon our action here depends the possibility of maintaining the ration to our own fighting men and those of the Allies, as well as of avoiding a still further reduction of the allotments to the civil populations of the nations fighting Germany, which are already down to a point far under their normal needs.

"Furthermore unless there is strict and consistent economy in the United States, the supplies for Belgium and those required by the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, and similar organizations working for the welfare and comfort of our soldiers in Europe cannot be maintained.

"The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the allied world is as follows: The sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories, and bakeries, are at low ebb; the production from the American beet and Louisiana cane crops has been disappointing; the yield in Porto Rico has likewise been smaller than anticipated, and the inability of the United States and the Allies to secure sugar from Java and other distant sources on account of the imperative call for ships for the movement of troops and their supplies has materially reduced the supply from such quarters.

"Added to this already difficult situation, the quantity needed by the army and navy greatly exceeds earlier estimates. We must send a large amount to France and Italy to take the place of the great volume lost through the German and Austrian invasions, during which much beet land was overrun and many factories destroyed; we have to supply certain quantities to neutral nations under agreements, and, finally, over 50,000,000 pounds were lost recently through submarine sinkings off our Atlantic Coast.

"The industries using sugar have been reduced in their consumption of sugar, most of them having their supplies cut in half and some receiving none at all. The situation is so serious that every possible means of conservation should be observed. Household canning without sugar should be done wherever possible, and where sugar is used it should be only to the extent necessary to secure the maximum of preserving with the minimum use of sugar at this time. With prospects of increased supplies after Nov. 1, and still more after Jan. 1, sugar may then be added with more freedom.

"In order to make sure that the distribution of sugar in the United States shall be equitable, the Food Administration has worked out a scheme of allocation to the States based on population and taking into account the needs of sugar-using industries in the States. Within each State the details of distribution will be left to the Federal Food Administrators."

TAX BILL FRAMERS REJECT BIG LEVY ON WAR PROFITS

House Committee Decides That $290,000,000 More Is About All Business Can Stand.

MUST SEEK OTHER SOURCES

Members Tentatively Agree on Exemption of $2,000 Plus 10% on Invested Capital.

YIELD OF $1,690,000,000

Propose Scale Beginning at 30 Per Cent. and Running Up to 80 on Income Over 25 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Ways and Means Committee accepted tentatively today a new excess profit tax, slightly higher in its rates than the present tax, but approaching in no way the radical English war profit taxation system.

Proposals to place a tax of 80 per cent. on war profits were rejected by majority sentiment which apparently is agreed that business cannot successfully stand an excessive tax and continue maximum production demanded for war purposes. The excess profit rates, favored generally in committee today, would raise only $290,000,000 more than the present impost.

In reaching an apparent agreement on a conservative excess profit tax, an agreement which may be modified finally by doubling the rates now tentatively favored, the committee, according to one of its leading members, reached these conclusions:

That the tentative agreements on corporation and private income taxes and excess profit taxes will raise about $4,340,000,000, instead of $6,000,000,000, as apportioned by the Treasury officials to be raised from these sources.

That the Revenue bill may not raise the $8,000,000,000 planned by the Treasury officials.

If this amount is to be raised by taxation in the bill now being written the excess profit and income taxes must be increased fully 75 per cent. over the tentative schedules agreed to by the committee.

After the committee concluded its session today, devoted entirely to the excess profit section of the bill, Chairman Kitchin announced that the committee had tentatively agreed upon a specific exemption of $2,000 plus 10 per cent. on invested capital.

These four plans of levying the excess profits were thoroughly discussed, Mr. Kitchin said, with majority sentiment seemingly favoring the third:

(1) Eighty per cent. on all net income in excess of exemption of 10 per cent., (it was estimated by the statistician that this rate would yield $2,400,000,000.)

(2) Forty per cent. on all net income in excess of exemption of 10 per cent. and not in excess of 20 per cent.; 80 per cent. on all net income in excess of 20 per cent. (This would yield $1,750,000,000.)

(3) Thirty per cent. on all net income in excess of exemption of 10 per cent, and not in excess of 20 per cent.; 50 per cent. on net income in excess of 20 per cent. and not in excess of 25 per cent.; 80 per cent. on net income in excess of 25 per cent. (This would yield $1,690,000,000.)

(4) Sixty to 80 per cent. on the difference between the average percentum of profits for the best four of the six years (to be selected by the corporation) 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916, and the profits for the taxable year with 10 per cent. deduction on the capital put in since 1916.

The four proposals were given out by Mr. Kitchin as having been discussed thoroughly by the committee. He said that it must not be understood that the committee had agreed upon any rate, but that majority sentiment seemed to favor the third plan.

It will be seen that the third plan is estimated to yield the smallest amount to the Government, $1,690,000,000, which is not much in excess of the returns to the Government under this tax in the present bill. The returns at present to the Government amount to about $1,400,000,000.

As the committee proceeds to frame the bill, having tentatively disposed of three of the biggest revenue producers, it is becoming very plain that it is not the intention of the Ways and Means Committee to injure business or reach the limit of taxation in the present bill. Thus far it is estimated that the taxes as tentatively fixed on individual and corporation incomes, and upon excess profits, will not yield more than $4,840,000,000, while the Treasury

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French People Ready to Accept Any Principle Wilson Offers

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—James Kerney, Director of the American Committee on Public Information in Paris, has told the French League of the Rights of Man that "the ultimate object of President Wilson's policy is the foundation of a society of nations," and "such a society is the goal and ideal which the President had set up for himself. He is convinced that there should be a universal association of nations which should be a guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence," and that the United States is willing to be a partner in such an association.

Albert Thomas, who was present at the conference, told Mr. Kerney that the people of France were ready to accept any principles President Wilson offered.

CZECHS THREATEN TO WRECK AUSTRIA

Bitter Speeches in Reichsrath When Attempt Was Made to Impeach Seidler.

RULE OF GERMANS FLAYED

Empire Denounced as a "State Without Patriotism" on the Verge of a Fall.

By GEORGE RENWICK.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.—A remarkable message from Vienna in the Berlin press shows that ex-Premier von Seidler was sent into retirement with a storm of curses against the tyrannical rule he represented and against Germanism in Austria ringing loudly in his ears. The Austrian lower house has heard many passionate and noteworthy utterances from representatives of the country's oppressed nationalities, but never, perhaps, speeches of such unbridled rage as those which on Tuesday marked the last onslaught upon von Seidler's rule.

The Czechs put forward a motion for an indictment of the Premier and Count von Toggenburg, Minister of the Interior, with reference to the policy of the partition of Bohemia. In cascades of wrathful oratory Dr. Stransky, on behalf of the Czechs, impeached the Germanic oppression which is at the bottom of all Austria's sufferings and wrongs.

"We are determined to show foreign countries," he declared, "how intolerable the foreign German dominion over the Austrian nationalities has become and how Austria is misruled by illegal enactments. We impeach this Premier as a typical representative of that Germanized Austria, the existence of which means the prolongation of the war.

"One of the greatest hindrances in the way of peace is the oppression of small nationalities. Not only has President Wilson put that clearly in the foreground in his peace utterances, but Burian has also recognized it by pointing to the necessity of Austria reforming herself.

Sees Move to Partition Austria.

"Instead of endeavoring to reconcile the various races, von Seidler proclaimed the German policy and seeks to crown fifty years of German terrorism by throwing those nationalities as chained slaves to the vengeance of the German Moloch. The Germans indeed are beginning to perceive that their hegemony is approaching its close and they wish to set seal on their brigandage by the foundation of the German Province of Bohemia, and the partition of that country is to be the first step toward that end.

"This shows that even the Germans have ceased to believe in the continuance of German Austria. Therefore, they prepare for the partition of Austria. As they will not agree to the only solution —a free federation of the various races —they are preparing a political orientation toward the Hohenzollerns. That does not matter to us, but the Germans must not take anything which does not belong to them and the splitting up of Bohemia would be such a theft."

Then came a number of passionate and bitter outbursts.

"Austria," he shouted, "can only exist as long as her people will it. Every Government must, therefore, so work that the various nationalities will see their way clearly, but von Seidler set up Gessler's hat.

"We declare that we shall to all eternity hate and struggle against that Austria afflicted with 'the German backbone,' and if God wills it we shall smash her to pieces. Austria is simply a century old crime against the freedom of humanity.

Calls Czechs to Resist.

"It is the greatest national duty of the Czech people to damage that Austria wherever and whenever possible. Our fidelity to our people and to the Bo-

Continued on Page Three.

OUR MEN IN STIFF BATTLES

Capture of Epieds a Test of Fighting Quality Under Hardest Conditions.

CHARGE OF AUTO CAVALRY

Little Cars, Carrying Machine Guns, Dash Through Strongly Fortified Road Position.

FOE'S DEFENSE IS STUBBORN

Greatest Effort Expected to Hold Fere-en-Tardenois, Now Menaced on Two Sides.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 25.—By a series of connected local actions the American troops succeeded today in pushing forward their line, running through the region of the Forest of Fère and the Forest of Riz. Our men gained as much as four kilometers [2½ miles] at some points.

In their advance they captured two towns, the names of which cannot be mentioned until after the French communiqué records them. In one of these towns the Germans had placed machine gun positions in and about a large church.

Our troops also took possession of a strong position on a large farm in the midst of the Forest of Fère.

French-American troops to their right in the Forest of Riz also made good progress today.

The French in the region below Oulchy-le-Château and the Americans to the south are slowly crushing in the defenses of Fère-en-Tardenois, from which the Americans are now distant only about eight kilometers, (five miles.) The Germans are withdrawing their war material from the town, where several fires are burning now.

The Germans are expected to make a strong effort to hold Fère-en-Tardenois. Seven highways converge there, and the town has been used by the Germans as a supply depot. The town is now well within the range of our guns, and several fires were observed there last night.

Meanwhile, the allied troops are keeping up the pressure south of Rheims, threatening Fismes and also south of Soissons.

Of the last two days' fighting it may be said that our progress has steadily continued. It continues against violent artillery fire and bitter infantry assaults of the enemy, on which the German communiqué lays much stress.

This resistance was materially weakened on the southern side of the salient yesterday. Progress more favorable than on the day before was registered by the allied armies all along the salient.

It was the lot of the Americans to drive the Germans back in the region lying north of Château-Thierry. Of the fighting here the French communiqué last night said: "Fierce combats were fought in the sector of Epieds and Trugny." Those combats, bloody and severe, were fought by Americans against whose indomitable energy the Germans fell back yesterday afternoon, giving us an average advance of three kilometers, While the actual advance was not marked by such bitter fighting, it was the fierce combats up to yesterday morning which resulted in the advance and which the correspondents are now permitted to discuss.

Fierce Battle for Epieds.

The fight for Epieds was one of the most severe and costly in which the Americans have engaged. North of Epieds is a wooded hill, and to the west similar hills at the lower end of the Bois de Chatelet, and to the east other hills up to the northern end of the Bois de Trugny. Epieds is reached by a valley from the south through which runs the main road. On Tuesday afternoon the American infantry went up the ravine by the side of the road into the village. They were swept by fire from more than a hundred machine guns the Germans had placed on the hills about the village. We got into the village. Soon the Germans got the range and began heavily shelling Epieds and we withdrew to the hills, the Germans taking possession of the village under the protection of artillery fire and bringing in more machine guns.

Yesterday morning we again faced the task of retaking Epieds. In the meanwhile our troops had taken possession of most of the Bois de Trugny, and the French and Americans had taken all of Bois de Chatelet. While a small force stayed in front, drawing the fire of the Germans from the village and hills, our troops moved against the machine gunners from the rear. The troops in front of the village and on both sides attacked together, forcing the Germans to evacuate quickly.

Trugny, a small village, was the scene of more bloody fighting between the Germans and Americans, the result of which was shown by the fact that the woods this morning were clear of boches.

In nature Bois de Trugny is much like Bois de Belleau, a rocky formation forming excellent nests for German machine guns. After hot fighting we held Trugny and started north through the woods. This was one of the nastiest jobs the soldiers ever undertook. We sent attack after attack against those woods on Tuesday, and the success of the Germans in holding their line north of those woods was responsible largely for the delay in our advance on Tuesday. Yesterday fresh troops drove the Germans from their stronghold and more than three kilometers back. The advance was not difficult after their hold on the ridge north of the woods was broken. Later in the day Courpoil was taken by us, as well as Brecy, to the north, and the line pushed ahead.

This morning our troops were pushing ahead less than seven miles from Fère-en-Tardenois. We are now fighting on the line of hills where the Germans expected to stop the allied advance, making necessary an alteration in their plans. The allied drive cannot be stopped on this line. North of Jaulgonne the Germans are holding on but the salient is getting narrower all the time and our advance through the Forest de Riz imperils their position there.

In the operations in this section the Americans are being assisted by French cavalry, who are doing yeoman work as scouts. This work is very valuable because of the boche tactics of retreating in pockets, leaving machine gun nests on both sides to form traps for our men. Their success in this method is growing less, as we are taking successful means to meet it.

Won Only by Valiant Effort.

Our successes are being hard won. Our advances are purchased by valiant effort.

But surely the Americans and French are biting off the lower end of the German salient and moving irresistibly toward Fère-en-Tardenois, the capture of which, with Fismes less than twelve kilometers away from the British troops, will imperil two centres of the German military operation in the salient south of the Aisne.

An idea of how the American troops are methodically doing their big task is shown by the fact that since they started on the morning of July 18 some of our forces have moved forward sixteen kilometers. Our movement of guns and material to correspond with the constantly shifting new line is a tribute to the military scholarship of our men and officers.

The advance yesterday, following the bitter fighting of the day before, means much more than a map could show. After the Huns' hurried withdrawal from Château-Thierry and the region just north of it, our aviators reported late on Monday that German troops were being moved into the area in front of the Americans. Our troops met these troops on Tuesday in battles that see-sawed all day like that at Epieds. Yesterday we reaped the results.

Ford's "Cavalry" in Action.

Nothing more typically American could be imagined than the way in which we took a position yesterday afternoon north of Epieds. The Germans had intrenched along a roadway with a large number of machine guns. The terrain on both sides of the road was most difficult and seemed to mean certain death to infantrymen advancing up the road. Soon up that road came ten automobiles of a well-known American minor make. On each were one or two machine guns. Half a mile from the beginning of the German nests they got into action and went up the road at top speed spurting streams of bullets on either side. The Germans stood until the cars were almost upon them and seeing little chance of "Kamerading" to the cavalcade beat a retreat. The cars, returning, met the infantrymen going up to occupy the position they had cleared and to move on.

The operation was completely successful, only two of the cars failing to come back.

The American General at once christened the outfit "Ford's Cavalry." Stories of this exploit gave rise to an erroneous report that American cavalry had been used in action.

So far, the allied drive goes well.

Continued on Page Two.

"NATURE'S FAN.—Have you noticed the striking resemblance—" See top of page 20. —Advt.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

French

PARIS, July 25.

Night Report — On the Ourcq front the fighting today met with the same success as on preceding days.

North of the river we occupy Oulchy-la-Ville.

South of the river Franco-American troops made an advance which reached three kilometers at certain points, despite stern resistance, notably in the region of Dormans.

Southeast of Armentières we occupy Hill 141, and have crossed the Nanteuil stream.

Further to the south we captured the village of Coincy and the greater part of Tournelle Wood. We extended our progress in the Forest of Fère as far as the general line of Beuvardes-le-Charmel.

Our advance continued under favorable conditions in the Ris Forest and north of Dormans.

Southwest of Rheims the enemy continued his violent attacks against our positions between Vrigny and St. Euphraise, and succeeded in gaining a foothold on Hill 240. Our troops soon recorquered this height, taking about 100 prisoners.

Aviation—On July 24 Franco-British airmen brought down nine German machines and set fire to three captive balloons. Our bombing machines carried out numerous expeditions behind the battle zone.

The station and depots at Amifontaine, the stations and railroads at Bazoches, Courlandon, Fismes, and Cugnicourt were copiously bombed. A total of thirty tons of projectiles was used with good results.

Fires and heavy explosions were observed at Courlandon and Fismes.

Day Report—South of Montdidier a surprise attack allowed the French to capture thirty prisoners.

On the north bank of the Marne, in the region of Dormans, the Germans during the night launched strong counterattacks. The enemy succeeded in occupying momentarily the little wood 1,500 meters north of Treloup and the village of Chassins, but, returning to the aggressive, our troops retook these two points a short time late.

In the region of the Ourcq and west of Rheims there were violent artillery actions.

There is nothing further to report.

German

BERLIN, July 25, (via London.)

Night Report—There have been vigorous local actions between Soissons and Rheims.

Day Report — Between Bucquoy and Hebuterne the enemy attacked in the evening under strong artillery protection; he was repulsed. Similarly, thrusts broke down which the enemy launched west of Albert and from Mailly.

On the battlefront between Soissons and Rheims the fighting died down yesterday. There were minor infantry engagements.

In front of our positions south of the Ourcq and southwest of Rheims the enemy launched violent partial attacks, which were beaten back by our counterthrusts.

In the Vosges Bavarian Landwehr troops brought back prisoners as a result of a raid skillfully carried out.

STRONG THRUST BY FRENCH

Lines Are Pushed Forward Directly at Fere, Now Under Our Crossfire.

BRITISH DRIVE FROM EAST

Reach Gneux and Mary, Narrowing the Mouth of the Salient to 21 Miles.

AMERICANS FORGE AHEAD

Advance on Wide Front North of Marne, Although Enemy Fights Hard at Times.

LONDON, July 25.—French and American troops on the west and French and British forces on the east have again driven in the sides of the Marne salient which the Germans have been trying to hold.

The mouth of the salient [measured west from Méry Premecy, southwest of Soissons] is now only twenty-one miles wide, and the whole district between the two sides is under the range of the allied guns.

The German military nerve centre at Fère-en-Tardenois, which, as the junction of several important roads, has been the most important distributing point of the Germans, is now under crossfire from French and American artillery, and must be well-nigh untenable. In fact, no place on the salient pocket is a comfortable position with the allied artillery sweeping back and forth, while balloons and airplanes direct their fire.

Thrust Toward Fere.

The most extensive gain of the day was made below the Ourcq River. Here the French-American forces swung forward as if pivoted on the Ourcq, where heavy German resistance still prevents much progress.

In this advance the allied troops took Hill 141, southeast of Armentières, (half a mile from the river,) and the village of Coincy, (about a mile further south,) and by a thrust in a northeasterly direction occupied most of Tournelle Wood, (directly east of Coincy and only three miles from Fère-en-Tardenois.)

Further to the south the French-American troops pushed forward in the Forest of Fère to the general line of Beuvardes-le-Charmel and also made progress in the Forest of Ris and north of Dormans, (on the Marne, nine miles east of Château-Thierry.)

Won 40 Square Miles.

As the result of these operations the Allies have acquired almost a straight line, running southeast from Armentières to Vincelles, on the Marne, and have taken about forty square miles of territory from the enemy. Along this Armentiéres-Vincelles line the Germans have been compelled to give up all the little angles and corners which they had been holding as observation posts or strong points.

The progress in this area was not made without resistance. Early in the day the enemy in local actions apparently attempted to delay the advance of the allied troops, but did not meet with much success, although the fighting was violent at some points.

All along this flank of the salient the German artillery fire is much lighter than it has been, and the guns appear to be firing from greater distances behind the lines, as if being pulled back to places of safety.

North of the Ourcq, the French troops completely occupied Oulchy-la-Ville, [one mile northwest of the important village of Oulchy-le-Château]. During last night they also pushed well forward along the south bank of the River Ourcq, but this morning they found that they were

in an isolated position and were compelled to fall back.

British Again Push Forward.

On the eastern side of the salient also the day brought important gains. British and French troops have advanced to Bueux and Mery-Premecy, in the sector just west of Rheims, according to information this afternoon from the battlefront.

This is an advance of about two miles toward Fismes, (about midway between Rheims and Soissons and 10½ miles from Mery-Premecy,) and narrows the mouth of the salient by that much.

Reports of a great advance in the direction of Fismes were published early today in The Pall Mall Gazette. It was also reported at that time that French forces had advanced on another part of the salient and that the armies of the German Crown Prince had been placed in a position out of which extrication seemed impossible.

Nine divisions of reserves from the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and a division from the eastern end of the line have been rushed to the aid of the Crown Prince, says Reuter's correspondent with the American troops in France, who adds that the Germans may well hesitate to push more troops into the already crowded salient, seeing the difficulty they have of feeding those already there.

German resistance on the southern sectors of the salient has been reduced, it is added, and the enemy is concentrating efforts on keeping open the northern outlets of the salient.

East of Rheims a Polish contingent attached to the French Army has carried out a successful enterprise and captured 213 prisoners.

Hard Fighting Along the Salient.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 25, (Associated Press.)—The Germans desperately counterattacked all around the semi-circle of the Marne salient today, but met powerful resistance from the French, Americans, and British.

There were a few fluctuations in the line, but the Allies held well, responding in the most vigorous manner to every attempt of the enemy to advance. Fresh troops were thrown in by the Allies to meet the enemy's blow.

On both wings of the salient the artillery duel was of a most violent character, as the Germans had concentrated most of their guns on their flanks.

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 25, (via Ottawa.)—French troops are now within three miles of Fère-en-Tardenois, the centre of German communications in this region. The town is being heavily shelled and is bombed by allied air squadrons.

The position of the enemy in the whole salient may be said to have become untenable.

BATTLE HAS BECOME BIGGEST OF THE WAR

Seventy German Divisions in It—Shock Troops' Losses Huge—Allies Take 500 Guns.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 25, (Associated Press.)—Up to the present time seventy German divisions have been identified in the present fighting zone, and the battle, therefore, may be regarded as the greatest since the beginning of the war.

The prisoners number over 25,000, and more than 500 cannon and thousands of machine guns have been captured.

Of the prisoners, 14 per cent. belong to the 1919 class, showing that nearly all these boys already have been incorporated in fighting units. If all have been utilized, they would form 17 to 18 per cent. of the German strength.

Information received proves that the 1920 class, which it was intended to incorporate in the army of October, has been ordered into the units in September. Most of those of this class are not 18 years old.

LONDON, July 25.—The morale in the German ranks appears to have suffered seriously from the setbacks, and this condition is accentuated by the knowledge that the enormous losses of the last fortnight have fallen on the flower of the German armies, namely, their storm troops, which have been combed out from all fronts and are irreplaceable.

PARIS, July 25.—Many German prisoners say that their plans have been betrayed. Otherwise, they assert, their defeat is inexplicable, as everything had been so carefully planned for a German advance, which was to wedge itself between the French forces lying before Paris and those holding the eastern frontier, to enable the Germans to turn in whatever way they might decide and smash each force in turn.

SAYS FOCH IS NOW MASTER.

Holding British for a Purpose, a Correspondent Suggests.

PARIS, July 25.—The Journal's correspondent at the front telegraphs today:

"Foch is master of the situation, and if the British troops are not attacking now, in order to relieve the pressure on the French, it is in accordance with the Commander in Chief's orders.

"The last has not yet been heard of the German reserves and the possibilities along the Flanders coast. The three years I have passed among our Allies enable me to know how they are straining at the leash, awaiting the order to advance.

"Let us be patient. A great time is in store for the armies of the British Empire."

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefronts

OUR MEN IN STIFF BATTLES

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

That is the best way to express the situation. The American people must not expect too much of the present effort. Our advances are being made against heavy opposition, and the advance made yesterday was much more significant than a greater advance in surprise attacks. It was a test of strength, the ultimate result of which should not be the subject of unconservative speculation.

Perhaps along with the smaller efforts by allied troops now being made at other places, it means the turning point in the war by which the Germans will be henceforth on the defensive entirely.

Perhaps it may not achieve this much. The present drive will not of itself win the war. It may help a lot. As for its exact results, one must needs wait and see.

GERMAN DEFENSE IS STIFFENED

Signs of a Purpose to Hold Salient, Perhaps to Save the Army's Morale.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 25.—In my dispatch yesterday I put forward the opinion that the German resistance in the salient continued desperate and that Hindenburg preferred to utilize his reserves here rather than attempt a diversion at another point, a possibility which many regard as probable and which is still to be reckoned with. Information gathered in a later visit to the scene of action between the Ourcq and the Marne tended to show that the enemy was determined on retreat and chiefly occupied in delaying the Franco-American advance with numerous machine guns.

Early this morning I wrote a long dispatch on those lines, but decided to hold it pending later development. Today's events justified the original theory of the enemy's refusal to abandon the salient without a bitter struggle. The incident illustrates the difficulty of the correspondent's task in the face of the rapidly changing phases of a great battle. It also vindicates the policy of the French high command in declining to "fly off the handle" and imitate the Germans in issuing highly colored bulletins of successes that may be modified by subsequent operations.

All this does not mean that the allied position is less favorable or that the enemy's difficulties in the half strangled salient are less great. It is simply that Hindenburg has chosen to try to avoid the moral effect of a retreat in his army and at home and to prevent allied recovery of the Paris-Nancy main line railroad along the Marne rather than leave the salient momentarily to itself and attempt to relieve the pressure by the employment elsewhere—between Noyon and Montdidier, for instance—of the reserves which he is known still to possess.

According to the earliest news this morning the Allies continued to progress, but before 9 o'clock enemy attacks in very strong force developed against the Franco-British in the Vrigny sector, against the French along the Marne, and the Franco-Americans further west. The enemy gained a little ground and our advance was checked, but at the moment of cabling the fighting proceeds with unexampled fury.

Contrary to the previous day's experience, the Germans are making lavish use of gas and high explosives.

At first sight it appears to be madness for the enemy to attempt resistance in a salient attacked on three sides simultaneously, but Hindenburg is banking on Napoleon's maxim that, given equality of forces, the fighter on the inside has the advantage over an adversary in a concentric formation. Whether it will hold good in a case where the Germans have massed not far short of half a million troops in a narrow salient already swept over most of its area by the allied guns and exposed throughout to deadly air bombs the next few days will show. The question of transport, as before, is the rock on which the German bark may founder.

FOE'S COUNTERSTROKE FIERCELY RESISTED

Hard Fighting on Both Sides of Le Charmel—Allies Alert for New German Move.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 25.—After a further advance early this morning, the French and American divisions between the Ourcq and the Marne were held up by violent enemy counterattacks between Beauvardes and the bridgehead of Dormans and Chassins. Hard fighting continues right across the wooded plateau of Fère and Riz on each side of the village of Le Charmel.

In the British sector west of Rheims, English county troops on the north and Highlanders on their left were also subjected this morning to a strong enemy reaction, and heavy fighting is going on.

The Allies had, on the whole, a very good day yesterday between the Aisne and the Marne, and the continuance of the German retreat suggests that von Boehm does not mean to stop short of the Vesle. I say on the whole because there is a marked difference between the situation north and south of the Ourcq. On the north General Mangin has to do with the army of von Eben, interjected lately, for the purposes of the German offensive, between the armies of von Hutier and von Boehm.

To have allowed Mangin to break through south of Soissons would have been, for both von Eben and von Boehm, to suffer a first-class disaster. To prevent this was necessarily the first object of the German command. The most powerful and desperate resistance has been offered in this part of the field, and since the first advantage of surprise was lost Mangin has been able to make slower progress, but, as was the case with Maunoury in the battle of the Ourcq in 1914, his constantly renewed attacks, though often repulsed, have none the less had a decisive part in the general result.

Once the weight of Mangin's blows had decided the enemy command to abandon the Marne, Generals de Goutte and de Mitry were able to set forth on something like a pursuit, not rapid, but a steady and sure one. Yesterday General de Goutte's advance was about four miles and brought his lines within the same distance of Fère-en-Tardenois, a little market town on the upper course of the Ourcq, which is the central crossroads of the German salient between the Aisne and the Marne.

The villages of Coincy and Breny were captured during the day, with the greater part of the large Wood of La Tournelle immediately to the east. The German artillery fire was very light, all the guns except a few in the Ourcq Valley having been shifted north.

Machine gunners had been left behind in large numbers in the woods, and our usual tactics were to surround these and leave them to be cleared out by support troops.

Southeast of this sector both the armies of General de Goutte and General de Mitry are approaching Beuvardes. The Americans recovered Epieds during the day and went forward a couple of miles, taking the hamlet of Courpoil in their stride. Beyond them, again converging, columns from the west and south have made some progress on the large forested plateau of Fère.

Heavy fighting continued in the Franco-British sector west of Rheims, and French troops captured the farm of Cometreuil, southeast of Bouilly. Thus on both sides the enemy flank guards hold, though with difficulty, while the retreat is hastened between them, and no doubt a large part of the two armies is engaged in digging an intrenched line on which they will stand.

When we consider that on setting out at the beginning of last week to finish off the French Army, the Germans had the unquestioned initiative and a distinct total superiority of forces, the transformation which General Foch has produced by a single blow, following upon his splendid defense, is very remarkable.

It has been for Ludendorff a disastrous week. On July 17 he had engaged between Château-Thierry and the Argonne in his offensive over thirty divisions in the first line and immediate reserve. On July 23 between Vic, on the Aisne, and the Argonne the number had risen to nearly sixty, and on an average these had lost over a quarter of their effectives.

If we regard the field of the allied counteroffensive from Soissons to Rheims, the number of German divisions engaged had risen from twenty-eight on July 17 to over forty on July 23. The total of German divisions in the west is between 200 and 210.

A calculation lying before me shows that the engagements of divisions have been twice as numerous this year as last, yet last year with the battles of Flanders and the Aisne, Verdun, the Somme, and Cambrai was not exactly an easy time. This pace cannot be long maintained. The state of public opinion in Germany, however, is thought to make a further stroke against the allied front further north highly probable. It is by no means certain that this would fall within the British sphere.

HAIG AND RUPPRECHT AWAIT FOCH'S MOVE

Both Sides Meanwhile Pound Each Other with Guns and German Losses Are High.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 25.—What will be done with Prince Rupprecht's group of armies opposite the main British front from Flanders to the Somme remains the chief problem in this present stage of the war. Those armies are still mightily strong in reserves fit for immediate fighting, and I have but little doubt that if things had gone well with the German Crown Prince we should already have felt their weight in another series of battles against the British.

Now the general situation of the enemy's offensive power on the western front has been entirely changed by Foch's counteroffensive and the utter disaster it caused to the German plans. The Crown Prince's group of armies are almost out of business, as far as offensive action counts. Most of their fresh divisions have been used up, their losses in men and guns have been very heavy, and the best they can hope to do for some time is to establish themselves on a new line of defense and prevent the further pinching out of their salient by desperate resistance on the wings. That is the very best they can hope for, and even that may not be fulfilled if Foch can still keep moving and striking.

Prince Rupprecht, therefore, is faced with the task of playing a lone hand unrelated to a larger strategy if he is ordered to attack on the British front, and it is at least doubtful to my mind whether the German high command will give him that responsibility while their position is in flux down south.

But that is simply a matter of the psychology of the German leaders, and one can have no certainty of what will happen from day to day. All depends upon the supreme decision of the French Generalissimo, who has proved now that his genius in strategy is patient as well as bold, and that he will bide his time until the right moment comes.

So here we have two great forces, on one side under Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and on the other under Sir Douglas Haig, watching each other closely and waiting upon events elsewhere, which will decide their own action. It is a historical situation of enormous and terrible interest, because it is the turning point of this war, and the issue of it will be a great decision of the war, whatever may happen afterward and however long the last phase may be.

Guns Incessantly at Work.

Meanwhile there is much harassing and destructive fire from the artillery on both sides. The German gunners are shooting with most violence in the Scherpenberg area up in Flanders, and on the British side of the Lys in the Bethune area and southward. They have also been pouring gas shells, as many as 7,000 rounds in one day, into Villers-Bretonneux and its neighborhood.

The country around Hebuterne, where I went a day or two ago to see the New Zealanders at work, is another piece of "activity," and the enemy has pierced all this gorund of old trenches and dead woods and winding tracks through fields knee high in flowering weeds, with innumerable shell craters, but there he is getting the worst of it at all times, as I saw for myself when I watched the bombardment of the ground beyond Rossignol Wood, and the New Zealanders near this morning have moved their line farther forward under cover of this intense fire.

The German troops in line are suffering heavy casualties every day, and in places like Ancre and Aveluy Wood, near Albert, where they are in low ground under the constant harassing of the British guns, their conditions of life are truly frightful. Prisoners taken from that part of the line bemoan the terrors they suffered.

The place they most dread is Aveluy Causeway, which they have to cross on their way to the line night after night. Our shells have killed many of them in this passage of the stream, and the ground about is strewn with dead horses and the wreckage of transport wagons and field kitchens. Now when the reliefs go up they cross Aveluy Causeway at the double, and as they have abandoned the attempt to get their transport and field kitchens as far as this the men in the front line and outposts have no food except what they carry with them, and no hot drink of nights So they are miserable and dispirited men.

On both sides there is an increase of harassing fire in the night, and bombing and gas-shelling make life in the line and in the camps behind a long strain upon the nerves and power of endurance of the bravest men. But some of the German troops are less able to bear the strain, because they are less well nourished and still suffering from influenza and other fevers. They are the holding troops, war-weary and war-worn.

Behind them are many divisions of men in rest, perfectly fit in physique and restored to the discipline and quality of the best German troops by immunity from shellfire, by intensive training, and by regular rations. It is those men who will be our menace when they get on the move.

CORRESPONDENT FLIES ACROSS THE ADRIATIC

Ward Price Takes Part in a British Air Expedition Into Albania.

By WARD PRICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRINDISI, July 23.—Since Icarius, the pioneer airman of classical times, crashed in his first attempt to fly across the Adriatic, aerial activity across this 100-mile strip of blue water between Italy and Albania has developed considerably.

Such, indeed, are the conditions of speed, action, and energy that characterize the campaign which the Italians, with their British naval and aerial allies, are carrying on against the Austrians in Albania that it has been possible for me during the last twenty and a half hours to:

(1) Fly across the Adriatic from Brindisi to Valona.

(2) Motor out to the new Italian front line in Albania.

(3) Visit Fieri, taken from the Austrians in the last advance, to cross the Semeni by the new bridge alongside the Ponte de Metalli that the Austrians blew up in their flight, and see the captured piles of war material and the admirable work of development and civilization that the Italians are carrying in in Albania.

(4) Visit the Admiral and General commanding the Italian forces in Albania.

(5) Call on the British senior naval officer at Valona.

(6) Swim in the Vojusa River, which was the old Italian front line.

(7) Lunch and dine in the fairy Summer palace overlooking Valona Bay, built as a mess for the Italian Headquarters Staff at Valona.

(8) Take part in a moonlight bombing raid on Durazzo.

(9) Fly back across the Adriatic to Brindisi.

The last event of this program was not arranged beforehand. Flying out to sea at Durazzo after dropping four bombs, with the Austrian anti-aircraft fire close behind us, my pilot found himself over a low-lying fog, through which it was impossible to pick up his bearings. A strong wind also blew us further and further off our homeward course for Valona, and at last, finding himself in sight of Brindisi, the pilot decided to come down there instead of struggling back across the Adriatic against the wind with his petrol running low.

What Flights to Cattaro Mean.

About eight times in the last five months the bald statement has appeared in the English press that "British airplanes have bombed the Austrian dockyard at Cattaro," and, in addition to this, there have been half a dozen photographic reconnoissance flights as well. Few people who read these stilted official statements realize what they mean.

The flight which the airplanes make to Cattaro are only just a little shorter than that made by the airmen who go to bomb Constantinople, and the Cattaro flight is made by land machines without any ship escort beneath them across 125 miles of sea on the outward journey and 100 miles on the return, which with a detour in Albania that is usually made brings the total distance flown up to 330 miles. The air defenses of Cattaro are formidable, as the importance of the base there warrants. There is a tremendous anti-aircraft fire, and besides that a force of fast Austrian airplanes are ready to attack hostile fliers under conditions of great advantage to themselves.

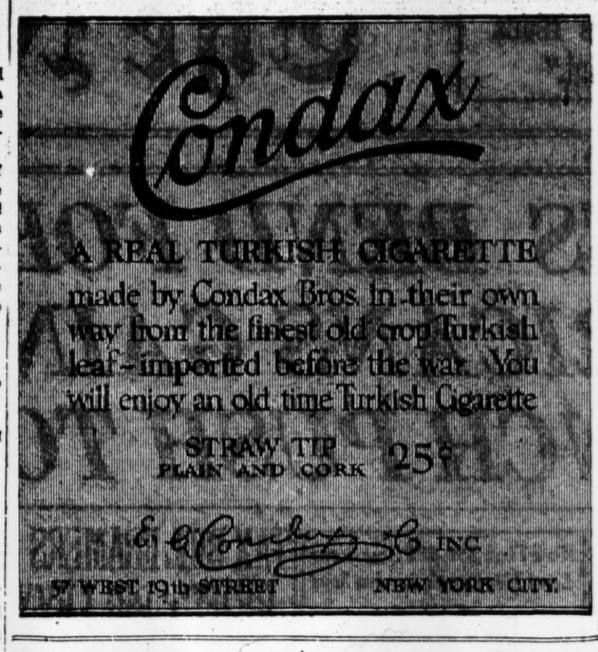
This flight, indeed, which is one of the most important defensive measures against enemy submarines which we possess, is also among the most risky enterprises undertaken anywhere by the Royal Air Force. The machines go over the Gulf of Cattaro generally four at a time. They carry about three-quarters of a ton of bombs and not content with dropping these, they take some of the best airplane photographs I have ever seen as illustration of their work.

SUMS UP BATTLE SITUATION.

PARIS, July 25, (Havas Agency.)—The Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has received very favorable reports from members with the armies in the field on the operations now going on. René Renoult, President of the committee, thus sums up the observations made:

"The powerful German offensive, prepared in secret for more than a month and led by fifty divisions, was in a few days, almost in a few hours, broken up and then victoriously swept back. It is to the peerless valor of the French soldiers and their American, British, and Italian comrades and to the science of the military chiefs who proved unquestionable mastery in the conception and execution of the operations that these results are due.

"This certainly marks a decisive turn in the war, justifying the profound satisfaction and the great hopes felt by the army committee."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ALLIES PUSH ONWARD ON HEELS OF ENEMY

Disregarded Machine Gun Nests Wednesday to Catch Up with Main Body in Retreat.

GERMAN LOSSES 200,000

Both Sides Merciless in Shelling Villages—War Zone Becoming a Waste.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 25, (Associated Press.)—With the sides of the Soissons-Rheims sack coming steadily together, the German Crown Prince's Generals are driving their men mercilessly in an effort to hold off the sides long enough to extricate the armies threatened at the bottom, above the Marne.

The American and French troops are never far behind the retreating forces, and the vicious rearguard actions are not sufficiently resistant to enable the Germans to proceed in the orderly manner planned.

At Dormans, north of the Marne, the Germans counterattacked, taking the position, but were promptly driven out. They occupied Treloup, west of Dormans, and still held it at last reports. Minor advances have been made by the Allies in the woods in that sector.

The Americans have occupied Courpoil, on the road to Fère-en-Tardenois, and the French line has been advanced until Oulchy-le-Château is dominated by the guns.

Nearer Soissons the Germans have failed to hold all their positions, notwithstanding reinforcements and their desperate need. In this area there has been increased artillery work and bitterer and steadier fighting.

The French and American soldiers disregarded caution almost entirely yesterday, advancing their lines in open order and taking what came without bothering to hunt down machine gun nests. This brought them into closer contact with the main body of the retreating forces. In many cases machine gun companies surrendered, but it was necessary to clean up many others.

Division headquarters are constanly changing on account of the rapid advance of the lines. Some of them have been subjected to occasional shells, both shrapnel and gas, but without damage.

The French used more armored cars than usual, and cavalry or mounted patrols were effectively employed in clearing the forests and maintaining contact.

Behind the lines long transports of allied troops filled the roads leading to the front, the allied planes and observing balloons giving warning against interference by enemy artillery or hostile aircraft.

Our Men Keep High Spirits.

The American troops, both on the line and on the roads, are keen-spirited. Many of them, having learned a smattering of French, often yell to the French marching by amusing comments on "the big show." Invariably the French reply, usually in language which the Americans do not understand, although they shout their approval, no matter what the words may mean.

The Americans also undertake conversation with the Anamites, whose countenances rarely change and who never attempt to reply.

Intermingled in the line of battle and along the roads are white, black, and yellow races in all the units, and the big machine is moving without a knock or lost motion. Now and then the color scheme to the rear of the fighting lines is broken by a column of gray-clad prisoners, whose appearance is always quickly noticed by the troops, who are more accustomed to the khaki of the Americans and British and the blue of the French.

In scores of cases prisoners have begged their guards to tell them when they are to be shot. Most of them, however, stolidly accept what they believe to be their fate.

Back of the lines are dressing stations and fixed hospitals, and the American wounded are cared for expeditiously and skillfully, in a manner reflecting the qualities of veteranship now belonging to the American establishments in France.

American doctors and nurses, men and women, are working night and day to relieve pain and restore injured members. To them young men representing almost every State in the Union, and occasionally a French or British soldier, are hurried to be cared for until they can be transferred elsewhere.

The same spirit of co-operation is displayed in all the hospitals of the Allies. But the number of wounded is not so great as might be expected from the magnitude of the operations.

Y. M. C. A. men also are close on the heels of the advancing Americans. One outfit appeared at Jaulgonne early in the morning with cigarettes, chocolate, and other delicacies to be disposed of in their canteens. The guns were roaring on all sides, but Jaulgonne, it was announced, had been captured, and the Y. M. C. A. took charge. The commanding officer ordered the Y. M. C. A. men out, explaining not only that it was too hot, but also that the men would gather where they were, and German shells had a habit of going where the German observers spotted crowds.

Villages Pounded Without Mercy.

A desolate, shell-torn waste and burning houses and towns mark the zone evacuated by the Germans, and today the indications are that should the salient be recovered there will probably not be a village within it or a house standing with its wall intact.

Neither side is permitting sentiment to enter into the situation. There has been no battle which has displayed a greater spirit of merciless sacrifice. Village after village has been subjected to terrible artillery fire, until their appearance indicated that the guns had been aided by an earthquake in their destruction.

The Germans have occupied, and often fortified, every village farmhouse, using them to the last. And the Allies have not hesitated to reduce them. The grainfields and vineyards have escaped, although it is expected that thousands of acres of over-ripe wheat will be lost through lack of harvesters. The grainfields were saved owing to the rapid retreat of the Germans, who in only a few instances set fire to them.

It is estimated unofficially tonight that the enemy losses are more than 200,000, of which 50,000 were inflicted by the Americans.

ENEMY BEATEN IN FLANDERS.

British Repulse Attacks on Four Posts Near Meteren.

LONDON, July 25.—Field Marshal Haig's report this evening from British headquarters in France says:

Early this morning the enemy attacked four of our posts south of Meteren, on the Lys salient, after heavy artillery and trench-mortar preparation. He was repulsed, suffering many casualties. We captured a few prisoners.

London troops today carried out a successful daylight raid southwest of Albert and brought back seventeen prisoners and four machine guns.

A few prisoners were also secured on other parts of the front.

The day report of the War Office reads:

Early last night the enemy attacked and entered one of our posts south of Villers-Bretonneux, but was ejected by an immediate counterattack.

Later in the night a hostile raiding party attacked another of our posts north of the Somme and was repulsed. The enemy left prisoners in our hands as a result of these encounters. None of our men is missing.

During the night we advanced our line slightly south of Rossignol Wood, in the Hebuterne sector, and captured a few prisoners and six machine guns.

The hostile artillery was active last night south and north of the Scarpe and north of Lens, and at a number of points on the northern portion of our front.

WASHINGTON LOOKS FOR LARGE EVENTS

But Cool-Headed Army Men Rather Question Trapping of Large Part of Foe's Force.

EXPECT FIGHT ON NEW LINE

Baker Says All Information Indicates Continued Success—Doubts Extreme Losses by Us.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—With American, French, and British forces pressing the enemy hard on all sides of the Marne battlefront, the air of Washington was electric tonight with a feeling of expectancy of great events.

Rumors of decisive victory ran through official circles and reports were current that the army of the German Crown Prince had been trapped, and even that the Crown Prince himself had been captured.

Official reports gave no foundation on which the feeling of excitement could be based, but it was evident that the War Department was expecting important developments.

Earlier in the day a press dispatch told of reports in London that the British west of Rheims had scored a decided success and advanced toward Fismes, the German rail base between Soissons and Rheims. Probably it was this that started reports of a sweeping victory.

Still later came news of gains by Franco-American troops between the Ourcq and the Marne. It was evident that the southern and southwestern angle of the German positions were yielding to the pressure against them.

The outstanding fact tonight appeared to be that the enemy's front was being forced back at many points along the sixty-mile battleline. Of the gains recorded, the French-British drive probably has the greatest possibilities, for it means that the eastern jaw of General Foch's gigantic trap is closing in. Other reports show that the German high command had massed reserves and concentrated artillery to prevent movement at this point or at its counterpart, near Soissons, where the western jaw had already been driven ahead in a week's fighting.

Should the French-British forces be able to enlarge their advance materially, the great trap might be sprung by final overwhelming blows on both sides.

To the cool judgment of army officers, however, the situation did not warrant any assumption that the time had come when the jaws of Foch's great vise might be brought together. Knowing what they know of the strength of the Germans massed to hold back the menacing flank attacks, they believed it possible for the enemy to escape northward. The question in their minds was whether he had determined to retreat and surrender all the ground gained since he struck the French lines on the Chemin-des-Dames in May, or had resolved to fight it out to a finish where he stands or on lines a little to the rear.

Today's advices indicated that further withdrawal was in progress along the southern loop of the line. French-American advances north of Dormans show that points to which the enemy had clung tenaciously for days were being taken.

"The latest dispatches," said Secretary Baker this afternoon, "show continued advances in several places by British, French, and American troops. They are not extensive in area, but are important, and show that the battle is continuing with great vigor."

Secretary Baker has so far received no word of American losses in the present fighting. There is no doubt that he construes General Pershing's silence on this point as meaning that the cost has not been greater than the numbers engaged or the effort made would justify. German press reports of tens of thousands of American dead before their lines are put out as a sop to the German people, it is believed.

Referring to the Wolff Agency story about Americans as cannon fodder, the Secretary said today:

"The best information we have seems to indicate that they are themselves supplying most of that material at the present time.

"We have no reports on our own casualties as yet; but our own people have a much better opportunity to know our losses than the Germans have, because we are taking ground and they have been giving ground, and in that situation we have a superior opportunity for observation."

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RUPPRECHT'S DELAY A PUZZLE TO PARIS

Has 2,000,000 Men, Half of Them Reserves, but Makes No Move to Aid Crown Prince.

FRENCH NATION KEEPS COOL

Realizes the Value of Foch's Victory, but Is in No Mood to Rejoice Unduly Now.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—Now that Paris has become acclimatized to the astounding modification of the situation at the front which has been brought about by Foch's stroke in the Marne salient, opinion here is firmly resolved to put a brake on any possible exaggeration of the influence the present battle may have on the result of the war.

This is not to say that there has been any flagwagging or indulgence in foolish dreams as to the real import of the allied success. On the contrary, the French people undoubtedly are less inclined than any other of the allied peoples to indulge in hysterical joy over a single great victory such as this battle has proved.

There is only one victory that will really count—a final, decisive victory that will smash Prussian militarism beyond repair and prevent Germany being triumphal glad for at least a century. When that day comes, and not till then, will those of us who have the good fortune to be in Paris begin to realize what tremendous possibilities for triumphant joy this long-threatened, long-suffering, unquenchably courageous people holds within itself.

It is for this reason that Paris has been quick to realize that the battle in the great salient has undergone a change of aspect. It is becoming evident here that the German retreat is no longer the precipitate bolt with which it began, but that the enemy will have to be pushed back by main force.

Ludendorff, it is recognized, is on the horns of a dilemma. The necessity of convincing the people at home of the falsity of Kühlmann's statement that Germany cannot hope to win the war by force of arms alone drove him into making a spectacular offensive, which led him into the blunder of which Foch has taken such advantage.

As a consequence he has found himself this week faced with a still harder problem. If the retreat was to continue as it began, the influence and reputation of Ludendorff, and with him that of the whole militarist gang, would be doomed.

The only alternative that offers a chance for the militarists to preserve their grip on the Central Empires is for Ludendorff's armies, 400,000 men, to be compelled to continue to fight in the infernal position into which Foch has put them.

If the terrific losses the enemy at present is suffering continue, the effect on the morale of the German people will probably be almost as great as if the German commander had decided to fall back as quickly as possible, even at the cost of a disastrous retreat to comparatively safe defensive positions on the Aisne.

But Ludendorff has taken a gambler's chance and is probably figuring on possible developments elsewhere that will come to his aid before even the line of defense he must be preparing in the rear is ready to receive his beaten and exhausted men.

These possible developments are not lost sight of here, nor the probabilities of a German reaction.

"Don't let us forget what followed our victory at Mülhouse," writes one expert, "nor how von Stranze came out from Metz after the Marne and marched on St. Mihiel."

The eyes of most persons here are turned to the tremendous army which Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has waiting opposite the British away to the north. Rupprecht's enigmatic attitude at the moment is causing a good deal of speculation among the experts here.

While the Crown Prince is believed to have thrown in almost the last, if not all, his reserves to meet the allied armies, slowly driving him out of the Marne salient and to be badly in need of help, the heir to the Bavarian throne is known to be steadily increasing his reserves. These are now estimated at nearly a hundred divisions, or something like a million men. To these must be added Prince Rupprecht's front line troops, which number at least as many.

Experts here are puzzled to account for the fact that this enormous force is being kept immobile day after day, in spite of the ceaseless more or less important biting into their positions by the British, such as one of a few days ago which resulted in the recapture of Meteren and wrested from the enemy valuable observation points in front of it.

Two solutions are offered here. One is that the Germans realize that the British are holding their front in such tremendous strength that the results of an offensive against them would be very doubtful, and others that the knowledge of the enormous army which Rupprecht has concentrated will prevent the British from sending substantial reinforcements southward to ram home the French blows against Ludendorff's armies caught in the Marne salient.

Yet a third hypothesis is that Rupprecht's armies are being kept intact to be used as a factor in any peace offer that the Germans may put forward before the Winter sets in.

The fourth theory, which has some support here, is that Rupprecht's armies are preparing for another tremendous drive against the Channel ports, but this may now be dismissed as unlikely, seeing that the original German plan to smash the French armies and then swing round and capture Paris has been brought to naught by Foch.

The indications are, according to opinion here, that Rupprecht has waited too long, and what might have been possible a week ago is now hopeless.

The utmost satisfaction is felt here over the knowledge that the British are whole-heartedly at Foch's command and ready with entire confidence to act in any way he may direct.

BRITISH STRIKING HARD.

Emulate Poilus in Dashing Attacks Southwest of Rheims.

PARIS, July 25.—A French correspondent with the British Army describes the joy displayed by the British soldiers on learning that they were to participate in the battle to the southwest of Rheims, where, he says, "the splendid exploits of our poilus had already gained their brotherly admiration and friendly envy.

"Consequently," continues the correspondent, "the British troops attacked on July 20 with extraordinary daring and keenness, advancing their line very considerably in Courton Wood, at Marfaux, and in the direction of the forest of Rheims. The Tommies were called upon to demonstrate that they possessed the bump of locality in the highest degree, for they were completely unfamiliar with the ground over which the chances of war and the creation of one front had decided their attack.

"The British had to sustain extremely heavy fighting, for the enemy had certainly got wind of the attack in this sector and had consequently brought up the elite of his reserves, with orders to hold the positions at all cost. The morale of the British soldiers was magnificent."

GERMAN DIVISIONS CUT UP.

Those Fighting American Troops Have Been Much Reduced.

LONDON, Friday, July 26.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail with the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, telegraphing Wednesday, after relating the incidents surrounding the capture of the village of Epieds, which changed hands twice before the Americans finally conquered and pushed on, says:

"The Germans apparently are flinging troops from all kinds of divisions into the line, possibly because many of the divisions opposing the Americans have been seriously reduced.

"The Americans captured large quantities of ammunition, which lies all over the battlefield. The American airmen downed five machines in two hours today."

The same correspondent, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"More progress is reported in the Fère and Big Forests, where the French and Americans are fighting side by side. The Germans are still offering tenacious resistance, in which their machine gunners play the chief part.

"More large fires have been seen inside the German lines near Oulchy-le-Château and Fère-en-Tardenois."

PARIS HEARS BATTLE ROAR.

Sound of Guns Comes from Near Dormans, About 65 Miles Away.

PARIS, July 25.—So heavy was the artillery fire on the main battlefront last night that Paris again could hear the boom of the cannon.

The roar came from the region of Dormans, on the Marne, where the enemy was making a desperate attempt to enlarge the area at the bottom of the salient and from which a steady pressure of the Allies is driving him.

Dormans, mentioned as the region whence the heaviest gun fire was heard, is about sixty-five miles from Paris.

THINK PRINCE WILL COUNTER.

Military Men Believe He Will Save Most of His Force.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 25, (Associated Press.)—It would be no surprise if the battle between the Aisne and the Marne ended soon, or if the Crown Prince should force operations into a new phase by massing troops for a counterattack on a new part of the battlefront.

Although the Germans have been outwitted by Foch and outfought by the French-American commanders, it is obvious to all except enthusiastic optimists that the hard-fighting German armies are not too crippled to attempt retaliation once they are in positions chosen.

Some military students doubt somewhat the probability of an early counter by the Germans on a big scale, especially on the Soissons flank. They point out that the Germans seldom plan hurriedly, and think it is more probable that the Germans will be content with readjusting and restrengthening their line in a new position.

What line the Germans will select for a stand is merely conjecture, but it is believed the logical place will be that long plateau southeast of Soissons, running toward the Ardre River and the junction of the present line from Rheims. If the Ardre is not chosen, the Crown Prince has the choice of Vesle, or the old line along the Aisne. It is believed that the Crown Prince will choose the Vesle, where the forests and hills west of Rheims toward Soissons would make him relatively safe for the moment.

That he intends abandoning the territory at the bottom of the pocket that rested on the Marne is evident. He has been forced to such a course by the reduction of his lines of supply.

hope on the part of the Allies to close the highways and railroad, with the hope on the part of te Allies to close the mouth of the sack and catch the Germans, it is believed that the Germans will be able to get out of their present position with most of their army.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The advance of the Allies in yesterday's fighting seems to dispel the theory which was advanced yesterday that the Germans were giving evidences of holding their ground. The situation is developing in a very strange manner, hard to understand, and, therefore, difficult to attempt to interpret. In the first place, the French line north of the Ourcq River is held almost absolutely in place. It is true that the little village of Oulchy-la-ville was taken yesterday, but this represents a gain only of a half mile over a narrow front of not more than a mile, so it is insignificant. Except for this, the line has not moved.

There is a very good reason why the German resistance should be stiffer here. In these columns the other day, I referred to the village of Cugny, situated on the very top of a high plateau which runs along the northern bank of the Ourcq east from Breny, which is the point at which the river is crossed by the line of battle. This plateau is oval shaped, the longer axis being three miles and the shorter one and a half miles in length. The plateau is half surrounded on the northwest by the highway from Soissons to Château-Thierry, and on the south and southeast by the Ourcq, fitting in snugly into the angle between the highway and the river. The slopes of this hill are very steep on all sides, and the top is far above all of the country immediately surrounding it. The French line has struck the western slope of this plateau and has been unable to advance beyond it. It has therefore swung around it both on the northern and the southern sides. It was this hill which saved the situation for the Germans, since if it could have been forced Fere would have been brought within a reasonable distance of the allied field artillery.

Just as the allied line north of the river swung about this hill, so it did on the south. The result is that the Allies are advancing steadily along the south bank of the river, while their position on the north is relatively fixed. We thus have a sharp right angle being formed, the apex of which is Breny, from which the sides run north and south.

Shortly after leaving the town of Armentières, the allied line, as a result of yesterday's fighting, turned to the southeast, and crossed the little stream which joins the Ourcq at Nanteuil, at a point just north of Coincy, which town the French took. It is in this section that the greatest advance of the day took place. North of the road between Coincy and Beuvardes is found the Bois de Tournelle, a heavy patch of woods about a mile and a half deep, which extend over the top of a rather high piece of ground. These woods have been taken almost in their entirety, the lines now approaching the northern edge. This brings the Allies to within three miles of Fere, approaching it from the south.

The value of Fere is, as a result of this situation, rapidly falling. Fere was of great value to Foch as long as he was approaching it from the west while the Germans remained in the south. But the moment the French advance from the west is held up and the Germans fall back on it from the south we have a different problem altogether. The indication is most positive now that the Germans are falling back on a line which runs parallel to their line of communications, and the only advance of the Allies is in the same direction. It is obvious therefore that the Germans will have fallen back upon Fere before the Allies can cut the lines behind them. We are therefore forced with the conclusion that the German force on this particular section of the front will reach safety before Foch can spring his trap.

The German strategy in the retreat is almost a parallel to that of Foch himself. When Foch came south from the Aisne he held fast on the sides to prevent the German wedge from spreading while he gave ground with his centre. He thus controlled the direction and tendencies of the German advance. He is now faced with exactly the same strategy. There is, however, very apt to be a fly in this German ointment. If we draw a line due north and south through Fismes we have practically divided the salient in half. The western half of this salient is giving way rapidly. The German positions are becoming more and more untenable, and it is obvious that a retirement is even now in process. The eastern half, however, is standing fast. Therefore, as the Allies advance the width of the salient is halved and the meridian I mentioned must eventually become its western side. This will narrow the salient to not more than ten miles and will make absolutely impossible the retirement of the troops within it. This will be true if for no other reason than because there are no roads over which a retreat can be made. That such a situation should be permitted to exist seems impossible. And yet that is the trend of affairs as they are at present. The situation, therefore, is one which is most difficult to explain.

MAURICE THINKS FOE WILL TRY TO HOLD ON

British Expert Doubts if Germans Will Retreat, Except Under Force of Attack.

HAMPERED BY CONGESTION

Believes Allies Can Punish Them Severely as Long as They Stay in Narrow Salient.

By Major General Sir FREDERICK B. MAURICE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The opinion is still being freely expressed that the Germans intend to withdraw from their salient to positions behind the Ardre or even behind the Vesle. The former would mean a retirement at its maximum depth of some fifteen miles to a line running along the plateau between Soissons and Fismes and thence along the ridge north of the Ardre to the neighborhood of Vrigny, five miles southwest of Rheims, while a retirement over the Vesle would entail a retreat of some twenty miles to approximately a straight line between Soissons and Rheims.

It is quite possible that the Germans may have made up their minds to cut their losses just as they did at the beginning of 1917, when, as the result of the battle of the Somme, they fell back some thirty miles to the Hindenburg line in order to avoid having to fight under unfavorable conditions. But their position in 1917 was very different to that of the present day. Then the Germans were playing for time in the west while they completed the defeat of Russia in the east. Now they have boasted openly and frequently that their object is to finish the war by a decisive victory in the west, and consequently the moral effect in Germany of giving up the greater part of the ground which the Crown Prince won in his June offensive would be very great.

There has been nothing in the recent fighting to show that the Germans do not intend to try to stand upon the line which I indicated in my last article, running from the high ground east of Oulchy through the Foret du Fère and the Foret de Ris to the Marne north of Dormans. This would give the thin salient a width at its head of about twenty miles and a depth of about twenty-five, and from our experience of salients in this war there does not seem to be any reason why the Germans should not stay in such a position if they wish to.

Points to St. Mihiel.

They have held for nearly four years a narrower salient than this at St. Mihiel, and we were two years and a half in a far more awkward position at Ypres. This war has in fact shown that it is very easy to exaggerate the power of artillery to interrupt communications, even when its fire can be made to converge from flanks upon a central area. Not once during the whole time that the enemy held the circle of heights surrounding Ypres was he able to prevent us carrying out relief when we wanted to, or from getting up food and ammunition for our troops.

It is quite certain that the Germans must, when preparing for their offensive, have considerably improved the communications inside the Marne salient, and have, therefore, large depots of supplies and ammunition upon which they can now draw. They should have no very great difficulty in connecting their railway line north of the Aisne where it crosses the river near Valilly with the Soissons-Fismes line near Sermoise, which would to some extent compensate them for the loss of the railway junctions south of Soissons and enable them to keep their depots at Fismes stocked.

Fismes, in the centre of the salient, is admirably situated to serve as an advanced depot, and is only about ten miles distant from points to which the supplies would have to be brought by lorry for the use of troops at the head of the salient, and they must be able to supplement their lorries by light railways, which they never neglect to provide.

Narrow Salient Congested.

The chief difficulty of the Germans at the present time must arise from congestion inside the salient caused by the assembling of large masses of troops for their offensive and by the sudden changes in their dispositions which had tod be made to meet Foch's surprise attack. They had, while holding off the allied attacks, to bring up fresh reserves to the threatened flank to relieve exhausted troops and thin out their divisions where they had been massed for an attack which can no longer be carried out.

All of this means much marching to and fro and much crowding on roads exposed to allied artillery fire and bombing attacks at a time when the roads are wanted for long columns of lorries, bringing up food, ammunition, and stores, but an experienced staff can deal very rapidly even with such a problem as this, and the slowing down of the allied advance during the last few days has probably enabled the enemy to do much to restore order. For these reasons it does not seem to me to be wise at present to build too much upon the enemy's difficulties, nor to discount a retreat which may not, after all, mature.

If the enemy comes to the conclusion that to save his face he must stay more or less where he now is, we should be able to guarantee him a very uncomfortable time because, although as I have said, it is quite possible for determined men to remain in an awkward salient and to keep them supplied with their bare needs, yet the strain upon them is very great, and the moral effect of that strain is bound to tell before very long.

No "Hindenburg Line" Now.

These considerations may induce the enemy to retire, and it is one of the advantages of his position that he can when he is in trouble fall back for considerable distances without affecting materially his general position on the whole front. For with the one exception of the Belgian coast there is nothing within thirty or forty miles of his side of No Man's Land which is of really vital importance to him. We allies, on the other hand, for obvious reasons, cannot do the same, at any rate upon the northern part of our line.

On the whole, however, it seems to me probable that the enemy will not retreat a yard further than he is forced to by attack, at least until he has a new Hindenburg line ready to receive his troops or has gained elsewhere some success which would cover up the effect of the abandonment of ground recently won at great cost, or until he is obliged by another failure to economize in men and to reduce the length of his front.

CZECHS THREATEN TO WRECK AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

hemian Crown demands that, and that fidelity can only be maintained by treason to the Austria of von Seidler. We are determined, therefore, faithfully to betray it wherever we can.

"Austria is not a State, but a hideous dream of a hundred years; an Alpine load of tyranny, and nothing else. Austria is a State without patriots and without patriotism. It is an absurdity. It is a State the Czechish soldiers of which have thrown themselves against the enemy—to embrace them, to make common cause with them, in order that regiments, brigades, and army corps may be created against this State."

The Czechish Social Democrat Soukup followed and concluded a violent speech by shouting:

"Let us break away from Germany!"

A curious scene followed. A representative of the police appeared in the House, had the galleries cleared, and took possession of the official reports of the speeches in order to censor them.

The motion of indictment was rejected by 215 votes to 162. The parties of the oppressed nationalities did not hold together, for the Ukrainians, some Southern Slavs, Italians, and Old Poles voted against the motion.

The Ukrainians lately had been won over to the support of von Seidler on account of the secret agreement with them regarding the splitting of Galicia in favor of the Ukrainian Republic; but, as that arrangement is likely to become null and void with von Seidler's fall, the attitude of the Ukrainians in Austria will undergo a change, and so make the position of his successor more difficult in one respect.

The German press regards the situation as exceedingly serious. Germania, which writes at Foreign Office dictation, declares that the retirement of von Seidler ends an episode of Austrian history which brought forth no fruit and only served to magnify the difficulties.

ONLY TWO U-BOATS ATTACKED JUSTICIA

And Each Submarine Operated Independently and in a Different Area.

THINK IT WAS VATERLAND

Germans Talk of the Sinking of That Ship—Justicia Was Under Convoy.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—There is no truth in the statement that the Justicia was attacked by submarines in squadron. As Admiral Sims pointed out, they do not and cannot travel that way. There has not been a solitary instance since the war began of an attack by more than one submarine at a time.

I learn that a U-boat coming from the North Sea and proceeding to her station happened on the big boat and fired a torpedo which hit her. She escaped further attack and was being towed to the Irish Coast to be beached when she crossed a submarine station and was attacked by a different U-boat. This time she was convoyed, but the submarine got in lucky shots and she sank.

More submarines are now at work than for several months past. It is well to remember always the element of periodicity in submarine activities. This is really the best possible evidence of exhaustion. The Germans are unable to maintain their submarine effort at a fixed level, despite all their activities in building boats.

All the same, we must expect regrettable losses and spectacular plays from time to time. The wonder is that our convoys have not been harder hit.

LONDON, July 25.—The White Star liner Justicia, which was sunk off the north coast of Ireland on Saturday by German submarines, was attacked when, with other ships, she was being escorted by destroyers and other craft, the British Admiralty announced tonight.

The Admiralty's announcement says that fifteen of the Justicia's engineroom staff are missing as a result of the first explosion, but that the remainder of the officers and crew of the vessel were saved.

The submarine which previously was reported as having been sunk by the British torpedo boat destroyer Marne "was one of those endeavoring to get into position to attack the Justicia," says the Admiralty statement.

Think Vaterland Is Sunk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 25.—On an obscure back page the Vorwärts deplores the sinking of the Vaterland, pointing out that even patriots must regret this success, and for Socialists it is an especially tragic example of the overthrowing of culture.

The Dutch papers state that the torpedoed Justicia, formerly the Statendam, was taken for the Vaterland by the Germans.

TRANSPORT FIRES AT AMERICAN SUBMARINE

Scores a Hit Before Warship Identifies Itself — Undersea Boat Only Slighty Damaged.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Mistaken evidently for the German submersible which has been operating off the North Atlantic coast, an American submarine of the latest type was fired upon and slightly damaged by an armed vessel in New England waters last Tuesday. No one aboard the submarine was injured and the craft has reached port safely.

The Navy Department's announcement today did not reveal the identity or nationality of the armed vessel, but it was understood that it was an allied transport. Unofficial reports were that the submarine had been running submerged and came to the surface near the armed ship. The latter opened fire and had scored a hit before the American craft made known its identity. The shell penetrated the outer hull of the submersible, but did not explode.

The only official details were contained in this statement by the Navy Department:

The Navy Department is informed that a United States submarine was fired on by mistake by an armed merchant vessel on July 23 off the American coast. One shell penetrated the outer hull of the submarine, but did not explode. No material injury was done, only a small section of shell plating being damaged. No one aboard was injured and the submarine proceeded to her base under her own power.

Had the shell exploded after entering the outer hull, it was said, the submarine probably would have been destroyed. As it was, the inner hull evidently was not damaged and the submarine will be ready for service again as soon as the damaged outer hull plates can be replaced.

This was the first incident of its kind to occur in American waters, so far as has been announced, but it is not the first since the United States entered the war. Last October the American gunboat Nashville, while on patrol duty in the Mediterranean, fired on an Italian submarine, which failed to promptly answer signals for identification. One man aboard the submarine was killed, but the vessel reached port.

Lieutenant Commander Ernest Friedrick, commanding the Nashville, was ordered reduced thirty numbers in grade by the naval court which tried him and the sentence was approved by Secretary Daniels, despite the fact that the Italian Government officially interceded in behalf of the officer and recommended that he be commended for his zeal.

THE GROWTH OF THE JUGOSLAV MOVEMENT.

An authoritative review of the movement for a South Slovak State, which threatens to disrupt Austria-Hungary, is presented in the July issue of The Current History Magazine, which also contains 53 other articles of importance. Describing the various developments of the great war. At all news stands—25 cents a copy—$3.00 a year.—Advt.

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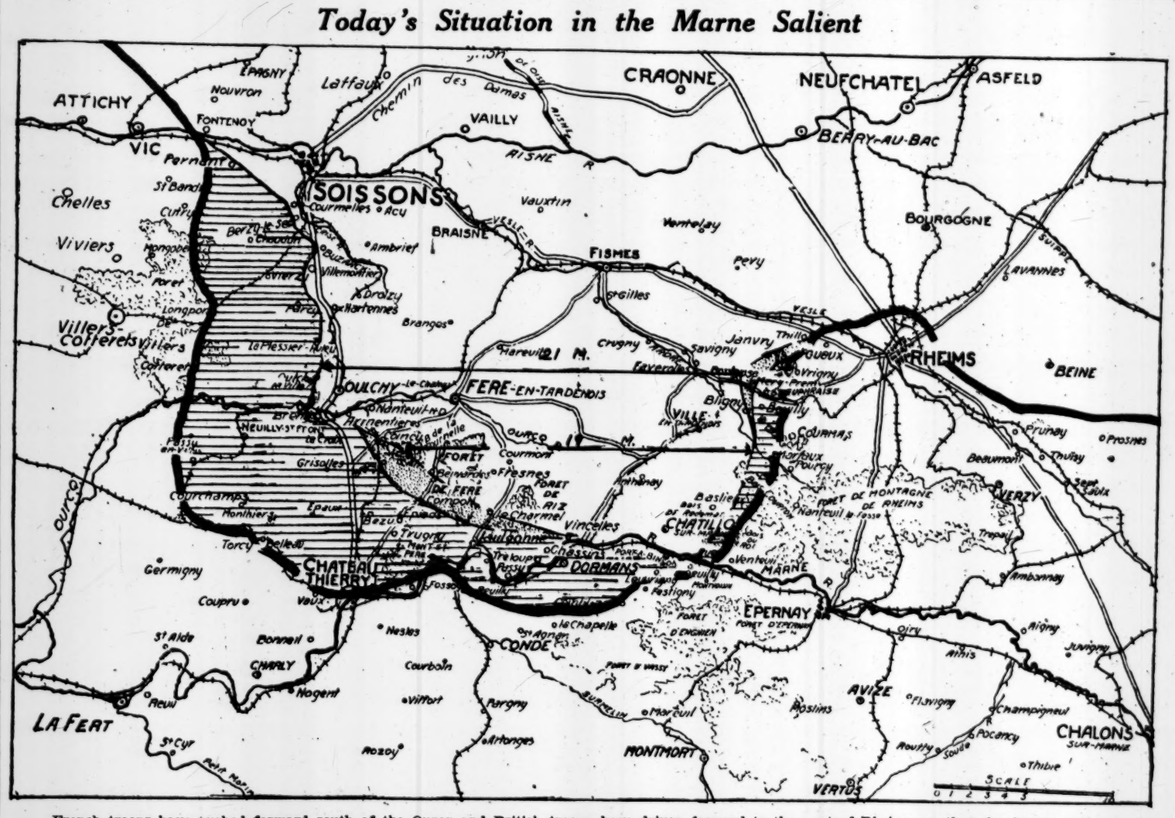
Today's Situation in the Marne Salient



French troops have pushed forward south of the Ourcq and British troops have driven forward to the west of Rheims, so that the German hosts trying to hold the salient are in increased peril.

The forces of Pétain are now only three miles from Fère, while a little to the southeast American soldiers are within five miles of that important junction and distributing point. Pershing's troops are fighting in the Forest of Fère, where they gained two and one-half miles yesterday at some points. They are also co-operating further to the southeast with French troops in the Forest of Riz and north of Dormans.

The British success west of Rheims has the immediate result of narrowing the mouth of the salient, now only twenty-one miles wide.

The dotted area on the map indicates the allied gains reported yesterday.

Refreshing -- Not Pasty

Kolynos has been occupying a great deal of attention as a Soldier's Dental Cream. It has had a most dramatic success in the World War. Many letters from American and British soldiers have testified to its grateful quality of refreshing the mouth and throat, in the thick of dusty marches and the smoke of battle.

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Your mouth has that wonderful feeling of refreshed cleanliness, because Kolynos actually cleans the whole mouth. A prominent newspaper man recently said: "Kolynos is the only dental cream I ever used that did not leave a pasty taste in my mouth. When I use Kolynos in the morning, my mouth has that same refreshed feeling that my body has when I come out of the bath."

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A1 SAUCE

"THERE'S ONE!"

A crew of British anti-aircraft guns have just spotted an enemy airplane. They are quickly getting into action in order that they may score the first hit. This picture and many others as interesting and as typical of the thrilling moments "over there" are presented in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. At all news stands, 10c. a copy; $5.00 a year. —Advt.

MANY UPTON MEN HIT AT BELLEAU WOOD

307th and 308th Infantry Regiments Suffered Numerous Casualties on June 24.

41 SEVERELY WOUNDED

Lieut. Joseph M. Murphy and R. H. Harper Among Those Injured—Five New York Men Killed.

The casualty lists given out yesterday, the heaviest for New York yet issued, contained the names of forty-seven men from this district, five being killed in action, forty-one severely wounded, and one missing. Nearly two-thirds of the casualties were from Camp Upton regiments, the total being about equally divided between the 307th and 308th Infantry, which fought on June 24 when Belleau Wood fell to our forces.

William A. Murphy, a garage owner at 220 West Forty-first Street, received the following cablegram last night from his brother, Lieutenant Joseph M. Murphy:

"Slightly wounded, but am feeling fine and batting a million."

Lieutenant Murphy, now in Base Hospital 116 in France, was a member of the 7th New York Infantry and served in that regiment on the border. He was assigned to the first camp at Plattsburg last year, was commissioned a First Lieutenant, and assigned to the 167th Infantry, a former Alabama National Guard unit. He has been in France for several months.

Roland H. Harper, severely wounded, is 22 years old, and before he was drafted last September had been employed for a year as a carbon printer in the rotogravure department of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He sailed for France last April as a member of Company C, 307th Infantry. He was graduated from Public School 25, Gates and Patchen Avenues, Brooklyn, and is a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Bushwick and Greene Avenues. His mother, Mrs. Alice A. Harper, a widow, living at 461 Van Buren Place, said yesterday:

"My boy Roland was the life of the family. He was a happy boy when he received a notification to go to Camp Upton. He said at that time he was glad to get the chance to get a crack at the Kaiser."

Expected to be Home at Christmas.

The last word Mrs. Harper heard from her son was through a postal dated May 30, reading: "I am in the best of health and spirits. Keep up. I will be with you for Christmas dinner, and then we will have a big time together." Two other brothers are expected to report at camp next month.

"The whistle of German lead sounds better than music," wrote Gunnery Sergeant Gerald R. Finnegan, a marine, killed in action, to his cousin, Miss Martin Kelly, at 277 Clifton Avenue, Newark, in a letter dated two months ago. Finnegan, who was 30 years old, was a Boston man, and enlisted four years ago in the Marine Corps. He was one of the best shots in the seasoldiers. His parents are dead.

Sergeant Albert George Wilson, Jr., severely wounded, lived with his parents at 430 East Fifty-seventh Street, his father being Chief Clerk of the Domestic Relations Court and the West Farms Police Court, the Bronx. Father and son were members of Company K, Ninth Regiment, at Plattsburg in 1916, and when war came young Wilson enlisted and was assigned to Company D, 307th Infantry. An uncle is a Quartermaster Captain, and Wilson, a proficient stenographer, refused to accept a detail under his relative because he feared he would not see action soon enough.

Sergeant William F. Babor, Jr., severely wounded, lived at 417 East Seventy-fifth Street, was drafted in April, 1917, and assigned to Company B, 307th Infantry. His father said yesterday that Babor had completed a course in the 77th Divisional Officers' Training School and, rated sixty-fifth in a class of 400, was awaiting designation as a Lieutenant.

Julian C. Dorr, wounded, is a private in the 28th Infantry and the son of Rheta Childe Dorr, the writer. In a cheerful letter written in June from a base hospital in France, young Dorr told his mother of his wounding and said that he was coming along well. He was in the first wave of Americans to go over the top at Cantigny.

Many Casualties in 307th.

Theodore Rubenstein, 23 years old, of 152 East Ninety-second Street, was severely wounded on July 28, the official notification to his parents stated. He was a member of the 1916 Business Men's Camp at Plattsburg, and in 1917 he took a two months' course in the officers' training camp, but was honorably discharged because of color-blindness, it was said. He went overseas with the 77th Division. He was formerly in the woolen business with his father at 215 Fourth Avenue. A sister is in the Women's Motor Corps of America.

George Schindele, 25 years old, severely wounded, lived at 2,380 Eighth Avenue, where he was in the bakery business. He was called to the colors in the first draft and went over with Company B, 308th Infantry. He had written frequently commenting on the thorough training his regiment was receiving.

Thomas Carroll, severely wounded, lived at 1,804 Third Avenue, and has three brothers in the British service. Carroll, a Yorkshireman, had been here eight years when he was drafted last September and assigned to Company B, 307th Infantry. On June 1 he wrote that the 307th was advancing and would soon be in action.

Benjamin Abramowitz, 23 years old, lived at 149 Stanton Street. He is reported severely wounded. He is in Company D, 307th Infantry, and previous to entering the army was a printer. Advices to his folks indicated that Abramowits had both feet injured.

Max Gordon, severely wounded, was drafted last November and was a next-door neighbor of Abramowitz. The day before he was wounded, June 24, he wrote to his mother, Mrs. Esther Gordon, telling her that he had been in the trenches for three days and that raids were expected soon. He was formerly a cloak operator.

Charles Freedman, 24 years old, was inducted into the service in October last and went abroad with Company B, 307th Infantry. He formerly worked in the same factory as Gordon. Freedman in letters home told how Americans were pouring into the part of France where his regiment was stationed and how the peasants and the soldiers already there were much impressed.

Before he was drafted, Charles Munzinger, 24 years old, was an east side butcher, living with his parents at 329 East Eighty-ninth Street. He is reported severely wounded. He is a member of Company B, 307th Infantry.

A telegram to Mrs. Lena Alper, 444 East 146th Street, informed her yesterday that her brother, Abraham Drazien, Company A, 307th Infantry, had been severely wounded. Drazien was born 23 years ago in Russia, came here six years ago, and was a dye worker.

Stephen Oschinsky, cook, severely wounded, was attached to Company B, 308th Infantry; before being drafted was head chef on Wards Island, where he made his home. His home town is Nanticoke, Penn., where his parents settled when they came here from Russian Poland, 26 years ago.

Charles H. Fernandez, 26 years old, severely wounded, lived at 340 Cherry Street, and was formerly a clerk for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He is a member of Company B, 308th Infantry and on June 6 was promoted to the grade of first-class private. He wrote home in May that his Captain was Lucien S. Breckenridge, ex-Assistant District Attorney.

The family of Benjamin L. Gordon, severely wounded, do not now live at 3,745 Third Avenue, the Bronx, where they lived when Gordon entered the service a year ago. They have since moved to Hartford, Conn. Neighbors said that Gordon was in the 307th Infantry and was 21 years old.

Corporal John S. Ivory, severely wounded, was 22 years old and a member of Company G, 307th Infantry, when he went to Upton in September and to France in April. At that time his family lived at 1,285 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, but they have since moved to 1,252 Clay Avenue. Ivory was a postal clerk when called to the colors, and his family had a letter several weeks ago in which the Corporal said he expected to meet the enemy.

Lured by a Marine Poster.

Corporal William Fanning, killed in action, was a marine and went over with the first expeditionary troops. He lived with a brother, Patrick, and their uncle, Richard Hand, at 340 Cherry Street. Mr. Hand said yesterday that the first time Fanning saw the "first-to-fight" poster of the Marine corps he decided that was where he belonged. When the news of Fanning's death was told to his brother he went out at once to find a marine recruiting office. Corporal Fanning was born in Ireland and before entering the army regularly sent his wages to his widowed mother across the sea.

Aaron Linzer, 26 years old, severely wounded, is in Company C, 307th Infantry. Before going to Upton he was in partnership with his brother Samuel in the brush manufacturing business at 338 Bowery. He was awaiting transfer to another regiment when he was hit on June 24.

Terence Kirk, 21 years old, severely wounded, lived at 445 West Thirteenth Street. His family are away on vacation, but it was ascertained that he belonged to the 308th Infantry, which he joined in February. Before that he had been employed as an electrician by the Western Electric Company, Horatio and West Streets.

William P. Ferrand, 27 years old, missing in action, was living with his parents at 107 Christopher Street, when he was inducted into the 308th Infantry last February. Prior to being summoned he worked for the Channot Glove Company, Broadway and Seventeenth Street.

Samuel Montelloro, severely wounded, was 22 years old, a tailor, and lived at 34 Lewis Street when he was sent out to Upton in February to become a member of Company B, 308th Infantry. A stepbrother, Stephen Cardinale, is with the 9th Regulars in France.

Samuel Goldenberg, 23 years old, 647 Fifth Street, severely wounded, is a member of Company B, 307th Infantry. He was a truckman in civil life. A telegram received by his family on Tuesday stated that he had been wounded in the engagement of June 24.

Edward Johnson, severely wounded, is the son of Mrs. Eugenie Johnson of 1,144 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Johnson is 24 years old and was graduated at Public School 56. He sailed for France early this year as a member of the 307th Infantry Machine Gun Company and was wounded on June 23.

Expected Quick Victory.

Michael Fontanetta, severely wounded, was a barber before he enlisted in the 9th Infantry last year. He formerly lived with his sister, Elizabeth Fontanetta, at 432 East 186th Street, and she said yesterday that Fontanetta in his letters had said he could see "only a quick and decisive victory for us."

John Ensminger, 25 years old, of 177 Huron Street, Brooklyn, was severely wounded at Belleau Wood, according to the telegram received by his wife, Margaret, who now lives with her parents, next door to her former home. Ensminger, a metal polisher, was called in the draft last Fall, and did not claim exemption, although he had a 2-year-old daughter. He went over with Company B, 308th Infantry.

William H. Cossen, severely wounded, a member of Company C, 308th Infantry, when he went overseas, was born in Germany and had been here twelve years. He lived at 329 Menahan Street, Brooklyn. Cossen, who is 26 years old, had written that he "was fed up on the war," and that was anxious to get into it strongly in order to "finish it up."

Max Eisenberg was wounded on June 24, according to the telegram to his father-in-law, Abraham Handleman, of Caldwell, N. J. Eisenberg, 28 years old, is a lawyer, and when drafted to Upton last Fall had offices in the Times Building. His last letter, received on the day he was wounded, spoke enthusiastically of the fine times he was having serving his country. His wife is in California.

Frank Selinsky, a marine severely wounded, is 22 years old and joined the "teufelhunden" three years ago. The notification to his father, a cripple, at 91 Fourth Street, Passaic, said Selinsky was wounded on June 26.

"We've got Fritz playing his last hand, and we've got a hand full of aces that will break up a royal flush," wrote Frederick E. Shaddock on June 1 to his brother, Joseph Shaddock of 151 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn. Private Shaddock, reported severely wounded, is 25 years old and was born in Brooklyn. He was graduated at Public School 74 and attended Commercial High School for two years. He is in B Company of the 307th Infantry.

What was diagnosed as a weak heart caused the rejection of William Leis, 124 Van Siclen Avenue, Brooklyn, several times when he tried to enlist, but he was accepted in the draft last December and sent to Company B, 307th Infantry. He was wounded on June 24. A brother, Nicholas Leis, formerly in the navy, is with a cavalry regiment in France.

Basse Was an Athlete.

Edward Basse of 204 Fifth Avenue, Long Island City, a mechanic in Company B, 307th Infantry, was wounded in action on June 24. He is 23 years old and had a reputation as an athlete, being a member of the Steinway Athletic Club. He was graduated from Public School 5 and attended Bryant High School for two years.

Christopher Standigal, 143 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, wounded, was drafted on Sept. 10, 1917, and went to the front as a member of Company B, 307th Infantry. He was graduated from the parochial school of the Church of the Sorrowful Mother. He was wounded at Belleau Wood and is 23 years old.

Corporal Richard W. Matthews, severely wounded, lived with his parents at 34 Bennett Avenue, Hempstead, L. I., until he was drafted last Fall. He was in the 308th. In civil life he was a Long Island Railroad conductor.

William C. Kiernan severely wounded, enlisted in the regulars a year ago and was trained at Syracuse. The family formerly lived at 656 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, but Kiernan's father died about four months ago and the family scattered to various sections of the city.

Abraham Goldman, severely wounded, lived with his parents at 422 Newport Avenue, Brooklyn, when he was called into the service with the 308th Infantry. He is 23 years old and was born in Brooklyn. Joseph Cohen, severely wounded, was a casual attached to the 77th Division after arrival abroad. Cohen, born twenty-two years ago in Russia, came here when 12 years old, worked in a clothing factory, was drafted four months ago and went to France a month later.

Frederick Hartel, severely wounded, is 22 years old and lived at 1,769 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a "No. 258" man, his number being the first picked in the great draft lottery. He went to Upton last Fall and was assigned to the machine gun company of the 307th.

William Holahan, severely wounded, lived with his sister, Mrs. William Scanlon, at West Neck, L. I. He was in an Upton regiment, having reported at the camp with the first Huntington, L. I., contingent. He had written recently about the impatience of the drafted men to get into battle.

Corporal Raymond C. Healy, severely wounded, lived at 12 Melville Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., and, according to the telegram to his family, was wounded at Belleau Wood. Prior to being sent into Company B, 307th Infantry, he had tried several times to join the regulars, but had been turned down because he failed to make the weight. A brother, Percy Healy, is in the Medical Corps.

Francis X. Klotz, severely wounded, is a bugler, assigned to Third Battalion Headquarters of the 308th Infantry. His home is in New Rochelle, N. Y., and he was one of the first men to be accepted for service in the National Army.

The following soldiers, killed in action, were unknown at the emergency addresses indicated: Joseph Resek, 519 East Eighteenth Street; Victor Passet, 204 West Fourth Street, and Bruno Koch, whose address, 21 Summer Street, Passaic, is a vacant lot. These severely wounded men also were not known: Corporal Richard J. Lamb, 17 Argyle Road, Brooklyn; Samuel Goldfein, 916 Tiffany Street, the Bronx, and James A. Boyle, 155 William Street, Long Island City.

Largest Day's List of Casualties from Overseas; 252 Reported for Army and Marines; Total 13,926

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The War Department today gave out 188 casualties in the American Army in France, and Marine Corps Headquarters gave out 64 for the Marine Corps, making a total of 252, the largest list so far issued in a single day.

The total for the army is 11,294, and for the Marine Corps 1,972, or a grand total of 13,266 for both army and Marine Corps. The army casualties included 32 killed in action, 6 died from wounds, 3 died from disease, 3 died from accident or other causes, 123 wounded severely, 1 wounded slightly, 16 wounded to a degree undetermined, 2 missing, and 2 prisoners. The Marine Corps list included 20 killed in action, 8 died of wounds, 38 wounded severely, and 3 missing.

Three commissioned army officers and two commissioned Marine officers are included. The army officers are Lieutenants Frank A. Johnson and Irving W. Wood, severely wounded, and Lieutenant George A. Keysey, slightly wounded. The Marine officers are Lieutenants Lawrence T. Stallings and Hal N. Potter, both severely wounded.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported July 25.	Total.
Killed in action	1,568	32	1,600
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	709	6	715
Died of accident or other causes	558	3	561
Died of disease	1,428	3	1,431
Total deaths	4,549	44	4,593
Wounded	5,944	140	6,084
Missing, including prisoners	613	4	617
Grand total	11,106	188	11,294

SUMMARY OF MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Including those announced today, the Marine Corps casualties in France have been distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	26	682
Wounded	31	1,147
In hands of enemy	0	5
Missing	1	80
Total	58	1,914
Grand total		1,972

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED JULY 25.

Army casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—32.

Sergeants.

MADDOX, FRANK R.; Mrs. Anna Maddox, 39 Glenwood St., Marlboro, Mass.

TURNER, CLARENCE N.; Mrs. Susan Turner, R. F. D., Van Buren, Ark.

Corporals.

BLAKE, MAURICE; Louis Blake, Woodstock, Ill.

COCHRAN, JAMES J.; Mrs. Ella Cochran, 5,420 Master St., West Philadelphia, Penn.

FINCH, JOHN R.; James M. Finch, Bradshaw, Neb.

GAGNE, AIME; Joseph Gagne, Inverness, Canada.

McMULLEN, CHARLIE; Andrew McMullen, Spencer, W. Va.

MELTON, CHESTER; Mrs. Eliza Melton, Osako, Va.

SHERMAN, JAMES W.; Joseph Sherman, Ravena, Mich.

SMITH, HENRY P.; Mrs. Rose Smith, 302 Church St., Rome, N. Y.

Cook.

RUSSELL, ELMER A.; J. A. Russell, Broughton, Ill.

Bugler.

SNYDER, ORRA L.; Sabe Snyder, 716 East Joseph St., Mishawaka, Ind.

Privates.

BRANDSTETTER, FERDINAND; Mrs. Minnie Brandstetter, Howells, Neb.

BUDZAK, STEPHEN A.; Mike Mihalyak, 70 East St., Westfield, Mass.

CUNNINGHAM, LUCIUS A.; Frank Cunningham, 138 Shotwell Park, Syracuse, N. Y.

DAVID, CLINTON G.; Aaron David, 1,034 Lehigh St., Allentown, Penn.

DAYTON, LESTER B.; Joseph Dayton, Astoria Apartments, Atlantic City, N. J.

GLILIPEAU, JOSEPH L.; Mrs. Viola Gallipeau, Wadsworth Av., Avon, N. Y.

HALE, ERMEN E.; J. B. Hale, Altus, Ark.

HENRIES, ISRAEL P.; Mrs. Helen Henries, Box 5, North Woodstock, Conn.

KOCH, BRUNO; Charles Koch, 21 Summer St., Passaic, N. J.

LAWS, JOHN O.; Mrs. G. M. Laws, Hartford, Ky.

MARTINACK, FRANK F.; August Martinack, 11 Carlton St., Peabody, Mass.

MULLEN, JOHN J.; John J. Mullen, Sr., 322 East 23d St., Lorain, Ohio.

MURRAY, THOMAS V.; Mrs. Katherine Murray, 2,783 Washington St., Roxbury, M. ss.

OLSZEWSKI, WACLAW; Peter Olszewski, 345 Hudson St., Toledo, Ohio.

PASSET, VICTOR; Eugene Primo, 204 West 4th St., New York.

POPP, ALBERT; Mrs. Anna Popp, 4,021 Grove St., Norwood, Ohio.

RESEK, JOSEPH; Mrs. Anna Resek, 519 East 16th St., New York.

SAND, JULIUS; Michael Sand, 33 Chapman St., Greenfield, Mass.

SREBNY, STANLEY; Miss Frances Srebny, 3,014 West 20th St., Chicago.

STODARD, JOSEPH M.; Mrs. Mary Stodard, 45 Lyman St., Brockton, Mass.

DIED OF WOUNDS—6.

Sergeant.

EARL, HOMER W.; Mrs. Anna Earl, Trafford City, Penn.

Corporal.

HOLCOMBE, LYNN S.; Miss Lucy Holcombe, Mascott, Tenn.

Privates.

McCUISTON, LEON C.; Mrs. Mollie E. McCuiston, Puryear, Tenn.

THOMAS, EDWARD E.; Edward E. Thomas, Harvard, Mass.

WILLIAMS, GASKIN P.; Mrs. Katherine Williams, 33 Pine St., Pawtucket, R. I.

YOUST, ANTHONY J.; Miss Mary G. Youst, 1,077 Cherry St., Penn Yan, N. Y.

DIED OF DISEASE—3.

Corporal.

BREBNER, CHARLES R.; John E. Brebner, Milo, Iowa.

Privates.

DAVENPORT, ZOLLIE; Mrs. Ida Davenport, Pinehurst, Ga.

GRADLER, ANDREW; Beulah R. Johnson, Perrysburg, N. Y.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—3.

Privates.

JONES, WILLIAM A.; R. P. Jones, Kittyton, Tenn.

LIEDKE, ALBERT F.; Mrs. Caroline Liedke, 507 Washington St., Fond Du Lac, Wis.

ZEIGLER, JOHN P.; Miss Bertha Zeigler, St. Matthews, S. C.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—132.

Lieutenants.

JOHNSON, FRANK A.; Mrs. C. H. Johnson, 1,618 Sherwin Av., Chicago.

WOOD IRVING W.; W. R. Wood, 641 56th St., Oakland, Cal.

Sergeants.

BABOR, WILLIAM F.; Mrs. William Babor, 417 East 75th St., New York.

FELIX, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Clara S. Felix, 624 California Av., Avalon, Penn.

PALASCHAK, STEPHEN K.; Mrs. Anna PALASCHAK, Soras Megyr, Bogdien, Slavonia, Austria-Hungary.

REESE, VICTOR C.; J. H. Reese, 2,711 Vestry Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

ROSENBAUM, MAX; Aaron Rosenbaum, Budapest, Hungary.

WILSON, ALBERT G.; A. G. Wilson, 480 East 57th St., New York.

Corporals.

HEALY, RAYMOND C.; Mrs. Charles F. Healy, 12 Melville Place, Woodhaven, N. Y.

HILLARY, EARNEST D.; David Hillary, R. F. D. 1, Farmersville, N. Y.

KELLY, DANIEL J.; William Kelly, 204 East Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

LAMB, RICHARD J.; Mrs. C. Hopkins, 27 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LAPE, JAMES B.; Willard E. Lape, 1,102 East Adams St., Syracuse, N. Y.

MATTHEWS, RICHARD W.; Mrs. Elizabeth Matthews, 54 Bennett Av., Hempstead, N. Y.

MERROW, RALPH M.; H. E. Merrow, 59½ Essex St., Bangor, Me.

PIERCY, ROBERT P.; Leonard Piercy, Hardinsburg, Ky.

ROBARE, ALBERT J.; Joseph Robare, Chazy, N. Y.

TODD, HUEY; Mrs. M. A. Berry, Ecru, Miss.

WEST, WILLIAM; Jonathan King, Pine Knot, Ky.

Mechanics.

SASSE, EDWARD; Mrs. Bertha Sasse, 204 5th Av., Long Island City, N. Y.

STAUDIGEL, CHRISTOPHER; Andrew Staudigel, 148 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

McBETH, MILES W.; P. H. McBeth, 806 Taylor St., Des Moines, Iowa.

OSHINSKY, STEPHEN; William Oshinsky, Ward's Island, N. Y.

Buglers.

KLOTZ, FRANCIS X.; Mrs. William Klotz, Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y.

REYNOLDS, MOSES L.; Andrew Reynolds, 88 Sloan St., Clinton, S. C.

Privates.

ABRAMOVITZ, BENJAMIN E.; Barnett Abramovitz, 149 Stanton St., New York.

ANGEL, JOSEPH M.; Joseph M. Angel, 18 Glenwood St., Manchester, Ohio.

BARDMAN, BARNEY; Samuel Bardman, Dzuren, Russia.

BENGEL, JOHN; Mrs. Annie Bengel, Wenciuny, Russia.

BLUM, JOHN; Andrew Blum, Ritzville, Wash.

BOYLE, JAMES A.; Mrs. Mary Boyle, 155 William St., Long Island City, N. Y.

BROWN, RAYMOND; Fred Brown, 1,101 W. Mason St., Green Bay, Wis.

BUCCINI, GIUSEPPE; Dominic G. Buccini, 167 River St., Haverhill, Mass.

BUCHHEIT, LOUIS A.; Mrs. Barbara Buchheit, 21 Pearl Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

CARLSON, CARL W.; Mrs. Annie Carlson, Whitefish Point, Mich.

CARROLL, THOMAS; Mrs. James Connally, 1,804 3d Av., New York.

CENAVIC, JACK; Boris Cenavic, 538 Weston Av., Lackawanna, N. Y.

COHEN, JOSEPH; Mrs. Minnie Paris, 509 Livonia Av., Brooklyn.

COLES, EUGENE ARTHUR; Edward F. Coles, 40 Maple St., New Britain, Conn.

COSSEN, WILLIAM E.; John Cossen, 329 Menahan St., Brooklyn.

CYCEIK, STANISLAW; Josse Piantek, 8,700 Houston Av., Chicago, Ill.

DAUL, HENRY C.; Mrs. Anna Daul, Green Bay, Wis.

DERIGGI, MICHELE; John Rich, 148 Maxwell St., East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Penn.

DONAHUE, MICHAEL; Mrs. Julia Donahue, 56 W. Genesee St., Lockport, N. Y.

FORR, JULIAN C.; James Keating, 17 W. 42d St., New York.

DRAZIEN, ABRAHAM; Harry Aper, 444 E. 146th St., New York.

EARLEY, JAMES J.; Mrs. Martha Dimmitt, 18 Samson St., North Side, Pittsburgh, Penn.

ECKHART, WARREN; Blair Eckhart, 415 York Av., Landsdale, Penn.

EISENBERG, MAX; Mrs. Eva Eisenberg, Caldwell, N. J.

ENSMENGER, JOHN; Mrs. Margaret Ensmenger, 177 Huron St., Brooklyn.

FEEDER, MICHAEL W.; Elizabeth Sbitlyck, 219 5th St., Duquesne, Penn.

FERNANDES, CHARLES HENRY; Mrs. Margaret Fernades, 341 Cherry St., New York.

FLYNN, ARNOLD; Mrs. Josephine Flynn, Shekomeko, N. Y.

FONTANETTA, MICHAEL; Miss E. Fontanetta, 453 East 186th St., New York.

FRIEDMAN, CHARLES; Mendel Friedman, 199 E. 2d St., New York.

GOLDENBERG, SAMUEL; Mrs. Mary Goldenberg, 647 E. 5th St., New York.

GOLDFINE, SAM; Joseph Goldfine, 916 Tiffany St., the Bronx, New York.

GOLDMAN, ABRAHAM; Samuel Goldman, 422 Newport Av., Brooklyn.

GORDON, BENJAMIN L.; Mrs. Beck Gordon, 3,749 3d Av., New York.

GORDON, Max; Mrs. Minnie Gordon, 176 Stanton St., New York.

GRIESSEL, QUINCEN; Frank Groessel, Algoma, Wis.

HALPERIN, WILLIAM; Alexander Halperin, 684 Dixwell Av., New Haven, Conn.

HARPER, ROLAND H.; Mrs. W. J. Harper, 461 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

HOLOHAN, MICHAEL; Mrs. Wm. Houlon, West Neck, Huntington, N. Y.

HONAS, STEPHEN M.; Mrs. Annie Honas, 241 Long Hill Av., Shelton, Conn.

IVORY, JOHN S.; Mrs. Mary E. Ivory, 1,263 Washington Av., New York.

JOHNSON, EDWARD; Mrs. E. J. Johnson, 1,144 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

JOHNSON, FLOYD W.; John Johnson, 1,426 Avon St., La Crosse, Wis.

KALUSA, JOHN W.; Mrs. Josephine Burke, 4,058 N. Kimball Av., Chicago.

KETCHAM, HENRY J. C.; Ketcham, 25 Tremont St., Penacook, N. H.

KIERNAN, WILLIAM C.; Miss Rose M. Kiernan, 656 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

KINDERMAN, GUSTAVE; Mrs. Mary Kinderman, Sister Bay, Wis.

KIRK, TERENCE; Wm. Kirk, 445 West 13th St., New York.

KOEHLER, JOHN W.; Mrs. Mary C. Kohler, 452 Broad St., Tonawanda, N. Y.

KNOIECZKA, JOSEPH; Mrs. A. Knoleczka, 4,848 Troop St., Chicago.

LEIS, WILLIAM; John Leis, 124 Van Sicklen Av., Brooklyn.

LIEVSAY, THOMAS R.; Mrs. Mary E. Lievsay, Harrison, Ark.

LINZER, AARON; David Linzer, 338 Bowery, New York.

LYNN, CHARLES S.; Mrs. Ellen Peak, 725 Crittenden St., Owensburg, Ky.

McGONIGLE, JAMES A.; Daniel McGonigle, 63 W. Lenox St., Boston, Mass.

McMANUS, ARTHUR E.; Mrs. Joseph McManus, 199 Howard Av., Ansonia, Conn.

McLAUGHLIN, JOSEPH J.; Mrs. C. M. McLaughlin, 473 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

MASTERS, T. H.; George Masters, Soldier, Ky.

MAYNARD, RALPH A.; Will Maynard, R. F. D. 30, Gasport, N. Y.

MERENESS, CLIFFORD A.; Mrs. Adeline Mereness, Kaukauna, Wis.

MONAHAN, MICHAEL F.; Michael Monahan, 61 Franklin St., Holyoke, Mass.

MORONEY, DAVID M.; Mrs. Margaret Omera, 357 West 12th St., New York.

MORTELLORO, SAM; Joseph Mortelloro, 34 Lewis St., New York.

MOWER, MILTON L.; Mrs. Anna C. Mower, Blaine, Wash.

MUNZINGER, CHARLES; Mrs. Annie Munzinger, 329 East 89th St., New York.

MUSBUICKOFF, SAM S.; Mrs. Anna Laof, Shirank, Penn.

MUZZY, HERBERT F.; O. F. Muzzy, Charlestown, N. H.

MYERS, CLIFFORD R.; E. B. Myers, Mason, W. Va.

NARDUCEI, FRANCESCO; Michele Narducei, Ischitella, Foggie, Italy.

OEFTERING, KARL F.; John S. Oeftering, 48 Pennsylvania Av., Binghamton, N. Y.

OVERSTREET, COMMILEE; Heron Overstreet, Prichard, Ala.

PACHTER, ABE D.; Mrs. Sarah Pachter, Grubeshow, Lubiln, Gub, Russia.

PELKEY, ALBERT C.; A. Perkey, St. Judas, Quebec, Canada.

PIPER, MILTON S.; B. D. Piper, Greensboro, Vt.

HEITMANN, CARL; Mrs. V. Cotter, 119 14th St., Silvis, Ill.

PITTS, VIRGIL; Mrs. W. E. Stillwell, McCammon, Idaho.

PLANTE, ROSARIO; Mrs. V. Plante, 467 Moody St., Lowell, Mass.

RAILE, WILLIAM H.; Mitchell Raile, St. Francis, Kan.

RONK, JOHN J.; William M. Ronk, Lewis, Iowa.

ROZICHUK, NIKITA; Mrs. Budokia Rozichuk, Kennoni, Podosker, Sheshki, Russia.

RUBENSTEIN, THEODORE; Louis Rubenstein, 215 4th Av., New York.

SCHINDELE, GEORGE STEVEN; Fernandes Schindele, 2,380 8th Av., New York.

SHADDOCK, FREDERICK E.; Mrs. Emma Shaddock, 151 Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHADRICK, THOMAS; J. W. Rankin, R. F. D. 8, Heflin, Ala.

SLATER, WILLIAM; Mrs. Emma Slater, Slocom Road, South Dartmouth, Mass.

SNYDER, WILLIAM E.; Frank Synder, 6 Oak St., Binghamton, N. Y.

STEIN, HARRY; C. T. Hilburn, Rochelle, La.

TAYLOR, RUSSELL F.; Mrs. Iverenne Taylor, 29 Frederick St., Binghamton, N. Y.

URQUHART, WILLIAM E.; Henry Urquhart, 315 12th St., Roanoke, Va.

BROCKLIN, RALPH V.; John C. Sorensen, 1,169 East 61st St., Chicago.

VELONEDES, KERESCE; Mrs. K. Velonedes, Atakia, Turkey.

VIOLA, JOHN JOSEPH; Mrs. Rosie Viola, 4,117 Crescent St., Manayunk, Phila.

WARGO, JULES; Andy Wargo, 188 Ontario St., Monessen, Penn.

WARNER, CHARLES DANFORD; James Warner, Glencastle, N. Y.

WEINSTEIN, SAM; Isaac Weinstein, 119 Webster St., Maplewood, Mass.

WENGEL, HERBERT C.; Gottfried Wengel, Haselton, N. D.

WESTOVER, WILLIAM D.; Mrs. Ida Starr, North Troy, Vt.

WILLIAMS, ALBERT; Mrs. F. Williams, Sciotoville, Ohio.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—1.

Lieutenant.

KEYSER, GEORGE A.; John Keyser, 4,425 Parker St., Omaha, Neb.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED—16.

Corporal.

Hewitt, Ray V.; Mrs. W. C. Hewitt, 29 S. 2d St., Keokuk, Iowa.

Privates.

ARNOLD, HARRY D.; B. Arnold, Manson, Iowa.

BOOTH, LESLIE C.; Mrs. Martha Booth, Webster City, Iowa.

CARTWRIGHT, THOMAS W.; Fred Weaver, 804 South Pine St., Creston, Iowa.

CLARK, MERL E.; J. E. Clark, Webster City, Iowa.

CORDES, PAUL L.; Henry Cordes, Kamnar, Iowa.

EZRE, HAROLD C.; J. D. Ezre, Manson, Iowa.

HENRY, RICHARD; John Henry, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

HUFFAKER, IRVEN H.; Mrs. Jennie B. Huffaker, 1,803 Avenue B, Council Bluffs, Oowa.

KNOTTS, JAMES C.; Mrs. C. M. Smith, 4 Jennings Street, Hot Springs, S. D.

O'CONNOR, HARRY M.; Mrs. J. S. O'Connor, 913 7th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

PETERSON, GEORGE M.; John Peterson, 1,445 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa.

PIRTLE, OSCAR P.; J. D. Pirtle, Lacona, Iowa.

PRUETTE, JOSEPH; J. Pruette, Iola, Ill.

TWEEDY, LINFRED S.; J. P. Tweedy, Ireton, Iowa.

VOSS, EDWARD J.; Mrs. Fred Voss, Pemeroy, Iowa.

MISSING IN ACTION—2.

Privates.

BELKNAP, BYRON E.; Mrs. Prudence Belknap, 440 Clinton St., Lockport, N. Y.

FERNANDS, WILLIAM P.; Angelo Fernands, 107 Christopher St., New York.

PRISONERS—3.

Corporal.

MURRAY, JOHN L.; Mrs. William Baifey, Falls Village, Conn.

Private.

GREENE, EDWARD M.; Mrs. Mary Greene, 135 Farmington Av., Bristol, Conn.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION IS NOW OFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Private.

ALLEN, LESLIE D.; John Allen, Saugatuck, Conn.

**PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, IS NOW OFFICIALLY REPORTED AS HAVING RETURNED TO DUTY

SAYS ITALY HAS BERLIN PEACE OFFER

Senator Lewis Predicts Suggestion Will Also Be Made to Us Next Week.

HE DENOUNCES PACIFISTS

Refuses to Present Petition Assailing the Government for Ignoring Russian Bolsheviki.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The prediction was made today in the Senate by James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois that within the next week Germany would offer "attractive overtures" regarding Belgium, Northern France, Alsace-Lorraine, Rumania, and Serbia, if in return she were allowed a free hand in the East. He declared such a proposal had been made to Italy, and that the suggestion would now be presented to the United States.

"It will be before us in the next week," he said. "It will be used to try to make the American public believe that we are fighting uselessly; that the men who are dying in France are spending their lives without purpose, and that Germany is tendering to the United States every principle for which we went to war. It is an attempt to awaken revolt upon the part of every father and mother of a son and to spread the cry in this country, 'Why not accept the terms of Germany? She gives everything for which we went to war?'

"But I protest against such peace terms and stand against them everywhere. Our duty is to take the course our Government takes for the protection of Russia, the preservation of the East, and the salvation of America on the Pacific."

The talk of German peace proposals came up when Senator Lewis said he had received petitions attacking this Government for refusing to recognize the Bolsheviki in Russia.

"These papers," said Senator Lewis, "charge that this Government has the object of intercepting the men who represent what they call 'real democracy'; that we propose some intervention in Russia that they claim violates all policies we have heretofore professed. They call attention to our friendship for Greece and our resolutions on behalf of South America and different States from time to time. They invite attention to the fact that we raised a voice against foreign Governments attempting to lay a strong hand upon the pursuers of Cuba when she sought freedom."

The Illinois Senator would not present the petitions, saying they were couched in unwarrantable language, terming the Senate "the slave of the wealthy."

"If there be those in this country who charge the United States with intervening in the East for the purpose of suppressing liberty," he said, "let them understand that any move of this Government, in harmony with other Governments, is for the end of obtaining justice for all the world."

Here the Senator made his direct prophecy of German peace offers.

"I make bold," said he, "to suggest that if we yielded to Germany's possession of Poland, Lithuania, Esthonia, and part of Russia she would make attractive overtures regarding Belgium, Northern France, and Alsace Lorraine.

"I am free to tell you that there is information in this country that the suggestion has now been made to Italy (and will find its way in a more official form) that Germany's proposition now is that she will offer to give up Belgium and Rumania, and offer some privileges to Serbia and apparent concessions of freedom of the seas and the consent of the governed to the different localities. In turn she will ask that she be allowed to deal with the East without interference, her object being to work her power in multiplied form."

Germany's plan, then, would be, the Senator declared, to hold the East fast in her grip while strengthening her power for a new war for conquest of the world.

"We cannot have this," he said. "The future is one of peril unless we guard those interests in the East that could be turned against us from the Pacific."

Senator Sherman took the floor.

"I don't care to hear any peace talk or any intimation of peace while Germany occupies Belgium or has her colors above a single foot of French soil," he said as the galleries flashed into applause. "Nor do I care to hear an intimation of peace until Germany has disavowed her piratical warfare on the seas and given pledges to the civilized world that the submarine warfare must cease now and forever.

"The only time I care whether peace shall be discussed in this chamber is when the United States has driven Germany from Belgium and France and taken her by force off the high seas and the colors of this Republic float triumphantly above the Prussian helmet. There must be peace—but with a conclusive and overwhelming victory."

There was a sarcastic reference by Senator Sherman to "the commission appointed by the President to gather peace data."

Senator Lewis assured his colleagues that the President's purpose was not to have this "commission" make peace terms, but to gather facts.

"The gratifying utterance from my colleague falls upon my sensibilities like a blessed benediction," replied Senator Sherman.

WANTS PRISONERS MIXED.

German Paper Recommends Putting Whites and Blacks Together.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 25.—Affairs on the west front have not been going quite as anticipated, and the splendid work of the Americans has proved an unpleasant surprise, so tales about many colored races fighting are being more exaggerated daily.

The Kölnische Zeitung speaks of many negro regiments "fighting for the protection of the little nations. One must know of the present social life of the niggers in America in order to appreciate the fact that they are fighting with the Yankees."

In peace time, the paper continues, the American Army had only two black infantry and cavalry regiments; now they have been increased, and naturally the American press is full of praises of their deeds.

"As they are fighting with the whites side by side," the paper adds, "we must not fail to recognize this true comradeship of prisoners who fall into our hands, and always put the same number of 'colored gentlemen' with an equal number of whites. The same mixing is recommended for the French and the English."

DMITRI A BRITISH CAPTAIN.

Honorary Post for Grand Duke Who May Be Ex-Czar's Heir.

LONDON, July 25.—The former Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch, cousin of the late Russian Emperor, has just been appointed an honorary Captain in the British Army.

Dmitri, according to The Daily Telegraph, was present at the famous supper in the palace of Prince Youssoupoff in Petrograd which resulted in the death of the priest Rasputin. He was arrested on the order of the Russian Empress and banished by the Emperor to the Persian front. Dmitri owes his personal safety to the fact that he was on that front when the revolution broke out.

The Daily Express says that if the report of the death of the former heir-apparent, Alexis, is true, Dmitri is heir to the Russian throne, as the sons of Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch lost their right to succession some years ago.

GERMANS NOW DISCUSS PLANS FOR A RETREAT

Have All the Territory Back to the Rhine to Move On, One Paper Points Out.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.—It is reported that Berlin military circles are becoming reconciled to the prospect of an eventual retirement behind the Aisne, though most of the German papers again are busy wiping out on paper the reserves of the Entente, endeavoring to prove that Foch's offensive has completely collapsed. The more serious critics, however, by no means will be comforted by the solace which Ludendorff pours out so readily in his communiqués. Baron von Ardenne, the military critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, admits an "anxious suspense," and says it would be "a piece of dangerous self-deception to deny that Foch's counterattack, or rather his concentrated return offensive, conceived on an extensive scale, had brought him noteworthy advances."

The critic of the Vossische Zeitung, who refuses to be comforted in these days, after his instructive visit to neutral countries, seriously considers the question of a retreat.

"It is not in the interest of the German command," he says, "to allow the front in France to become stable and fixed again. Our strength is in a war of movement. Hindenburg showed by his great retreat that it was possible without endangering the whole situation to transform trench warfare into a war of movement by moving our positions backward. In this connection the Germans have a great advantage, seeing that they stand far in the enemy country. We have, therefore, all the territory between the German frontier and the present front at our disposal as our field of operations."

He goes on to say that the tension created by the development of the battles of this year "cannot be endured for long."

In Foch, he adds, it is clear the German high command has to deal with "a shrewd master of war," and he admits that if the enemy gets across the Soissons-Château-Thierry road, then the German "sack" running down to the Marne will be in great danger. He points out how inadequate communication across the Chemin des Dames hinders the development of the German plans and says Rheims is a serious barrier against all German operations in the direction of Paris.

BALFOUR SAYS BALKAN PEOPLE WILL BE FREE

Will Share Allied Triumph When the Peace of Civilization Is Declared.

LONDON, July 25.—A. J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking today at a meeting to inaugurate the Serbian War Aims Committee of London, said, now that the world had had time to consider the underlying differences in ideals which separated civilized mankind into two bitterly opposed camps, it had come to realize that perhaps the most important of these differences was the treatment that should be accorded by great States to small States and by all States to one another.

It was Austria's unprovoked attack on Serbia and Germany's attack on Belgium, he declared, which awoke the conscience of civilized mankind to the terrors which militarism had for mankind in the future and had gradually brought in one nation after another to resist the forces which would have drawn them all under the heel of Austria's master, the German Empire.

There was no comparison possible between what a German victory would mean and what an allied victory would mean. Nothing could be more certain than that in proportion as the Allies were successful so would spread the Allies' ideals of national liberty, development and independence. And nothing could be more certain than that in proportion as the Germans were successful, so would the area under German domination, economic, cultural, and political, spread miasma over the whole civilized world.

"On the result of the struggle for supremacy of those two ideals," said Mr. Balfour—"the one from heaven, the other from hell—depends the fate of the world."

The Foreign Secretary hoped that one of the results of the war would be the solution of the Balkan problem.

"Please heaven," he added, "the Balkan States will share the allied triumph, and when peace is declared—not a German, nor a British, nor a French peace, but the peace of civilization—they who with us have poured out their blood and treasure in the struggle will enjoy the fruits of their labors. It will make us feel, however great the sacrifice has been, that it was worth it, because the result will be to make the world free."

ALLIED VICTORIES TURN SENTIMENT IN SPAIN

Absence of Fear for Kaiser's Might Expected to Bring That Nation Closer to the Allies.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—Despite the scant communication between France and Spain, it is known in Paris that already the allied military successes are beginning to have a marked effect on Spain and to offset the strong German propaganda in that country. Of course, there is no expectation that Spain will ever enter the war on either side, but from the allied viewpoint there could be much more advantageous economic and financial relations between Spain and the Entente powers than now exist.

Not more than a third of the Spanish population is pro-German. That third is made up of the Carlists, a small clergy-military party. But for practical purposes that third is supplemented by the large pacifist element, which has been impressed by the former German military successes and reluctant to do anything for the Allies in an economic way for fear of German retaliation in the future.

Furthermore, there are 80,000 Germans in Spain, many of them engaged in a persistent and effective propaganda to prevent any action of any sort favorable to France, England, or America. The recent turning of the tables militarily, however, is confidently expected to start a new sentiment in Spain. This is altogether desirable from the Entente viewpoint, because a very material commercial improvement will be the result.

PRO-WAR SOCIALIST PLAN.

Spargo Seeks to Organize Party League of All Allied Countries.

PARIS, July 25.—John Spargo, Chairman of the delegation from the Social Democratic League of America, visiting France, informed The Associated Press this afternoon:

"We are trying to arrange the organization of a pro-war Socialist league of all the allied countries. We wish that when the 'Internationale' is mentioned it will not convey the meaning of peace, but will signify war to a victorious conclusion for the Allies."

GERMAN MAN-POWER ON THE DOWN GRADE

London Believes That with 64 Divisions in Battle Enemy Is Hard Up for Reserves.

FIGHTERS ARE OVERWORKED

Every German Division Has Been in Action Twice in Seven Months and Strain Is Growing.

LONDON, July 25.—The German high command has thus far engaged sixty-four divisions in the battle of the Marne and these represent groups from armies from Flanders to Alsace. These sixty-four divisions are nearly a third of the available forces of Germany.

The conclusion is drawn that the enemy is being hard put to it for reserves, although Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, on the northern front, still has plenty of reserve divisions.

In authoritative circles here the view is expressed that Germany has reached what might be called the downward curve in her man power. This applies to Prince Rupprecht's Army, as well as to the rest of the German forces, and it explains why Prince Rupprecht is not inclined to take the offensive.

This drop in German man power is not a sudden occurrence. It has been known to the allied military authorities for some time. The infantry units have been weakened by the withdrawal of storm troops, and by heavy losses.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, July 25. (Associated Press.)—Greater efforts than ever before have been required this year by German army chiefs from the troops under their command, compared even with last year, when the fighting was severe. All their divisions have been called upon to make at least a double effort, all due to the desire of the Emperor to crush the French and British armies before American troops arrived in sufficient numbers to turn the balance.

Last year the Germans had on their western front 160 to 170 divisions. Most of these were engaged twice, and some three times, during the twelve months, having in the meantime been reconstituted.

Verdun used up 20 divisions; the Somme, 25; the Aisne and Chemin-des-Dames fighting, 80; Flanders, 130; Cambrai, 25, and minor operations, 90, making altogether 370 divisional engagements.

Owing to the defection of the Russians from the Allies, the Germans have been able to place 210 divisions on the western front this year. From January to July 24, or nearly seven months, these divisions have been engaged about 430 times, so that each has been thrown into battle at least twice in the half year. With operations becoming more frequent, the proportion is rapidly increasing.

When the present battle began the Germans had twenty-eight divisions on that portion of the field westward from Rheims as far as Château-Thierry. Now the front has been widened by the allied attack from the latter city to the Aisne and the Germans have hurried more forces into the line, bringing the total now engaged on this part of the front to more than forty, and placing a considerable strain upon the enemy's reserves.

They still have reserve divisions concentrated behind their lines, but many units, included in these divisions, have been sorely tried already this year and it is a question whether they are all sufficiently recuperated to participate in a new attack, should the German staff decide to order one to retrieve the defeat of the Crown Prince.

LLOYD GEORGE PAYS TRIBUTE TO HOOVER

Asserts That Through Him America Has Saved Europe from Starving and Foiled the U-Boat War.

LONDON, July 25.—The Government gave a dinner this evening in honor of Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator; Victor Boret, French Minister of Provisions, and Dr. Silvio Crespi, Italian Food Minister.

J. R. Clynes, the British Food Controller, who presided, said that, owing to assistance from the United States, bacon and ham hereafter would be sold without coupons. He referred to Mr. Hoover as a man they all wanted to keep on good terms with, because he "could deliver the goods."

Premier Lloyd George, proposing the health of the guests, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Hoover. He said that through him America had achieved a great triumph in securing a large number of people in Europe from want and starvation. There was now no fear whatever, he declared, that the Allies would be starved out.

Germany, continued the Premier, had made the greatest gamble in her history, she had pitted her whole destiny upon the success of the submarine campaign and it had failed.

After comparing Great Britain's abundance of food with Germany's scarcity, the Premier said he regretted the necessity for bringing in a warning as a skeleton at the feast. It was not altogether a question of food. It was a question of tonnage.

America was sending hundreds of thousands of men monthly, he said. It was a great and valiant army which already had appeared in great numbers on the battlefield, and had added fresh laurels to those crowning the brow of the American Republic. More were coming, and next year it would be a gigantic army, and it was a question of bringing supplies for that army.

This would absorb more tonnage than carrying the men themselves. America was building ships at a great rate and her program was a great success. Great Britain also was building as fast as she could, but in addition to building, she had to keep her gigantic fleet repaired, and most of the repairs to American ships must be done in Great Britain. Consequently there was a limit to the number of ships that could be turned out.

While the number of ships was increasing enormously, the Premier continued, the demand on shipping was greater, and the essential need of economy in food and every other commodity must be kept firmly in hand.

TO INSURE FOREIGN CRAFT.

Policies Will Be Extended to Allied and Neutral Subjects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Government is going to broaden its war insurance business to take in risks on foreign craft including hulls, cargoes, and lives of officers and men. This has been made possible by the recent amendment of the war risk law so that the Secretary of the Treasury, who has the responsibility of legislating the act, may in his discretion extend the provisions of Government marine insurance to vessels engaged in trade with this country. Only vessels of allied, neutral, and friendly countries are embraced in the new scope of the War Risk Insurance.

Officers and men will be permitted to insure not only their lives for the benefit of next of kin or designated beneficiaries, but also their personal belongings.

Freights, equipments, and hulls and machinery will be included in the proposed line of underwriting.

SAYS ALLIES NEED TO GET TOGETHER

American Official Finds Lack of Co-ordination Between London and Washington.

CITES CASE OF RIVETERS

And Britain's Promise to Replace Brigaded Americans Carried Out Despite Changed Conditions.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—Commenting on the lack of co-ordination between Washington and London, and particularly the need of recasting the arrangement for replacement of American troops, one of the best-informed American officials said today:

"The question is not one of whether one country is doing too much or another too little. We haven't time now for comparisons of this kind. For the duration of the war we should think in terms of alliance instead of separate allies. The President aptly said that we are all eating at the common table. Likewise, we are turning out ships from common shipyards. We are getting coal from common mines. We are fighting Germany with a common army. There is absolutely no difference between the good American and good British soldiers. And yet how are these matters being treated?

"England promises to replace the brigaded American soldiers. Conditions change and make the carrying out of the original program highly indavisable, and yet England goes on with the execution of her wornout promise as if she were dumb and America deaf, and both were blind.

"To illustrate what happens in the concrete, I will give you a single instance. A few weeks ago England needed 300 riveters to finish a rush job. She couldn't get on without them. She asked America to send them. After investigation, Washington inquired how many English riveters had been combed out for the army. Downing Street gave 1,500 as the number, and Washington promptly suggested calling back the riveters from France, and 500 were called back.

"Can any folly greater be imagined than turning skilled riveters into green soldiers? If there were any way to arrive at the facts, it would probably be shown that one riveter was more valuable in practical results in a shipyard than ten riveters in the army in France. Then why such uneconomic procedure?

"Well, they said they would replace Americans, and the promise must be kept. If they 'laid down' on it, it might cause unpleasant comment. Such considerations as these should be disposed of by closer counsel between the Allies. The waste and lost motion through each ally playing the game singly are tremendous."

ITALY'S KING AMAZES OUR CONGRESSMEN

Shows Familiarity with Happenings in Individual States—Praises Our Army.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 25.—Members of the Congressional party from America are delighted with their interview with King Victor Emmanuel at the front, and with his cordiality, his true, broad, democratic spirit, as well as his thorough knowledge not only of the minutest details of the Italian front and the western front, but also of American affairs.

The King shook hands with each delegate and spoke with familiarity to every one of them. He expressed deep admiration for the bravery and heroism of the American troops in France, who, like the Italians there, although they are among the Allies, have the disadvantage of fighting on foreign land far from their mother country. What, however, astounded the Congressmen most was to see how well acquainted the sovereign is with everything going on in the different States of America, even outside of politics.

"Why," exclaimed Mr. Chandler, "he knows more about the oil wells in Oklahoma than I do!"

The front pages of the newspapers here are completely taken up by the news from France reporting the splendid behavior of the American troops. The accounts bear big headlines showing satisfaction at the success of the soldiers from the United States and full confidence in their ultimate victory.

"The newspaper Epoca, after narrating glorious deeds on the western front, concludes:

"If this can be done with the present forces at Foch's disposal, think what will happen soon, considering that 10,000 Americans land daily."

The American Ambassador and also the American Consuls throughout Italy are receiving the warmest congratulations and enthusiastic expressions of friendship.

ROME, July 25.—One of the more notable events attended by the American Congressional party here was the decoration by the King of 900 men with medals of valor. Twelve American ambulance drivers were among those honored. The party is now going to France.

HUSSAREK VIENNA PREMIER.

Ex-Minister of Education to Head a Nonpolitical Cabinet.

VIENNA, July 25. (via Basle.)—Baron von Hussarek, former Minister of Education, has been appointed to the Austrian Premiership, in succession to Dr. von Seidler, whose Cabinet resigned recently.

Before he was nominated Prime Minister, Baron von Hussarek explained to the Chamber of Deputies that he intended to form a Cabinet of functionaries without political character, introducing parliamentarians into the Ministry later.

The Chamber rejected a resolution introduced by the Czech Deputies to impeach former Premier von Seidler and Count von Toggenburg, the former Minister of the Interior. The vote stood 215 to 162.

R. H. Macy & Co.

The Price of Peace—Thrift Stamps

Buy them in bunches and note the progress of our boys in France—wading through the ranks of the foe like avenging angels, as well as harbingers of good times to come.

You may buy these stamps in any department store in the city and hundreds of other places.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Summer Schedule of Store Hours:

Until further notice, the business hours in this store will be:

Store opens at 9 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M., except Saturdays, when, until further notice, Store opens at 9 A. M. Closes 12 Noon.

Keep Kool Komforts

Hot? No need to be with all these "keep kool komforts" just waiting to help your individual mercury shrink. This page is teeming with suggestions that will assist in the cooling off.

Children's Cool and Comf'y Rompers

Fashioned of those cool, dainty materials that are easily tubbed—dimity, crepe, or chambray. Low neck and short sleeves for coolness—generously cut for comfort. Beach leg, romper, and creeper styles, some hand embroidered or smocked. In all white, white with touches of pink or blue, or solid colors. Sizes 1 to 4 yrs. $1.39

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear, 35th St.

Cool Voile Blouses

All white and thin and fine. They all even LOOK cool with their dainty pin tucks and hemstitching, decorative lace touches or bits of embroidery. Some are quite collarless, some slip over the head. Each has a feature to commend it. $1.89

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Slip-on Negligees

Of cool white voile with woven stripes and dainty floral designs. They're cut quite straight, but drape gracefully when worn. No collar at all, just a suggestion of a sleeve, and edging of Val. lace around the neck and down the sides. $2.89

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Misses' Linen Suits

A simple belted model, made on slim, straight lines. Cleverly placed pleats in the coat allow the necessary freedom of movement. The patch pockets add a swagger air. In all white and desirable shades. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 yrs. $14.74

Macy's—Third Floor, Front, 35th St.

Women's Summer Suits

A smart belted model is fashioned of striped or natural color Palm Beach cloth. The coat is pleated below the belt; the skirt is a sport style with belt and pockets. $13.74

A delightfully becoming suit of silk pongee in oyster white or natural color is belted, pleated, and made with long revers that extend to the waistline. $23.74

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Smocks for Misses

Breezy and carefree. Two models, one of voile with hand smocking and featherstitching in all the pretty pastel shades, the other of batiste with checked batiste collar and pocket trimming. The first may be had in sizes 8 to 20, the second 12 to 20 years. Each $3.74

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

PARASOLS

to temper the heat of the sun in town or at the seashore.

A Collection of Attractive Ones at 98c

Mohair and Cotton Poplin in striped, figured and combination effects, gaily colored. Also white, white with pink, blue, or tan stripes.

Macy's—Main Floor, Front, 35th St.

REMEMBER—Mountain Roads Are Dusty Roads.

Men's Automobile Dusters

Single and Double Breasted

$2.96

These attractive road coats are efficient when efficiency is needed, and dressy all the time.

In tans and grays. All sizes. Button to the neck, with sleeve tabs and wind cuffs.

At "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

A SOUND INVESTMENT FOR COMFORT

A $7.74 Electric Fan

Keeps the Bedroom and Nursery Sweet.
Blows the Flies Out of the Kitchen.
Cleans Out the Corners the Breezes Don't Touch.

Universal motor. Operates with direct or alternating current. Adjustable. Has wall brackets. Eight inch. Japanned frame and guard. Three speeds. Brass blades.

Same, single speed, $7.49—Oscillating, $12.19
SPECIAL—Three speeds, oscillating, 10 in., $14.57

Warranted Free of Mechanical or Electrical Defects.

Macy's—Basement, 35th St., Front.

Cool Beach Robes $2.69

Imported Japanese cotton crepe bathing robes, light in texture and coloring; two features which proclaim their foreign make. Cut in coat style. Gives the wearer the distinction which comes from being a bit different but still tastefully attired. **Special!**

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street

Men's Silk Outing Shirts $5.48

This is a delightfully summery garment of good weight, white silk. The tailoring is excellent, as the shirt is made according to our particular ideas and specifications. This is comparatively new merchandise. Collars attached.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Women's Low Shoes $4.89

A Mid-Season clearance of short lines and discontinued numbers, including many of the most wanted styles. Originally sold at much higher prices.

Oxfords and Pumps in Patent Leather, Tan Calf Skin, Dark Brown Kid Skin

Size range incomplete

Macy's—2nd Floor, Rear, 35th St.

White Flannel Trousers $5.75

All wool garments, sewn throughout with silk, and cold water shrunk to insure their retaining their shape when cleaned. Whatever your outfit is to be, these trousers will harmonize with it.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs 23c each

Sealed in sanitary envelopes ready to use. Priced less than present wholesale cost for equal quality. Slip a few into your grip. These are our own product, made according to our specifications and given prestige in a name of their own—

Macealed

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Union Suits For Men, 94c

Be sure you are adequately supplied before going on vacation. Nainsook, sleeveless and open, knee-length drawers with full hips, tailored, not stitched together regardless of the finer points of underwear comfort.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Comfort in Clothing

MEN'S SILK SHANTUNG SUITS $19.75

Priced "Lowest-in-the-City," Quality for Quality

Apparel which is stripped to bare essentials—Two-piece—Skeleton lined—French facing—Pearl buttons—tailored in keeping with the superior quality of the material used.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

The Huns Nor Anyone Else Can Challenge the Marines. Recruiting Headquarters 24 East 23d Street

VOTE BIGGER STRIKE IN BRITISH PLANTS

Labor Chiefs Representing 300,000 Men Decide on Munitions Tie-up.

THREAT TO DRAFT STRIKERS

Government Firm in Refusal to Remove Labor Embargo Which Caused the Clash.

LONDON, July 25.—At a conference of members of the Engineering and Allied Trades at Leeds today, with delegates present representing 300,000 workers, it was decided to cease work next Tuesday if the embargo on skilled workers is not removed.

Eighteen thousand of Coventry's 24,000 skilled workers are on strike. Altogether 80,000 workers engaged in the manufacture of munitions are affected there.

It is estimated that 100,000 munition workers are on strike in the Birmingham district. Workers in a few factories decided to remain at work pending the outcome of negotiations.

The workmen of the "slack country," one of the chief industrial districts of the Midlands, are joining the strike and the situation is considered more serious.

Refuses to Suspend Embargo.

The Ministry of Munitions announced tonight that it had received a resolution from the Birmingham Joint Committee, repeating the previous offer to recommend the immediate resumption of work if the ministry suspended the embargo for fourteen days. The resolution says:

"If the ministry's desire to serve the national interests is as sincere as our own, we will agree to the course universally adopted in all disputes, namely, suspension of the operation of the matter in dispute."

The ministry replied that it could not see its way to withdraw or suspend the embargo. It hoped that the committee would again consider the request of the National Advisory Committee, that all the men should resume work, "bearing in mind that the resolution was taken with a clear understanding that the embargo would not be removed."

The Press Association say that at a meeting held at Wolverhampton by the joint committee tonight it was resolved to telegraph to the Ministry of Munitions and Premier Lloyd George to remove the embargo immediately, failing which, "sole responsibility for the industrial unrest in the district will be placed on the shoulders of the Government." A reply was demanded within twenty-four hours.

Many Refuse to Join Strike.

Meanwhile dissension is being created in the trade union ranks by the action of the strikers and in many parts of the country the conduct of the Coventry and Birmingham men is denounced hotly. Even in Birmingham many of the engineers refuse to be stumped into an irresponsible strike. On the Clyde there seems to be no sign of sympathy with the strikers and work there is continuing smoothly. The same may be said of many other centres.

On the other hand, 8,000 notices to cease work Tuesday were handed in at Manchester, where the Amalgamated Engineers have a membership of 15,000. It is said that a majority will join the strike unless the embargo is removed.

It is reported also that the engineers at Newcastle have decided to follow the strike lead without waiting action by the National Conference. The men at Lincoln did not go on strike on Wednesday as threatened, but will await developments.

The War Cabinet has decided that if the munitions strike continues the strikers of military age will be drafted promptly into the army, according to an unofficial statement printed in some of the morning newspapers. George H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, gave a hint to this effect in a speech in London Wednesday when he declared that no young men had a right to exemption from military service except on the ground that they were doing work more valuable than fighting.

Strikers Repudiate Committee.

The Labor Advisory Committee, which had been conferring with Winston Spencer Churchill, the Minister of Munitions, and George N. Barnes, Labor member of the War Cabinet, today passed a resolution advising the Government to institute an inquiry into the labor troubles in the Midlands and urgently requesting the men in the meanwhile to resume work. This committee has been repudiated by the strikers. It requested the Government to set up a committee of inquiry, composed of representatives of the Government, of the employers and of the trade unions concerned, to examine the cause of the munitions dispute. The Government agreed to this.

The committee heard the statement that the Minister of Munitions' notice issued by a Coventry firm or firms is unofficial and unauthorized and is a misleading and inaccurate summary of the Ministry's instructions. It asked the Minister to give instructions to cancel this perversion of the Government's policy.

Alexander Thompson, Socialist and editor of The Clarion, writes in The Daily Mail that it is unthinkable that the munitions output of the whole country will be stopped without a democratic vote by all the men and women concerned. "The tactics of the young rebels who forced a strike at Birmingham and Coventry against the advice of the responsible leaders," he says, "make not for democracy or socialism, but straight for anarchy and Bolshevism."

The strike had its origin in the deficiency of skilled labor. This deficiency necessitated the Government making plans for an even distribution of labor, but some firms, by offering attractive wages, managed to secure an unfair proportion of skilled workers. The Government, therefore, laid an embargo on three Coventry firms, which were told that an excess of skilled hands could not be permitted.

LENINE THREATENS TO FIGHT ALLIES

Regards Landing of Troops in Murmansk as Act of War, Berlin Paper Asserts.

FEARS FELT FOR FRANCIS

Russian General Gurko Said to be in Command of Entente Forces on the North Coast.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.—The Russian Bolshevist Government, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Lokal-Anseiger of Berlin, considers the action taken by the Entente Powers in landing troops on the Murman Coast as tantamount to a declaration of war. The Bolshevist Government, the newspaper dispatch adds, has announced that it will take countermeasures accordingly.

BASLE, Switzerland, July 25.—According to Russian newspaper dispatches received here, General Gurko, former Commander of the armies on the Russian Southwestern front, who was expelled from Russia last October, has been placed in command of the Entente-Allied forces in the Murman Coast region.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—President Wilson had a lengthy conference with Acting Secretary Polk today at the State Department. It was understood the Japanese reply to the American proposals for extending military aid to Russia through Siberia was discussed, although officials declined to say whether the reply had been received.

The reported declaration of the Bolshevist Government that it will take countermeasures against the landing of allied troops on the Murman coast, which it regards as tantamount to a declaration of war, is believed by State Department officials to have been inspired by the German Government.

The Germans are said to be much disturbed over conditions in Finland, and they fear the effects upon the Finns of an allied force in close proximity. Representatives of the Bolsheviki, an official here said today, told representatives of the Entente nations that the original protest against the landing of troops at Kola was forced upon the Central Soviet by German authorities.

Washington officials do not believe it possible for the Bolsheviki to send an army to the Murman Peninsula because of the difficulty of transporting and maintaining any force in that section.

The original protest of the Bolsheviki upon the landing of allied troops reached the State Department several weeks ago. No attention was paid to this protest because the United States has not recognized the Bolshevist Government. It was directed principally to Great Britain, for the British commander of the expedition had asked and received permission from the local authorities at Kola to land troops to protect stores that were then at that port.

The local Kola authorities notified Leon Trotzky, Minister of War, of the request of the British commander, and received his approval of the course taken. Two weeks later Trotzky, at the insistent behest of the Germans, denied having given his approval to the landing of troops and made official protest.

No word has been received directly from Ambassador Francis since July 11, and there is a feeling of apprehension in official circles here regarding his position, in view of the latest turn of affairs. A dispatch was received three days ago from Moscow containing a message from Mr. Francis which has not been made public, Counselor Polk announcing that the message contained merely routine business. It is known that efforts to get messages through to the Ambassador within the last few days have failed.

The Bolsheviki are in control of Vologda, where Ambassador Francis was at last accounts. The Ambassador has had no official relations with the Bolshevist Government, but if the occupation of the Murman Peninsula by allied troops is regarded as a declaration of war the question arises as to the standing of Ambassador Francis in Russia. He is accredited to the Russian Government, but not to the Bolsheviki. The official opinion here is that the Bolshevist Government may hand the Ambassador his passports and order him out of the country, though such action would not be countenanced under international law.

SIMBIRSK TAKEN BY CZECH TROOPS

Important Town in European Russia Captured After Brisk Fight.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—Czechoslovak troops have captured the important town of Simbirsk, about 600 miles east of Moscow, according to an official telegram from Moscow, received by way of Berlin. The Russian Soviet troops put up a desperate resistance.

Simbirsk, a city of about 45,000 population, is the capital of the Government of the same name. It lies on the Volga River, about 100 miles south southwest of Kazan.

The capture of the place by the Czechs is important as showing the westward spread of the Czech authority.

NO PEACE AT PEACE PARLEY.

Ukrainians Quarrel with Russians and Don Cossacks.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.—A dispatch from Kiev to the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung of Essen says:

"The last sitting of the peace conference culminated in an open quarrel between the Russians and the Ukrainians. Friction also developed between the Ukrainians and the delegates representing the Republic of the Don Cossacks, owing to territorial claims, but these negotiations will be continued. All relations were broken off with the Crimean Republic."

REDS RETAKE YAROSLAV.

Say Large Numbers of White Guards Perished in the Volga.

LONDON, July 25.—A Russian wireless dispatch received here today, says:

"After the siege of Yaroslav by the Council's troops against counter-revolutionaries who had seized power and deposed the local councils and executed them, the place was occupied by a Red Army sent thither from Moscow, Kostroma, Rybinsk, and Vologda.

"Between 5,000 and 5,000 White Guards who ordered the mobilization tried to save themselves on the Volga, but a majority of them were drowned. The town suffered severely from the bombardment. Hundreds of prisoners were taken. Railway communication between Moscow and Vologda by way of Yaroslav will be renewed."

CRITICISE HELFFERICH.

His Appointment to Moscow Not Approved by German Press.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 25.—Dr. Karl Helfferich's appointment as German envoy to Moscow is the cause of considerable comment in the German press. The Berliner Tageblatt says that von Hintze makes his début as Foreign Secretary by sending Helfferich to Moscow and states that von Hertling was right when he said that the war had been waged for four years and yet the method of distributing offices remained the same.

"The chief thing," says the paper, "is that the masters who divide up the posts are satisfied, but there is no doubt that outside this narrow circle the sending of Helfferich is unwelcome."

The paper says that Helfferich's qualities as a banker will be useful, but that he will not negotiate with bankers in Moscow, but with Russian revolutionaries and the people of another world. It adds: "The representatives of an anticipation viewpoint will be faced by the pronounced capitalistic Helfferich." The paper reminds its readers of Helfferich's aptitude for quarreling with the Reichstag parties and leaders.

The Vossische Zeitung says Helfferich had intended to be a deciding factor in solving the economical side of peace and had already organized a large office and staff and much material with this aim. With the new Foreign Secretary Helfferich will be able to use his own initiative in the settlement of important Eastern questions, and it may be expected that the German political aims will be more sharply defined in Moscow than before. It adds that Helfferich has gone into office at the most critical juncture for Prussian and German developments.

SOCIALISTS WAR ON SCHEIDEMANN

Declare Leader Is Traitor to His Party and the Tool of the Government.

HIS PAPER ALSO ATTACKED

Fails to Represent Party's Principles, It Is Charged—Scheidemann Changed, Observers Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 25.—The Times correspondent learns from an authoritative source that Scheidemann is no longer the popular hero among the Socialists, and that people now recognize him as a Government tool and are dissatisfied with his tactics, as also with the Scheidemann organ, the Vorwärts.

A Socialist Reichstag member, Dr. Leusch, attacks the Vorwärts in the Glocke, saying that there is no unity between the Social Democratic Party organ and the party leaders, and deploring the way in which the Vorwärts represents the Social Democratic policy. Dr. Leusch points out that the party leaders have not any political influence on the party organ.

He relates that this question was hotly disputed at the last meeting of the Socialist faction, when the Vorwärts' attitude was voted by all members as dangerous for the interests of the party. The meeting of the Socialist Party at Essen, at which Scheidemann was scheduled to speak, was broken up by rowdiness of the independent Socialists. The independent Socialists are, however, powerless, as the mildest protest or expression of opinion is severely punished and the people put in prison, or even shot, on the slightest provocation. There are many independent Socialists in prison at present.

The Vorwärts, commenting on the offensive, said:

"The object can only be to keep the initiative. Unless all signs fail, the decisive phase of the world war is beginning. Our victories in attack and defense thus far justify the strong hopes of the German people."

Scheidemann, however, appears to have overstepped the limits of his powers as a Governmental tool when he recently announced that the Chancellor had informed him that the Landtag would be dissolved on the question of reforms. The truth of this statement has been denied by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. Scheidemann, like all Germans, loves the high and mighty and the opportunity of clicking his heels, and so was doubtless anxious to impress the people with the fact that he received the confidences of the Chancellor. The people who had an opportunity of speaking with Scheidemann on his recent visit to The Hague were impressed by the changed attitude of the Social Democratic leader, who had become a strong Nationalist, fully for a German peace and little interested in international peace. Doubtless, the German Government were delighted with what they then thought an excellent opportunity of sending out feelers via Troelstra, who was supposed to attend the labor conference.

French Ex-Governor Killed in Attack

PARIS, July 25.—Announcement is made of the death of Captain van Stollenhoven, former Governor of Colonies and Captain of the Moroccan Colonial Infantry. He fell before Lonpont on July 19 at the head of his troops in an attack. Captain van Stollenhoven enlisted in the army as a simple soldier and received the Legion of Honor upon the battlefield.

DON'T ARGUE WITH A PRO-GERMAN— REPORT HIM!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

HEARST IS REJECTED BY ALL CANDIDATES

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

it is finally settled that the latter is altogether out of it Smith's friends expect that Osborn will give up the fight.

From many quarters it became evident yesterday that Smith would have the unanimous support of all factions of the Democratic Party. Even should Mr. Osborn remain in the primary fight until the end, it is understood that, if defeated, he will give his vigorous support to Smith. It is the first time in many years that a Democratic candidate for any important office had practically every element in the party with him. Independent Democrats, Sulzerites, and the bitterest anti-Murphy men have already assured Smith that he will have their support.

What is more, up-State Democrats, who have always looked askance at Murphy's domination of the party, give every indication of standing squarely behind Smith. On top of this there will be an attempt, after the primaries, to get the Federal Administration to come out for Smith. Tammany Congressmen, it was said, will make it plain to President Wilson that the chances of getting a strong Democratic Congress this Fall will be much enhanced if Washington will indorse the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Congratulations for Smith.

President Smith was at his desk in the office of the Board of Aldermen yesterday going through a large sheaf of letters and telegrams of congratulation from his admirers. He said he had given no thought to his campaign plans and would no nothing until next week, when he will have a conference with the Democratic leaders. He intends to go to Good Ground, L. I., where his family is located, over the week-end. The candidate was much elated over promises of support from some of Tammany's bitterest enemies. From Samuel Seabury, who attacked both Hearst and Tammany at Saratoga, Mr. Smith received this telegram:

"Please accept my congratulations upon your designation. Any service that I can render in your support I shall be most happy to give."

Mayor Hylan congratulated Smith and told him he hoped he would win. Charles B. Alexander, who was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, sent this message from Dodge City, Kan.:

"Delighted with your nomination. Coming home to lend a hand. You will make a great Governor. No man more fitted."

Among the up-State anti-Murphy men who have assured Smith of their earnest support are John N. Carlisle of Watertown, who was Public Service Commissioner under Governor Hughes and Superintendent of Highways under Governor Sulzer, and Charles J. Raittgan of Auburn, Democratic leader of Cayuga County and editor of the newspaper owned by Thomas Mott Osborne. Rattigan has been a lifelong enemy of the Tammany organization, yet he not only voted for Smith in the convention, but assured him of his vigorous support. Chester C. Platt of Batavia, who was Secretary to Governor Sulzer, also promised Smith his support.

"Big Bill" Edwards, also an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination, sent Mr. Smith a long letter in which he promised full support. District Attorney Swann called Mr. Smith on the telephone and told him he would work for his election.

"I have nothing to add to the statement I made just before leaving Saratoga," said Mr. Smith. "That summed up the situation exactly. If Mr. Osborn remains in the primary race of course I will take the stump against him and make a vigorous fight. Until primary day the contest will be entirely between Mr. Osborn and myself, unless Mr. Hearst is also a candidate for the nomination. I think I will convince the Democratic voters that I am the most logical candidate of the party.

"After the primaries, of course, I will open up on Whitman. I think I can convince most people that it is about time we had a change of administration at Albany. I will make the hardest fight of my life and I think I will be elected."

Osborn to Stay in Race.

At the Osborn headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan it was said that the candidate had no intention of withdrawing from the race. It is understood that Robert Grier Monroe will be the Osborn campaign manager. Argyll R. Parsons, who was made Treasurer of the Osborn committee, is a member of the New York Young Democratic Club, it was explained yesterday, and has no connection with the Young Men's Democratic League. That organization, according to its President, Frank D. Shellet, will support Alfred E. Smith at the primary. Miss Adelaide Sterling and Miss Josephine V. McKeogh will have charge of the women's department of the Osborn campaign. They said they had found strong sentiment among women for a candidate of the Osborn type and would make a special canvass among school teachers and other leaders of thought.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, issued a statement last night declaring that the action of the Democratic Convention in pledging the party to the plan of submitting a referendum on national prohibition before action is taken in the Legislature was calculated to do more harm to the party and give more help to the prohibition movement than anything else that could have been done.

Democrats of Queens yesterday opened the way for the recognition of women in the regular party organization by action of the Executive Committee in approving a plan to increase the number of members in the County Committee from one to two from each election district. There are 252 districts and this will make it possible to name 252 women as election district captains. Later it is expected that the women will be admitted to membership on the Executive Committee. There are twenty-four members of the Executive Committee, but how many women will be admitted has not yet been decided.

Denies Support of Whitman.

The Evening Journal today will print the following editorial in reply to Mr. Cocks:

"The estimable manager of Mr. Whitman's campaign has gone off at half-cock. The Evening Journal has no intention whatever of supporting any Republican for Governor in this election.

"It considers both Mr. Whitman and Mr. Lewis reactionaries, unworthy of the support of a progressive newspaper. But there are degrees of unworthiness even among reactionaries.

"Mr. Lewis is contaminated by the approval of the booze and boodle brigade, led by Barnes, Brown, and Root, while Mr. Whitman is merely handicapped by the association of the simple-minded Mr. Cocks.

"There is as much difference between the characters of these respective managers of each of the two candidates in the Republican primary as there is between a jail and an asylum."

ROOSEVELT BACKERS PLEDGE AID TO LEWIS

Many of Those Who Urged the Colonel to Run, Join Attorney General's Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 25.—Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who has nearly recovered from injuries sustained in an automobile accident on the eve of the Republican Convention, received assurances from New York today of substantial support from the group of influential Republicans who were signatories to the round robin calling upon Colonel Roosevelt to become a candidate against Governor Whitman.

With the Colonel definitely out of the fight, the men in the Roosevelt movement, or a majority of them, sent word to Mr. Lewis that they would make their fight with him. Mr. Lewis immediately announced that a vigorous primary campaign would be made.

Mr. Lewis also sent the following letter to Colonel Roosevelt:

"I have received your reply, stating that you will not enter the Republican primary for the office of Governor.

"Respecting, of course, your decision, I greatly regret it, not only because I believe you would have been nominated and elected, but because, since your name was suggested, I know from what I have heard that it met with widespread support.

"Both Mr. Bennett and I offered to withdraw from the race in response to this opinion. Governor Whitman declined to do so, and stated that he would be a candiate against you in the event that you should determine to meet the call made upon you.

"It is my intention, as I wired you last Thursday evening, to make the primary contest against Governor Whitman, confident that in refusing to meet what he must have known was the demand of the Republicans of the State he again demonstrated the selfish quality of his candidacy.

"I am impelled to this course by assurances from Republicans from all sections of the State that the appeal to you to run has served to show that most of the leaders of opinion in the Republican Party have in effect registered a protest against the candidacy of Mr. Whitman.

"Your refusal makes the issue clear: Shall the Republican Party be organized as a vitalising force for good government, or shall it remain the field for personal ambition alone?"

Mr. Lewis said in an interview today:

"As I have pointed out repeatedly, I never was a stalking horse for anybody, and when I entered this fight was determined to stay to the finish.

"The possibility that Colonel Roosevelt would become a candidate, of course, changed the situation. I was glad to retire for him, and Governor Whitman would have taken the same attitude had he had the party's instead of his own selfish interests at heart. Now that the Colonel has declared himself, I intend to make a vigorous fight against Governor Whitman for the nomination, not because I want the office, but because I am determined, if possible, to put an end to government at Albany utterly unresponsive to the party whose label it bears and conducted solely for the promotion of personal ambition and to build up a machine that will get the present Governor the New York State delegation to the Republican National Convention.

"Thoughtful Republicans may well pause and ponder what may happen with such an ambition inspiring the man in the Executive Chamber during the fateful two years that must intervene before we have another State election."

Friends of Mr. Lewis are inclined to construe that part of the telegram sent to the Attorney General by Colonel Roosevelt in which he points out that the office of Governor is important enough to demand the undivided attention of the occupant to its administrative duties as a slap at Governor Whitman, who has spent a great deal of his time away from the Capitol during his two administrations.

SMITH MEN RALLY UP-STATE

Plan to Keep Alive Committee of 42 as a Campaign Body.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 25.—To take the "Tammany curse" off the Democratic campaign up-State, party leaders from sections outside of New York City are planning to keep alive the Committee of Forty-two of the Syracuse conference alive, as the nucleus for an up-State organization to promote the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith and the other men on the "regular" primary ticket.

Joseph J. Murphy of Troy, who is looming as a new power in Democratic politics north of the Bronx, is sponsor for the plan. He said today that it had met with favor among up-State leaders who he had consulted, and that in all probability a meeting of the men and women who constituted the committee would be called within a few days. It is likely that the meeting will be held in Syracuse and that the candidates designated at the Democratic Conference will be invited to attend.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Murphy, "we should ask each member of the Committee of Forty-two to bring along to the meeting at Syracuse ten aggressive Democrats who believe in the pronouncements of the Democratic State platform, are instinct with the loyalty and love to the Wilson Administration and the war aims that formed the keynote of the Democratic declaration of principles, and are willing to work.

"This would give us an organization of approximately 500 members, sufficient as a nucleus for a Wilson-Smith Campaign Committee, which would conduct the canvass for the Democratic candidates up-State, and be entirely free from Tammany tutelage."

Gerald P. Fluhrer, Secretary of the Committee of Forty-two and Democratic leader in Orleans County, and John N. Carlisle of Watertown are being talked of for the place at the head of the proposed new organization.

An organization of up-State women is also contemplated.

ROOSEVELTS OFF TO MAINE.

Colonel Will Banish Politics at His Daughter's Summer Home.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 25.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, left late this afternoon for Dark Harbor, Me., where they will be the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Richard Derby. They expect to be away about ten days or two weeks.

Mrs. Derby and her two children went to Maine several weeks ago. She returned to Sagamore Hill last week, when the news of the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt was received. Colonel Roosevelt said that while in Maine he would banish all political matters from his mind. The Colonel and his wife will receive no guests.

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The model, a swagger military one, has full ripple back, deep cape collar and cross over front smartly braid bound, and is developed in

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ARMY BUYS 75,000 AUTO VEHICLES

Four Types of Trucks and Three of Passenger Cars Designated by Special Board.

ALL MEET SEVERE TESTS

Big Tractors Meet Test in Hauling Guns—Many Thousands of Ford Cars Ordered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The War Department authorizes the statement today that the standardization of cargo trucks and passenger automobiles for the use of the army has been completed. More than 75,000 standardized trucks and passenger cars have been ordered. Four trucks and three passenger cars have been selected as suitable for the various requirements of all branches of the service that have been ordered for motor transportation.

Of the four trucks selected, two are after designs worked out by special boards of automotive engineers. The other two are commercial trucks which have been changed to meet the special requirements of military work.

The three-quarter to one-ton truck selected after tests of a number of cars, including a model devised under the supervision of a special board of engineers, is the "G. M. C." truck, which is now known as Army Type A. A., changes have been made in the model used by the Government, the principal change being superior spring development. The latter is very essential because this model will be used not only as a light cargo carrier but also as a heavy ambulance.

The experts decided on this truck because of its light consumption of gasoline, its light weight with the consequent saving of materials, and because it is well known in the army, having been used with satisfactory results in France and Mexico. About 7,000 of these trucks have been ordered.

The one and a half to two ton trucks selected, which after certain modifications is now known as Army A, is the White. The tests of cars in this class were the most severe of any and extended over a period of one month. Trucks were tested in all conditions of weather and roads, and by a process of elimination the Engineering Advisory Board was left with three trucks.

While the board reported that these three trucks were equally serviceable from a strictly technical standpoint, the board of officers which received the findings, recommended the adoption of the White for the following reasons: Lower gasoline and oil consumption, more satisfactory performance both in Mexico and France, and best adapted for high speed work with a pneumatic tires for use as a staff observation and a reconnaissance car, and high speed truck. Another factor in the decision was that the cost of spare parts was lower than the cost of parts for other cars, the cost being approximately equal to the cost of the chassis complete.

After competing with a number of well-known makes in three to five ton class, the specially constructed army truck of this class, known as Type B, was selected as the standard truck of this class with the recommendation that certain minor changes be adopted by the Engineering Department of the motor transportation service.

One of the principal reasons for the adoption of this truck was maintenance. There had been 18,000 of these trucks ordered, the first 10,000 to be completed by Sept. 1 and the balance by Jan. 1, 1919.

For about a year the Engineering Ordnance Department has been working on improved four-wheel drive type of trucks. Several models were completed and two of these were tested in arriving at the recommendation that the ordnance model be adopted as the standard for the army. In the different tests this truck was found to be superior in every way to the others and the board felt justified in its findings from the information recently received by cablegram from General Pershing, in which he stated that the cars in service in France were not meeting with satisfaction as trucks or tractors, and that as soon as the present ordnance model was tried out in France a report would be made showing its availability and the advisability of proceeding with production.

This truck is known as Army Type T. T., as it is a tractor truck. It is suitable for the hauling of great guns over rough stretches of road or over open country. In many ways it has the ability of a tank to go over places generally considered impassable to vehicles. It is considered one of the distinct contributions of automotive engineers to the war.

In rejecting many trucks, the examiners stated that in no way was their action a reflection on the commercial value of these vehicles. The majority of trucks are made for city work, and as army trucks are called upon to do exceptionally heavy, rough work, commercial trucks could not stand up under the strain.

On account of the request from the American Expeditionary Forces for additional Ford machines, the Ford chassis (passenger) was accepted as a standard chassis for use of the army to be used as a passenger car, light truck, light ambulance, and for whatever else desired. There are already approximately 8,000 ambulances of this type in use in France. Under recent request of General Pershing this will be increased to about 8,000, and the Ford Company is now working on an order for 5,000 light delivery trucks, production of which began July 22 at the rate of 200 a day. The principal reasons for the wide use of this make of car were the ease of making repairs, cheapness of operation, the possibility of large production in a minimum amount of time, and the extremely low initial cost, and the fact that "it can be used where most other motor vehicles cannot."

Two other types of passenger cars have been selected for the use of the army. In connection with the adoption of the passenger cars, it was found, after exhaustive tests, that the chasses as now being manufactured for the army by the Dodge and Cadillac Companies were best adaptable to army needs. These are not the models now being marketed by those concerns, but a type with certain additions and deductions. These are to be produced in other factories if the needs of the Government require.

ADMITS SHE TOOK BABY.

Mrs. Spiro Says Mother Love Caused Her to Kidnap Murray Child

Mrs. Rose Spiro, who kidnapped Margaret Murray, the baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Murray of 285 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, on July 11, was arraigned before Judge Dike in the Kings County Court yesterday. She pleaded guilty to attempted kidnapping, and Judge Dike, after hearing the woman's story, said that he would dispose of the case next Monday.

Mrs. Spiro saw the Murray baby in its carriage outside of a store where the mother was making some purchases. In court Mrs. Spiro told Judge Dike that she was impelled by mother love to steal the Murray baby. She took the child from the carriage to fondle it, she said, and then, moved by a sudden impulse, made off with it. "Next morning I awoke from my dream," said Mrs. Spiro. "I knew that I had done wrong, and that the mother of the baby was at that moment in an agony of mind. So I took the child to the police station. That is all."

15 GUN PLANTS COMPLETED.

The Other One Is 85% Done—Cost Government $34,768,297.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Army Ordnance Department announced today the completion of fifteen of the sixteen gun plants for the forging and machining of cannon. The sixteenth plant is 85 per cent. complete. In the erection of these plants the Government has spent $34,768,297.

All sixteen plants now are producing cannon or cannon forgings for mobile artillery ranging in size from 1½ inch (the 37s M. M. "anti-tank gun") to 10 inches. No percentages of completion and installation of machinery on the Neville Island plant of the United States Steel Corporation, the $30,000,000 project for the manufacture of siege guns, funds for which became available last month, are given in the ordnance announcement. The Government expenditures for the building and equipment of the cannon plants follow:

American Bridge Company, United States Steel, Gary, Ind., $2,000,000.

American Brake Shoe Foundry Company, Erie, Penn., $3,150,000.

Bullard Engine Works, Bridgeport, Conn., $3,062,000.

Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Penn., $858,000.

Buckeye Steel Casting Company, Columbus, Ohio, $215,000.

Chalkis Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich., $607,993.

Edgewater Steel Company, Oakmont, Penn., $2,102,000.

Heppenstall C. and K. Company, Pittsburgh, $1,105,163.

Hess Steel Corporation, Baltimore, $431,538.

Northwestern Ordnance Company, Madison, Wis., $1,600,000.

Standard Forgings Company, Chicago, $1,627,000.

Standard Steel Works, Burnham, Penn., $1,392,830.

Symington-Anderson Company, Rochester, $8,723,000.

Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., $9,180,207.

Wisconsin Gun Company, Milwaukee, Wis., $1,602,240.

Tacony Ordnance Corporation, Philadelphia, Penn., $2,630,326.

United States Steel Corporation, Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Penn., $30,000,000.

Sues Paderewski for $50,000.

Ignace Jan Padereswik, the pianist, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $50,000 damages by Inocencio Sillingardi, a promoter of musical tours, for breach of contract. The complaint alleges that Paderewski agreed on Aug. 17 to give a series of fourteen piano recitals in Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, Venezuela, and Guatemala, the first to take place on Feb. 10, but the defendant failed to appear and notified the plaintiff that he would not keep the agreement as to the other concerts. The pianist contends that the breach of contract was not his fault.

PAN AMERICANS PAY TRIBUTE TO MITRE

Society Gives Luncheon at the Bankers' Club for Argentine Editor.

HIS COUNTRY'S PART IN WAR

Ex-Ambassador Gerard Says Germany's Ambition Was to Subjugate South America.

The Pan American Society of the United States gave a luncheon yesterday at the Bankers' Club in honor of Jorge A. Mitre, editor and publisher of La Nacion of Buenos Aires. John Bassett Moore presided, and the speakers were Mr. Mitre, Charles H. Sanford, John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union, and ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard. About 150 business men, journalists, and men of other professions attended.

In speaking of General Bartolome Mitre, grandfather of the guest of honor, Mr. Moore said he was remembered not only as a successful man of arms, but as a man who used his victory in a spirit of moderation. He was a historian and journalist as well as a man of arms, said Mr. Moore, adding that he was known no less for his achievements as a warrior than as the founder of the great South American daily newspaper, La Nacion. He then introduced Mr. Mitre, who said in part:

"I believe, and I believe it without any attempt to magnify my own representation, but on the contrary, trying to confine it within my personal convictions, that that country of mine is with yours in these very trying days indeed. No effort for our own freedom, as well as the freedom of others, has found us indifferent. We have always been ready; and that is what the strength of tradition points out imperatively to us; the rôle which corresponds to us in the present universal struggle.

"We had hardly consolidated our freedom within our own boundaries when the Argentine armies crossed the Andes in an endeavor to secure the freedom of the continent. Later on, bleeding under a sanguinary despotism, our most brilliant heroes struggled for a quarter of a century for the triumph of the same ideals of justice and right, endeavoring to imitate your own great Constitution, in order to organize the country on the solid basis of those ideals. Still later, when we were establishing our own institutions, we witnessed the rising of the most powerful army of the southern continent, to put a stop to the corruption and ambition of a man who, not satisfied with dominating despotically in his own country, wished, as is the case now, to attack all others who were struggling to establish order and progress—the goal of their aspirations.

"You can thus see how our people cannot be indifferent at the present moment, when we can co-operate in the work, a thousand times blessed, of human redemption, work which began in the case of a small nation, unjustly violated, and which has developed until it has become a well-defined struggle between despotism and democracy, between brute force and right.

"If the prevailing of right and justice is for you an altruistic aspiration today, it is for us something more, gentlemen; it is a guarantee. How should we be able in the future—the small nations, small because of our transitory scarcity of population—to develop our destinies, build up our own ideals, as well as our own immense resources, if those who do not believe that brute force is to rule the world are not triumphant? We know very well that that achievement has a price, and I think that I have already proved to you that our capital in blood has never been stinted. That capital, gentlemen, is right there, as it was in every one of our national crises; but you know that the check cannot be legally drawn by the people themselves, but by their representatives. I can say this because I wish to speak as a man on the street, and I do not mistake the feelings of such a man when I voice in these moments my own feelings today.

"I think that you have realized that I was one of the many of your mind, there in my own fatherland, following your sublime endeavors. Please allow me to believe now that your presence here, which honors me so much, is not simply a demonstration but is a happy meeting of homogeneous souls, with hearts that beat together, inspired by the same ideals and sentiments.

"Gentlemen, here is to the soldiers of democracy, and to your great President, who has placed on their brows a beacon, a spiritual light."

Mr. Gerard spoke of the ambition of Germany to subjugate South America, and of the desire of the Kaiser to make a start by bending Brazil to his rule and then marching on the other South American countries.

Among those present were Lieutenant Commander G. B. Baker, Albert Breton, Percy Bullen, Senator Amador del Solar of Peru, Commander Claude Dore of the Argentine Navy, Joseph P. Grace, Lieutenant R. Pulitzer, Ogden Mills Reid, Oswald G. Villard, William S. Kies, and J. K. Ohl.

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GIANTS GET TWO MORE RUNS AND TWO MORE GAMES THAN CARDINALS IN PROLONGED SESSION

CARDS FALL TWICE BEFORE GIANT CREW

McGraw's Men Take Opening Clash, 3 to 2, and Duplicate Score in Second Contest.

FAME FOR ROSS YOUNG

Creates Season's Batting Record by Hitting Safely in Twenty-two Consecutive Games.

When Ross Young of the Giants bounded a hit off his bat in the second game against the Cardinals at the Polo Grounds yesterday he established a new season's batting record, for he has hit safely in twenty-two consecutive games.

This is the longest spurt of consecutive batting of the season, Eddie Foster some weeks ago hitting safely in twenty-one games. Young, who is not yet 21 years old, since joining McGraw's club has blossomed into one of the real sensations of the season. Young is not only a bright shining light as a batsman, but hardly a day passes that he doesn't set the crowd aflame with excitement with his catches in right field.

Just to show the Cards that Wednesday's rout was a mere accident, McGraw's lads came back yesterday and grabbed two games, winning each by a score of 3 to 2. Perritt's pitching carried the Giants through to victory in the first and young Cecil Causey pitched a game in the second struggle which was worthy of a veteran. As the Chicago Cubs won and lost yesterday New York crept back to within three games of the Bruins.

The first tilt was decorated with one complicated play which would require two or three expert accountants to keep track of. In the fifth inning, when the score was tied at 1 to 1, the Giants came to the bat, and after Young got an infield single, Fletcher was hit by a pitched ball. Young stole third. Doyle rolled a grounder to Paulette, who tossed to the plate to head off Young.

Then the merry-go-round started, and at one time the three Giants on the bases, Young, Fletcher, and Doyle, were in danger of being bottled up by the Cards. With Young dashing back to third from the south and Fletcher and Doyle bearing down upon third from the north and northeast, it looked as if the Giants' forces were headed straight for a pocket.

Everybody in the Cardinal infield took a hand at tossing the ball around, and finally Young got back to third safely, and Doyle got to second, but Fletcher was all dressed up between third and second with no place to go. He was tagged out by Paulette. Well, you may ask what Paulette, a first baseman, was doing over at third. He saw the crowd over there and so he went over to see what was going on. The outfielders also deserted their posts to come in and see the fun. At the time that Fletcher was trapped everybody was crowded around third but the spectators.

Zimmerman rolled to Hornsby, but Young scored when Gonzales dropped the ball, Doyle going to third on the play. Red Ames, who was doing the pitching for the Cards, then unraveled a wild toss, and Doyle scored. Those two runs resulting from the topsy-turvy melée were enough to win, although the Cards threatened to rally in the ninth and did push over one run before they were checked by Perritt.

Bronkie, Betzel, and Gonzales all singled, filling the bases. Packard, batting for Doak, fouled to Zim, and as Heathcote was forcing Gonzales at second Bronkie scored.

The second game was laden with better baseball and was not so feverish. The Cards got a run in the second. Hornsby singled and McHenry filed to Zim. Bronkie died at first and Betzel walked. Gonzales singled to right, scoring Hornsby. The Giants tied it in the third when George Burns jolted a home run into the right field grand stand.

The Giants made one run in the fourth inning and it looked like their game until the eighth, when Fisher started the inning with a single. Paulette sacrificed and Hornsby fouled to Rariden. McHenry poked a single to left which shoved Fisher over with the tying run.

In the last of the ninth Holke crashed a terrific triple to right centre and came home with the winning run when Rariden hoisted a long sacrifice fly to Betzel in deep right.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,cf	5	0	1	5	0	H'thcote,cf	5	0	1	3	0
Young,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Fisher,2b	4	0	0	2	4
Fletcher,ss	2	0	0	2	6	Paulette,1b	5	0	1	14	1
Doyle,2b	3	1	0	2	3	Hornsby,ss	3	0	0	0	3
Zimm'n,3b	4	0	0	2	2	McHenry,lf	3	1	1	0	0
Wilhoit,lf	3	0	1	1	0	Bronkie,3b	3	1	1	1	4
Holke,1b	4	0	2	8	2	Betzel,rf	4	0	2	0	1
McCarty,c	3	0	1	5	0	Gonzales,c	4	0	1	4	3
Perritt,p	4	1	2	1	0	Ames,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aGrimm	1	0	0	0	0
						Doak,p	0	0	0	0	2
						bPackard	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	9	27	13	Total	34	2	7	24	20

a Batted for Ames in seventh.
b Batted for Doak in ninth.
Errors—Zimmerman, Fisher, Gonzales.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
New York	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3

Two-base hits—Young, Paulette. Stolen bases—Burns, Young. Sacrifice hit—Bronkie. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Double play—Fisher and Paulette. Left on bases—New York, 10; St. Louis, 10. Base on balls—Off Perritt, 4; Ames, 3. Hits—Off Ames, 8 in 6 innings; Doak, 1 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Ames, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Perritt, 4; Ames, 2. Wild pitch—Ames. Losing pitcher—Ames.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,cf	4	1	2	3	0	H'thcote,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Young,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Fisher,2b	3	1	2	3	1
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	1	4	Paulette,1b	3	0	0	7	2
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	1	1	Hornsby,ss	3	1	1	2	5
Zimm'n,3b	4	0	1	4	1	McHenry,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Wilhoit,cf,lf	2	0	1	3	0	Bronkie,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Thorpe,lf	1	0	0	0	0	Betzel,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Holke,1b	4	2	2	8	0	Gonzales,c	4	0	2	2	0
Rariden,c	1	0	0	7	3	Meadows,p	2	0	0	0	2
Causey,p	3	0	1	0	3	aGrimm	1	0	0	0	0
						Sherdell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	10	27	11	Total	31	2	7*25	11	

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Meadows in seventh.
Errors—Paulette, (2.)

New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0

Two-base hit—Betzel. Three-base hit—Holke. Home run—Burns. Sacrifice hits—Wilhoit, Paulette. Sacrifice fly—Rariden. Double play—Paulette, Hornsby and Paulette. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 6. Bases on Balls—Off Causey, 3; Meadows, 2. Hits—Off Meadows, 8 in 6 innings; Sherdell, 2 in 2 1-3. Struck out—By Causey, 4; Meadows, 1. Losing pitcher—Sherdell.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Murphy,rf	4	2	2	0	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Leibold,lf	3	0	1	0	0	Shean,2b	3	0	0	1	3
E. Collins,2b	3	1	1	4	5	Truesdale,3b	1	0	0	2	1
Gandil,1b	4	1	2	15	0	Strunk,cf	4	2	2	0	0
J. Collins,cf	3	0	0	3	0	Ruth,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Weaver,ss	4	0	2	2	4	McInnis,1b	4	0	1	10	0
McMullin,3b	2	0	0	1	4	Scott,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Schalk,c	3	0	0	2	2	Schang,c	3	0	0	2	1
Russell,p	3	0	0	0	1	Stansbury,3b	3	0	1	0	3
						Mays,p	3	0	0	0	3
						aWhiteman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	9	27	16	Total	34	3	8	24	14

a Batted for Stansbury in ninth.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2

Two-base hit—Gandil. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, McMullin, Leibold. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 1; Russell, 1. Struck out—By Russell, 3; Mays, 1.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 2. (First game.)
New York, 3; St. Louis, 2. (Second game.)
Brooklyn, 10; Pittsburgh, 0. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 2. (Second game.)
Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 5. (First game.)
Chicago, 12; Philadelphia, 6. (Second game.)
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 3. (First game; 13 innings.)
Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 0. (Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland, (rain.)
Chicago, 4; Boston, 2.
Washington, 1; St. Louis, 0. (Fifteen innings.)
Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	58	30	.659
New York	55	33	.625
Pittsburgh	45	41	.523
Philadelphia	40	46	.471
Cincinnati	38	46	.458
Brooklyn	36	48	.429
Boston	38	51	.427
St. Louis	36	53	.404

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	55	35	.611
Cleveland	50	42	.543
Washington	48	41	.539
New York	46	40	.535
St. Louis	40	47	.460
Chicago	40	47	.460
Detroit	37	50	.425
Philadelphia	36	50	.419

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.

AT BOSTON.

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	6	0	2	2	2	Rawlings,ss	5	0	0	1	2
L. Magee,2b	6	1	1	3	3	Nehf,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Roush,cf	6	1	2	4	0	Herzog,2b	5	0	1	1	7
Chase,1b	6	0	2	7	1	Massey,cf,ss	5	1	2	3	0
Neale,lf	6	1	2	4	0	Wickland,rf	5	0	0	3	0
Griffith,rf	5	1	2	2	0	J.C.Smith,3b	6	0	0	3	2
Bl'kb'ne,ss	5	0	1	4	2	Konetchy,1b	5	0	0	14	0
Wingo,c	5	0	0	12	0	Wilson,c	4	0	0	9	3
Eller,p	5	0	1	1	2	J.L.Smith,lf	4	1	1	2	0
						Canavan,lf	1	0	0	0	0
						Ragan,p	5	0	0	3	5
Total	56	4	13	39	10	Total	46	2	4	39	19

Errors—Groh, L. Magee, (2,) Herzog, J. C. Smith, Wilson.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Neale, Eller. Home run—Roush. Stolen bases—Groh, Blaousurne, L. Magee. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Eller, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Eller, (Herzog.) Struck out—By Eller, 11; Ragan, 7. Passed balls—Wingo.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	5	0	2	4	2	Herzog,2b	4	0	1	3	6
L. Magee,2b	5	2	2	4	1	Massey,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Roush,cf	4	1	0	2	0	Wickland,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Chase,1b	3	0	1	4	1	J.C.Smith,3b	4	0	1	0	2
S. Magee,lf	4	1	2	7	1	Konechy,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Henry,c	4	0	1	5	1
Bl'kb'ne,ss	4	0	0	3	2	Nehf,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Allen,c	4	1	2	3	0	J.L.Smith,ss	4	0	0	4	4
Schneider,p	3	0	2	0	2	George,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	37	5	12	27	9	Total	31	0	7	27	16

Errors—L. Magee, J. C. Smith, Henry, J. L. Smith.

Cincinnati	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—S. Magee, Massey. Three-base hit—L. Magee. Stolen bases—Roush, S. Magee. Sacrifice hit—Schneider. Double plays—Groh, L. Magee, Chase and L. Magee; S. Magee and Allen; Herzog and J. L. Smith. Triple play—Blackburne and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 4; George, 3. Struck out—By Schneider, 2; George, 3. Passed ball—Henry.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bancroft,ss	5	1	2	3	0	Flack,rf	4	1	0	0	0
Williams,cf	4	1	0	5	0	Hollocher,ss	5	1	2	2	2
Stock,3b	4	1	1	1	3	Mann,lf	5	0	1	3	1
Luderus,1b	4	2	3	9	0	Merkle,1b	5	1	1	6	1
Musel,lf	4	2	3	1	0	Paskert,3b	5	2	2	1	1
Cravath,rf	4	2	1	1	0	Barber,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Hem'gway,2b	3	1	0	1	2	Zeider,2b	4	0	3	3	2
Adams,c	4	0	1	5	0	O'Farrell,c	3	0	1	4	2
Watson,p	0	0	0	0	0	Douglas,p	0	0	0	0	1
Hogg,p	3	0	3	0	2	Carter,p	3	0	0	0	0
						aMcCabe	1	0	0	0	0
						Walker,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	10	14	27	7	Total	39	5	11	24	10

a Batted for Carter in eighth.
Errors—Bancroft, Williams, Watson, Merkle, Zeider.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—10
Chicago	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 5

Two-base hits—Paskert, (2,) Bancroft, Luderus. Home run—Cravath. Sacrifice hits—Zeider, Stock. Sacrifice fly—Wilson. Stolen base—Hemingway. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Double plays—Carter, Hollocher, and Merkle; Paskert, Zeider, and Merkle; Mann and Zeider. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 2; Carter, 1; Watson, 1. Hits—Off Douglas, 3 in 1-8 inning; Carter, 11 in 6 2-3; Walker, 0 in 1; Watson, 6 in 2 1-3; Hogg, 6 in 6 2-3. Struck out—By Carter, 2; Watson, 2; Hogg, 2. Winning pitcher—Hogg. Losing pitcher—Douglas.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	2	2	2	0	Bancroft,ss	5	1	1	2	7
Hollocher,ss	3	3	1	5	3	Williams,cf	5	1	2	5	0
Mann,lf	2	2	0	1	0	Stock,3b	5	2	2	1	4
McCabe,lf	1	0	1	0	0	Luderus,1b	5	1	1	10	1
Merkle,1b	1	2	2	9	0	Meusel,lf	3	1	2	2	0
Paskert,3b	3	0	1	0	1	Cravath,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Barber,cf	6	1	2	5	0	Fitzger'd,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Zeider,2b	5	0	1	1	2	Heming'y,2b	4	0	1	2	2
O'Farrell,c	3	2	2	4	2	Burns,c	4	0	1	8	1
Hendrix,p	3	0	0	0	0	Oeschger,p	3	0	0	0	0
Douglas,p	1	0	0	0	1	Davis,p	1	0	0	1	1
Total	35	12	12	27	9	Total	38	6	11	27	16

Errors—Hollocher, Bancroft, Luderus.

Chicago	3	1	0	0	2	1	1	8	1	—12
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	— 6

Two-base hits—Flack, Barber, O'Farrell. Fitzgerald, Luderus, Meusel. Home run—O'Farrell. Sacrifice hits—Merkle, Hendrix, McCabe. Sacrifice flies—Hollocher, Paskert. Stolen bases—Merkle, (2,) Zeider, Stock, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 1; Oeschger, 6; Davis, 5. Struck out—By Hendrix, 5; Douglas, 1; Oeschger, 2. Hits—Off Hendrix, 10 in 6 2-3 innings; Douglas, 1 in 2 1-3; Oeschger, 9 in 7; Davis, 3 in 2. First base on error—Philadelphia. Left on bases—Chicago, 12; Philadelphia, 7. Winning pitcher—Hendrix. Losing pitcher—Oeschger.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	5	0	0	1	6	Jamieson,rf	2	3	1	2	1
R.Jones,3b	5	2	3	0	3	Kopp,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	3	4	1	0	C.Walker,cf	3	0	1	2	1
Kavan'h,1b	3	0	3	15	0	Burns,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Harper,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Olding,3b	4	0	0	1	2
F.Walker,cf	3	1	0	2	0	Perkins,c	4	0	1	8	1
Coffey,2b	3	1	1	3	3	Dykes,2b	4	1	1	1	3
Stanage,c	4	0	1	5	4	Dugan,ss	3	0	1	4	5
Dauss,p	3	0	1	0	2	Perry,p	2	0	0	0	1
						Adams,p	0	0	0	1	0
						aCosta	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	13	27	19	Total	32	3	7	24	14

a Batted for Perry in seventh.
Errors—R. Jones, Kavanagh, (2,) Perkins.

Detroit	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	—7
Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Burns, R. Jones, (2,) Jamieson, Veach. Three-base hits—Veach, R. Jones. Stolen bases—Veach, Kavanagh, (2,) Coffey. Sacrifice hits—Dugan, F. Walker. Sacrifice flies—Dauss. Double plays—Stanage and Coffey. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 7. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 2; Perry, 3. Hits—Off Perry, 9 in 6; Adams, 4 in 2. Struck out—By Dauss, 4; Perry, 2; Adams, 1. Wild pitch—Dauss. Losing pitcher—Perry.

Giants Today, with St. Louis, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

ROBINS EXACT FULL MEASURE IN GAMES

Pirates Drubbed Twice by the Dodgers, Who Have Two Profitable Innings.

Brooklyn's baseball team experienced a transformation yesterday at Ebbets Field when it faced the Pittsburgh Pirates in a doubleheader. For slightly more than three hours the Robins went their merry way untrammeled and in a perfect batting orgy buried the invading buccaneers under a double defeat.

The first conflict ended with the Robins hugging the long end of a 10 to 0 score and in the second Pittsburgh's bitter cup contained a 6 to 2 setback.

The greatest feat of the day was furnished by Burleigh Grimes, who is now a sailor with Rube Marquard, in the service of Uncle Sam. Burleigh twirled the opening game for the Dodgers and allowed only one hit. This lone bingle was made by Bill Southworth.

Slapnicka was the Pittsburgh hurler, but he was entirely off color. This fact the Robins didn't lose any time in demonstrating, for they slapped Slapnicka all over the Flatbush ballyard for seventeen hits and ten runs. Even in the face of an early onslaught Hugo Bezdek, the Pirate pilot, kept Slapnicka on the mound to the finish while the Robins continued to slap the ball around.

In both games the Robins used one good inning in which to accomplish their heaviest work. And in each of these innings the net total of runs was six.

Brooklyn's heavy inning in the opener was the third. Mack Wheat started with a pass and reached second when Grimes sacrificed. On Johnston's single Mack advanced, and registered when Olson beat out a hit to Caton. Johnston advanced on this tap and when Daubert beat out a hit the bases were crowded. Zach Wheat sent a grounder at Caton and Kewpie made a play for Johnston at the plate. The ball bounced off the Robin rightfielder and Johnston and Olson tallied while Daubert went to third and Wheat to second.

Myers drew a pass, again filling the bases, and then O'Mara injected a single to centre which scored Daubert, while Zach Wheat went to third and Myers to second. Bigbee fumbled the ball and Wheat tallied. Doolan forced Myers at third while O'Mara went to second, and scored on Mack Wheat's single to centre in his second time at bat in the inning.

In the fifth a triple by Jake Daubert and singles by Zach Wheat and Mike Doolan gave the Robins two more runs, and in the seventh a bevy of five hits by Myers, O'Mara, Doolan, Mack Wheat and Grimes, gave the Robins two more markers.

In the second game Wilbur Cooper held the Robins in leash for five innings, but fell afoul of the Robins' heavy artillery in the sixth. Previously the Pirates had held a one-run lead, but Jack Coombs nullified this with a triple in the sixth which scored Miller, who had singled. Then Johnston singled to centre, scoring Coombs. Jimmy got to second on Olson's infield hit, but was forced at third by Daubert. Zach Wheat doubled to left, scoring Olson and putting Daubert on third, and Myers singled, scoring Daubert and Wheat. Myers stole second and took third as O'Mara was being thrown out at first. Then Doolan's blow to centre scored Hy with the sixth run.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,rf	5	1	1	2	0	Caton,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Olson,ss	4	1	2	2	3	Bigbee,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Daubert,1b	4	2	2	10	1	Carey,cf	3	0	0	1	2
Z.Wheat,lf	5	2	2	3	0	Southw'h,rf	2	0	1	4	1
Myers,cf	4	0	2	4	0	Cutshaw,2b	2	0	0	0	5
O'Mara,3b	5	2	3	1	1	Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Doolan,2b	4	1	2	1	3	M'K'nie,3b	3	0	0	2	4
M.Wheat,c	3	1	2	3	0	Schmidt,c	2	0	0	0	1
Grimes,p	3	0	1	1	4	Blackwell,c	1	0	0	3	1
						Slapnicka,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aStengel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	10	17	27	12	Total	27	0	1	24	17

a Batted for Slapnicka in ninth.
Errors—M. Wheat, Caton, Carey.

Brooklyn	0	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	—10
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0

Three-base hit—Daubert. Sacrifice hit—Grimes. Double plays—Southworth, Cutshaw, and Caton; Doolan, Olson, and Daubert. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 2; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Slapnicka, 4; Grimes, 2. Struck out—By Grimes, 3.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,rf	4	0	3	4	2	Caton,ss	5	0	1	1	4
Olson,ss	4	1	1	2	2	Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	1	1
Daubert,1b	4	1	0	8	1	Carey,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Z.Wheat,lf	4	1	2	5	0	S'thworth,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Myers,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Cutshaw,2b	2	0	2	1	0
O'Mara,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Mollwitz,1b	3	1	2	12	2
Doolan,2b	3	0	1	2	4	McK'nie,3b	4	0	1	4	0
Miller,c	3	1	1	2	1	Schmidt,c	4	0	0	3	4
Coombs,p	2	1	1	0	0	Cooper,p	4	0	1	1	6
Total	32	6	11	27	11	Total	31	2	9	24	19

Error—Southworth.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—McKechnie, Z. Wheat, (2.) Three-base hits—Mollwitz, Coombs. Stolen bases—Carey, Myers. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Sacrifice fly—Mollwitz. Double plays—Johnston and Olson; Johnston and Daubert. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Brooklyn, 3. Base on balls—Off Cooper, 1; Coombs, 4. Struck out—By Cooper, 4; Coombs, 2.

AT ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	7	0	2	2	0	Maisel,3b	0	0	0	0	3
Foster,3b	7	1	1	0	3	Austin,ss	6	0	0	2	4
Judge,1b	7	0	2	16	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	1	14	1
Milan,cf	7	0	2	4	0	Demmitt,rf	5	0	1	5	1
Schulte,rf	6	0	0	7	1	Tobin,lf	5	0	1	3	0
Shanks,2b	5	0	2	3	4	Gedeon,2b	5	0	0	3	5
Lavan,ss	6	0	0	3	1	Smith,cf	4	0	0	7	0
Ainsmith,c	5	0	1	6	3	Nu'Maker,c	3	0	1	10	3
W.Johnson,p	6	0	2	0	3	aE.Johnson	0	0	0	0	0
						Severeid,c	1	0	0	0	0
						Sothoron,p	3	0	0	1	8
						bHendryx	1	0	0	0	0
Total	56	1	12	45	16	Total	45	0	4	45	20

a Ran for Nunamaker in twelfth.
b Batted for Sothron in fifteenth.
Error—Gedeon.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Shotton, Judge, (2,) Shanks, Ainsmith. Three-base hit—Sisler. Stolen bases—Shanks, Milan. Sacrifice hits—Nunamaker, Sothoron. Double play—Schulte and Ainsmith. Left on bases—Washington, 12; St. Louis, 2. First base on error—Washington. Bases on balls—Off W. Johnson, 3; Sothoron, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Sothoron, (Shanks.) Struck out—By W. Johnson, 3; Sothoron, 6.

BAKER HOLDS UP DECISION.

Secretary of War Fails to Give Verdict on Ba

LONG BRANCH SHOW DRAWS GOODLY HOST

Equine Leaders of Ring Go Through Paces at Monmouth County Display.

RUMSON VICTOR AT POLO

Side Show Staged Against Whippany Club Gives the Spectators an Added Treat.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 25.—The twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association was opened in Hollywood Park today with a record attendance. Every one of the eighty-four boxes was occupied by Summer folks from along the Jersey Coast.

In the first class judged twenty-five of the thirty-four registered horses took part. It required an hour and a half to pick the winner, which proved to be Rufus C. Finch's black gelding, Sir Richard, with the same owner's brown gelding, Annandale, second.

One of the features of the opening day was a polo match between the Rumson and Whippany Clubs, the former winning the prize offered by Major Howard S. Borden. The players on the winning team were G. Jason Waters, W. G. Stonebridge, Joseph Clancey, and Thomas S. Field. The Whippany team was composed of William Baldring, Peter Hauck, Lee Ross, and William Hughes.

The leading awards were:

Saddle Horses, novice class.—Won by J. A. F. Ramsdell's Donatli, ch. g.; S. C. Munos's Don Carlos, b. g., second; Miss Margaret Tompkins's Akbar, ch. g., third; Shadow Brook Farm's Gotham, b. g., fourth.

Harness Horses, novice, horses 15.2 and over.—Won by A. W. Atkinson's Royal Flush, b. s.; Miss Isabella Wanamaker's Fireway, ch. m., second; Alex Samwell's Lilly of the Valley, ch. m., third.

Polo Mounts, heavyweight, to be judged for speed, manners, hardiness, and conformation.—Won by Major Howard S. Borden's Gray Friar, gr. g.; Walter Rossbach's Wa Wa, ch. g., second; Major Borden's Rajah, br. g., third.

Ponies in harness, children to drive, not exceeding 13.2.—Won by Miss Pussy Thompson's Glorious Me, b. g.; Miss Cornie Pott's Supreme, b. g., second; Miss Gertrude Guggenheim's Glenister, b. g., third.

Saddle Horses, women to ride, not exceeding 15.2.—Won by Miss Isabella Wanamaker's Cherrystone, b. g.; Miss Clara S. Peck's Winona, b. m., second; Miss Helen Beck's Louise Huff, b. m., third; Miss Margaret F. Tompkins's Akbar, ch. g., fourth.

Qualified green hunters, jumps not to exceed four feet.—Won by Rufus C. Finch's All Aboard, gr. g.; Miss Betty Thompson's Handy Boy, br. g., second; Miss Ruth Erlanger's Security, blk. g., third; J. C. Borden's Virginia, ch. m., fourth.

Pole Mounts, lightweight.—Won by Chestnut Farm's Tommny Atkins, br. g.; Major H. S. Borden's Laughter, gr. m., second; Mrs. J. Wright Brown's Red Wing, ch. g., third; Miss Julia B. Finck's, Chiquita, ch. m., fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 15 and not exceeding 15.2.—Won by Miss Isabella Wanamaker's Cherrystone, b. g.; Miss Clara S. Peck's Winona, b. m., second; Miss Margaret F. Tompkins's Akbar, ch. g., third; Charles E. Butler's Fannie Francis, ch. m., fourth.

Pairs, Harness Horses, over 15.2.—Won by A. W. Atkinson's Mogul and Ideal Mother, ch. g.; Buttonwood Farm's Buttonwood Bell and Buttonwood Lass., ch. m., second.

Polo Teams shown with the members of team in full costume.—Won by Rumson Polo Club; Whippany, second.

Thoroughbred Hunters.—Won by Charles D. Lanier; Charles D. Lanier, second; J. Campbell Thompson, third; Buttonwood Farms, fourth.

Qualified or Green Hunters, to carry 165 pounds.—Won by Charles D. Lanier's Down East; Rufus C. Finch's Anndale, second; W. D. Cleland's Hamilton Equality, third.

RECORD FOR MABLE TRASK.

Trotters Continue to Assault Time on Grand Circuit.

TOLEDO, July 25.—Fast racing continued at the Grand Circuit harness meeting here this afternoon. In the free-for-all trot, Tommy Murphy drove Mable Trask to a new record in 2:01¾, and equaled the world's record for the fastest second heat in a trotting race. Murphy's only opponent in the race was Pop Geers, behind St. Frisco. The two horses finished neck and neck in both heats.

Geers won the Win Kinnan Stake for two-year-old trotters, driving Brusiloff in 2:08¼ in the second heat, the fastest of the season for two-year-olds.

Murphy gave Directum J. a new record of 2:03¼ in the first heat of the 2:06 pace, and duplicated the time in the second heat. His former mark was 2:04¾.

Federal authorities made a raid on the crowd and took in about 200 alleged draft delinquents. The summaries:

WIN KINNAN STAKE—FOR TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTERS.
Purse $1,000.

Brusiloff, (Geers)	1	1
Princess Etawa, (White)	2	2
King Stout, (Stout)	3	3
First National, (Cox)	4	4

Time—2:12¼; 2:08¼.

2:16 PACE.
Purse $1,000.

Orofino, (Murphy)	1	1
Belle Alcantara, (McMahon)	5	2
Hal H. (Valentine)	6	2
Abbe Bond, (Snow)	4	3
Little K., (Jump)	6	4

Also started: Margaret Margrave and Martin B.

Time—2:04½; 2:05¼; 2:05.

2:06 PACE.
Purse $1,000.

Directum, (J. W. Murphy)	1	1
Mary Rosalind Parr, (Valentine)	10	2
Barlight, (Mann)	2	4
Little Batice, (Cox)	4	3
Rascal, (Willis)	3	4

Also started: Hazel H., George E. Hutton, Walter Cochato, Auto Zombro, Homer D., and Ben Billings.

Time—2:03¼; 2:03¼; 2:04¼.

THE TECUMSEH STAKE—2:12 TROTTERS.
Purse $3,000.

June Red, (Geers)	2	1
Chilcoot, (Murphy)	1	6
Alma Forbes, (Ackerman)	3	3
Hollyrood Kate, (Dodge)	4	2
Royal Knight, (Walker)	10	7

Also started: Dick Watts, Prince Lovee, His Worthy MacKinney, John Spencer, Bingen Pointer, The Lincoln, and Otto Watts.

Time—2:05¾; 2:06½; 2:06½; 2:05¼; 2:07¾.

FREE-FOR-ALL TROT.
Purse $1,000.

Mabel Trask, (Cox)	1	1
St. Frisco, (Geers)	2	2

Time—2:02¼; 2:01¾.

Ruth Wanted In Minnesota.

DULUTH, Minn., July 25.—George H. (Babe) Ruth of the Boston Americans has been offered a contract to pitch for the Hibbing (Minn.) team of the Head of the Lakes League, and it is said will accept if Secretary Baker closes down big league baseball.

EMPEY DISCHARGED FROM ARMY BY WILSON

Captaincy, Given to Author and Lecturer on July 16, Canceled Three Days Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In its regularly posted army orders the War Department today announced that Captain Arthur Guy Empey, who only recently received a commission in the National Army, had been honorably discharged. War Department officials refused to given any explanation of the order, which was dated July 19. It reads:

"By direction of the President, Captain Arthur Guy Empey, Adjutant General's Department, National Army, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect this date, under the provisions of Section 9, act of Congress approved May 18, 1917."

This section of the law vested the President with power to discharge any officer holding temporary commission in the National Army for any cause which in the judgment of the President would promote the public service, and authorized the Commanding General of any division or higher tactical organization to appoint boards to report on the capacity, qualification, conduct or efficiency of any commissioned officer within his command other than officers of the regular army.

Adjt. Gen. McCain declined tonight to make any comment on the order, and no statement was obtainable from the Secretary of War. In response to inquiries the War Department contented itself with the statement that the reasons for the discharge of Captain Empey were confidential.

Sergeant Empey gained fame through the publication of his book "Over the Top," based on his experiences while serving in the British Army. He returned to this country and attracted wider attention through his lectures and his appeals for Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and soldiers' tobacco funds. Early this season he lectured in Washington under the auspices of the National Geographical Society. At that time he tried hard to get into active service again, but was unable to do so on account of physical disability resulting from wounds he received in France. On July 16, however, announcement was authorized that Empey had been appointed a Captain in the Adjutant General's Department of the army.

HAD TO GIVE BROTHER UP.

Youngest Devine of Six in Service Wanted to Get to France.

"Here is my kid brother. He has overstayed his leave," said Lieutenant John Devine, assigned to the steamship Lake Forest, to the Lieutenant in the Herbert Street Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday. The brothers come of a fighting family, and the service flag at their mother's home, 33 Old Bushwick Road, Brooklyn, has six stars. Lieutenant John took William to the station as a precaution. William said he had been on guard duty in Ulster County, but his commanding officer refused to permit him to go to France because he was two pounds under weight. He had drank much water but had failed to qualify. He had it in mind to stowaway on some ship bound for France.

Mrs. Anna Devine is very proud of the willingness of her sons to fight the Hun. She said her son Peter, 20 years old, formerly attached to the American Consulate in Rio Janeiro, is in the cavalry at Fort Slocum; James, 22 years old, is a Chief Yeoman on the Lake Forest; Theodore, aged 24, is a construction engineer with the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and is stationed in Washington. Second Lieutenant Francis Devine is in the Quartermaster Corps on duty in Hoboken. Her daughter, Mary, aged 25, is a Lieutenant with the Red Cross in an American hospital in Liverpool, England. She is a graduate of St. Mary's Training School, Brooklyn. Matthew, aged 19, wants to enlist, but is staying home to take care of his mother. Edward, aged 15, enlisted as 18 years old, but when he showed his enlistment papers to his mother she objected.

"I would go myself if they could use me," said Mrs. Devine, who is 53 years old. "I didn't have to tell any of my children to enlist. I've given them a plain and rough training. I believe that is the best for the American boy."

BIRONDA PARKWAY VICTOR.

Captures 2:25 Trot After Spirited Race with Libbe Medium.

Spirited brushes marked the final day of the Metropolitan circuit racing at the Parkway Driving Club meeting in Brooklyn yesterday. There were just a dozen heats stepped in the three events on the card.

The best was the 2:25 trot, which carried a $500 purse and was won by Bironda, owned by J. Roth of Jersey City, after six heats. The mare was handled by the veteran Mike Hully. Libbe Medium made a great fight for first place, and in the last mile there was almost a dead heat.

The summaries:

2:19 TROT. PURSE, $1,000.
(Amateur Drivers.)

Mary Magown, b. m., Crossman	1	1	3	1
Setzer Mac, ro. g., C. J. Weber	6	6	1	3
Allie Delmar, b. g., Fraiser	2	2	5	4
Mister Jones, ch. g., Hinds	7	7	2	2
Kinney McGregory, b. g., Nuhn	4	4	4	ro
El Vivillo, b. g., Aaronson	5	3	6	ro
The High Born Lady, b. m., Manning	3	5	7	ro

Time—2:17¼; 2:10¼; 2:15¼; 2:16¼.

2:25 TROT. Purse, $500.

Bironda, b. m., Hully	5	2	1	1	2 1
Libbe Medium, b. m., Kernan	1	8	3	4	1 2
Incomparable, br. h., Geary	4	1	2	3	3 ro
Joseph Guy, b. h., Hyde	2	5	5	2	ro
Direct Aquilan, b. m., Cornwell	7	8	4	ro	
Colorella, b. m., Post	3	4	8	ro	
Berron, b. m., Gibbons	6	7	7	ro	
Elizabeth Dooley, blk. m., Munz	8	6	9	ro	
Luke Brown, b. g., Berry	9	9	6	ro	

Time—2:16¼; 2:15¼; 2:16¼; 2:18½; 2:18½; 2:22½.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS, 2:19 CLASS.

Dr. Elmore, b. g., Howell	1	1
Miriam Guy, b. f., Hyde	3	2
Emma Tipton, ch. f., Post	2	3
Dillion Belle, b. f., Hinds	5	4
Alice G. Forbes, b. f., Devy	4	dis
Arris, b. f., Crossman	6	dis

Time—2:16¼; 2:14¾.

MUSIC NOTES.

The police band will attend Edwin Goldman's band concert at Columbia tonight when the program includes marches by Sergeant Schasberger and Patrolman Benisch.

The Park Department has a concert this evening by William Joey and his band in Carl Schurz Park.

Enrico Caruso is to sing on Saturday evening in the Auditorium at Ocean Grove, N. J.

A concert by Amato and others for the Long Beach Canteen has been postponed to Tuesday next at Castles-by-the-Sea.

'PASSING SHOW, 1918,' A BIG EXTRAVAGANZA

Rattling Good Entertainment, Held on Thread of Burlesque, at the Winter Garden.

THRILLS PUNCTURE THE FUN

Bombing of London by Aircraft a Highly Realistic Scene—Willie Howard Takes Comedy Honors.

THE PASSING SHOW OF 1918, a musical production in two acts and thirteen scenes. Dialogue and lyrics by Harold Atteridge, music by Sigmund Romberg and Jean Schwartz. At the Winter Garden.

PRINCIPALS—Eugene and Willie Howard, George Hassell, Frank Fay, Charles Ruggles, Virginia Fox Brooks, Sam White, Lou Clayton, Fred and Adele Astaire, Isabel Lowe, Arthur Albro, Olga Roller, Florence Elmore, Louise Conti, Isabel Rodriques, Nell Carrington, Emily Miles, and Violet Englefield.

The Winter Garden, following an unaccustomed two weeks or so of idleness, reopened its doors last night to reveal "The Passing Show of 1918" in all its Winter Garden glory and stupendousness. The new passing show, the seventh or eighth of the series, is of the recognized girl and comedian school—an overflowing extravaganza which makes up in abundance what it occasionally lacks in other respects, and is accordingly rattling good entertainment for the tired munition maker. Now and then one feels the absence of a single dominant personality, such as Al Jolson, but this lack does not interfere seriously with the evening's enjoyment.

The new entertainment has upwards of thirteen scenes, half a dozen of which are highly pleasing to behold. A thin thread of burlesque of the past season's theatrical fare contrives to hold the piece as closely together as is customary with Winter Garden entertainments, although these scenes are punctured frequently to permit the insertion of a thrilling number, showing the bombing of London by aircraft, a woodland scene in which takes place a graceful bird ballet, and so on. The nearest approach to real burlesque is in a scene showing a Childs's restaurant, where Broadway folk have been wont to gather nightly since the enforcement of the closing law, but even here there was a disgression from the matter in hand, while the waiter executed a clever dance with one of his customers.

This dance was the work of Fred and Adele Astaire, a vaudeville team who finished in the first rank of the evening's performers. The youth, in particular, is an exceptionally accomplished stepper, and both dance with zest and apparent joy in the doing. From the comedy standpoint, the life of the party was Willie Howard, welcomed back vociferously after an absence of more than a year. Howard is becoming funnier season by season, and last night reaped a rich reward of laughs. Eugene Howard, of course, also was present, and together the two brothers sang the best number of the evening, a lyric entitled "Serenade."

The eleventh hour cutting process unfortunately eliminated Chic Sale from the entertainment, but there were many others to close up the gap. George Hassell, supplied with material far below his deserts, nevertheless contrived to have several humorous moments in a variety of characterisations. Frank Fay also had his good moments, and the team of White and Clayton contributed a number of the contortionistic dances for which they are celebrated. Charles Ruggles, a good light comedian, did not appear altogether happily placed. The Winter Garden has but little time for subtleties; to be successful in that temple one must be at least as loud as the orchestra.

A burlesque on "Salome" revealed some interesting exotic dancing by Isabel Rodriques and a young woman calling herself Dorsha, but who was obviously not so East Indian as she was painted. Virginia Fox Brooks took care of several acting bits in satisfactory fashion, and Isabel Lowe did a rather good bit in an impersonation of the baby-talk lady of "Seventeen." Adele Astaire, as already remarked, shared honors with her brother as a dancer.

The scene showing the bombing of London is highly realistic. It shows two enemy planes over the city, and an allied machine rising to meet them—an illusion neatly accomplished by causing the city to fade away in the distance. Guns boom, and the enemy planes fall, to the wild applause of the audience.

One of the evening's novelties was a number urging the purchase of war savings stamps, during the singing of which damsels of the chorus disposed of stamps to the audience from runways and aisles. The chorus, incidentally, is fully as good looking as ever, and ravishingly, albeit modestly, dressed. Coupled with the copiousness of the entertainment, they should be quite sufficient to insure the success of the show.

French Band on the Mall Tonight.

The French Military Band, all veteran soldiers, who came to America for a tour under the auspices of the National War Council of the Y. M. C. A., will make a public appearance tonight in the city's free concerts on the Mall in Central Park. When Commissioner Berolzheimer first invited the band to appear, there was no date open, but this week Secretary Willis Holly learned that a few hours would be free between the last scheduled work around here and train-time for the next move West. Beginning at 8 o'clock this evening, Captain Pares will conduct his "Franco-American Rhapsodie," French military march, "Sambre et Meuse," and "The Star-Spangled Banner," while George Magee will sing the "Marseillaise."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening of "Allegiance" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre will take place on Thursday night of next week. The piece is a war drama, by Prince and Princess Pierre Troubetzkoy, (Amalie Rives,) and will have among its cast Blanche Yurka, Evelyn Vardon, Carl Anthony, Harrison Hunter, Carl Sauerman, Charles Meredith, Charles Laite, and Charles Hampden.

William Courtenay will make his debut in musical comedy in "Maid of the Mountains," which is scheduled to open at the Century Theatre early in September. Mr. Courtenay's role will be of a dramatic and romantic nature, and will call for no singing.

Marjorie Patterson, last seen here in "Pierrot the Prodigal," will be H. B. Warner's leading woman in "Among Those Present," coming to the Knickerbocker on Aug. 31. Marie Doro, who was to have played the part, felt that it was not suited to her.

Rehearsals of the New Bolton-Wodehouse musical comedy, "The Girl Behind the Gun," began yesterday. The piece will be produced in Atlantic City on Aug. 25.

Gertrude Dallas and William Sully have been engaged to support Mitzi Hajos in "Head Over Heels."

TAX BILL FRAMERS REJECT BIG LEVY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Department has estimated that these taxes should return fully $6,000,000,000.

It is apparent that unless the committee raises rates greatly beyond those already agreed to tentatively it will be necessary to find other new things to tax. A little over half of the amount apportioned to this bill comes from the excess profits and income taxes, while about $1,000,000,000, it is estimated, will be raised by the inheritance tax. This would leave about $2,000,000,000 to be raised from internal revenue taxes and from a tax on luxuries.

In explanation of its rejection of the proposals which would raise greater amounts in profits, an influential member of the committee said that the third suggestion had met with more general approval because it hampered business less. He said, further, that members of the committee thought that if an excessive tax, such as 80 per cent., for instance, were imposed, business would lack stimulation, there would be no surplus capital for expansion, and, further, it would be unwise for the committee at this time to place the limit of taxes on the most lucrative sources of taxation.

This member of the committee said that if the Administration desired to assume responsibility for placing higher taxes on incomes and profits, it would have to do so in a formal statement to the public. The best judgment of the committee, he said, was that not more than $5,000,000,000 could be raised from taxes on incomes and profits. The committee, he said, was none too favorable to the luxury taxes recommended by the Treasury Department.

WAR SCHOOL FOR DEAF.

Big Hotel Converted Into Hospital by Army Medical Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 25.—The first army medical school for the restoration of the hearing and speech of soldiers was opened under the Division of Physical Reconstruction of the Surgeon General's Office, at Army Hospital 11 here, formerly the million dollar Hotel Cape May, this morning under the direction of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Richardson of the Medical Corps.

The principal address was made by Major William W. Keen, the eminent Philadelphia surgeon, who joined the army at the outset of the war. He compared the surgery in the military medical departments now with surgery in the civil war. The school opened with a full corps of teachers and patients enough to occupy their full time. The superintendent, principal, and teachers now enrolled and to be enrolled in the future will come from the experts in the country.

CONFER ON GARBAGE PLANT.

Federal Official to Consider Taking Over Staten Island Works.

The committee headed by Mayor Hylan, which was to have gone to Washington today to confer with Federal officials on the question of the Government taking over the garbage plant on Staten Island will meet William Wallace Means, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in this city next Tuesday instead. Mr. Means, who is on his way to Washington from Denver, sent word to Corporation Counsel Burr that he would come on to New York and discuss the matter with the officials here.

At the conference will be the bondholders and receivers of the Metropolitan By-Products Company, which has the garbage contract, as well as representatives of the firm of Cobwell & Co., which built the plant. These representatives have assured the city officials that they are willing to co-operate in any plan that will help either the city or the United States Government to take over the plant. It was stated that it would cost $50,000 to put the plan in such condition that it will no longer be a nuisance. It was said that the Federal Government was willing to spend this amount.

Notice was served on the receivers of the Metropolitan By-Products Company yesterday by the Corporation Counsel that they must abate the nuisance at the plant within forty-eight hours. This afternoon Judge Garvin, in the Federal Court, Brooklyn, will confer with the Corporation Counsel and others interested in the matter.

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CONVOY FOR RETURNING TRANSPORTS.

The British transport Justicia, torpedoed and sunk off the north coast of Ireland, was one of a small group of giant ships that have been carrying three or four regiments at a time to the other side, and the Germans will make a clean sweep if the survivors are not better protected on the western passage. Loaded with troops and guarded by swift destroyers and cruisers, the great transports are almost immune from attack when they head for a French or British port. Sir ERIC GEDDES said recently in some remarks in the House of Commons that since the convoy system was adopted 85,000 ships had been taken across with very few losses. Admiral SIMS has declared that the enemy submarines do not operate in flotillas against convoyed ships, whether transports or merchantmen, because the Germans have learned by experience that they cannot break through the line of warships—at least the risk is too great to make the attempt worth while. But when the enemy has to deal with an empty ship returning for more troops and trusting to her speed the case is different. Risk there is little or none, and it pays the U-boats to operate in twos or threes or greater numbers.

The report of the sinking of the Justicia, while incomplete and somewhat obscure, discloses repeated and finally successful attacks on the big ship by several submarines. In turn the Antilles, President Lincoln, Covington, Moldavia, and Dwinsk were torpedoed, and the American and British navies failed to profit by the lesson. We now know that all the larger transports are marked for destruction, and quick destruction, on the theory that so long as they are not accompanied by war craft on the western passage there is no risk in lying in wait for them, success depending only on the employment of submarine units.

The Allies cannot afford to have any more of these great transports sent to the bottom. Recently three of them left New York in thirty-eight hours, carrying, it may be assumed, 30,000 men. The enemy knows that he is well nigh powerless to interfere with these eastbound ships proceeding at high speed and closely guarded by warships of even greater speed. But if he can torpedo them on the return voyage, when they are escorted for a day and then instructed to run for American ports, he will keep the sea with relays of submarines until there is not another Justicia afloat.

The reasons for the failure of the allied navies to furnish convoy during the last six months are clear enough. A million men had to be disembarked on the other side without losing a day. The warships raced to France or England with loaded transports and speeded back again to convoy other ships freighted with troops waiting at the pier. Empty ships, which did not seem to count for much in the schedule in comparison with needed troops, had to get back as best they could. Six of them have now failed to run the gauntlet. It is true that the million men (1,200,000 altogether) have been ferried over and that we can breathe a little easier; but still another million, and perhaps millions, more must be landed in France.

Therefore a halt should be called on turning empty transports loose on the Atlantic and wishing them "the best of luck." The convoy system must be so improved and regulated that returning carriers shall have the advantage of it. That means, of course, that transports will not sail with troops quite so often and no more records will be broken for the present. Fortunately, the Allies can now afford to relax from the strain of crowding men on ships and rushing them across the Atlantic. The pace must be slower if it is to be made hazardous for the U-boats to attack returning transports. A higher valuation should be placed upon the leviathans. It takes a long time to build them.

A PROPER ADMISSION.

Mr. WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN'S fitness for the Governorship is so evident and conspicuous that cynics regard it as a dangerous handicap to his canvass and success. At any rate, it is refreshing to find a candidate so accomplished who is also perfectly frank: "I would like to be Governor."

Long ago the nap was worn off the conventional false modesty of candidates. "The office should seek the man"; what a wearisome, foolish saw it is! No doubt the mouse should seek the cat. "I will stir neither hand nor foot to get the nomination;" "I have consented at great personal sacrifice"—divers are the variations of this conscious humbug of not wanting a wanted office. Even canny BEN. FRANKLIN fell into the error, justifiable, perhaps, in the wigged, befrilled, bebuckled, powdered eighteenth century, of saying that office shouldn't be sought; but he corrected the error wittily by adding that it should be neither refused nor resigned.

"I should like to be Governor." That is Truth, with no rouge of pretense on her honest phiz. As well might the philanderer say that he hates women, Gripes the curmudgeon protest that he loathes money, as the politician that he doesn't want, like, love office, distinction, power.

THE TELEGRAPH ADVENTURE.

The railway experiment was much less of a leap into unknown problems than the wire adventure, and was undertaken under greater necessity. Railway rates and finances were as well understood as anything can be after thirty years of regulation. The telephones and telegraphs have not been equally regulated, their finances have not been so controlled, and their efficiency rivaled that of the railways, although the railways were at the top notch of their public service. During the debate on the subject in the Senate it was said that the officials advising the President were "bursting with ignorance," and names were mentioned unkindly. But the wires have been taken into the hands of the Government and the thing has passed beyond debate.

The Government has not restored railway credit as the result of taking the companies over. That is to be regretted, because the restoration of railway credit ranks next to the maintenance of railway efficiency as a war measure. It is harder to sell Liberty bonds with twenty billions of railway securities in depressed credit. That is just as true of public utilities in general, and they are headed the way railway credit went for lack of appreciation of what the Government is losing by pettifogging over the railway contract. There is a chance to retrieve this error in the case of the telegraphs and telephones. The shiver in the prices of the securities at the announcement is not of first importance. Too great attention cannot be paid to the Stock Exchanges in wartimes. But it is more serious that the $45,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds offered to its shareholders by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company were not appreciated by them. They are now offered to general subscription at better than a 7 per cent. yield. This is practically a Government issue and is cold shouldered. The owners of the property thought more of it under President VAIL'S management than under Postmaster General BURLESON'S. Now the Government hopes to make $80,000,000 profit by doing what President VAIL was prevented from doing. In deference to the representations of the Department of Justice he abandoned his plans for unifying the wire services, and on his seventy-fifth birthday the President signed the bill embarking the Government in an attempt to make a profit which the shareholders will lose, if made.

There were the same promises of profit when the British Government took over the telegraphs before the telephone was invented. The British telegraphs do not show a profit even on the basis of our Post Office profit; that is, including merely cash collections and expenditures, allowing nothing for interest on capital or depreciation or amortization or sundry other entries necessary in sound accounting. There is no wire contract such as the railway investors dislike. There is only the President's promise of "just compensation." Generosity with Government funds would not be just, but anything less than just payment would be poor economy.

The President wisely directs that the Postmaster General shall retain the present staff of the wire services and that their work shall be done under the existing corporate organization. Railway administration is a man's job, but the wire services are even less a task for amateurs. There is more of art and mystery about electricity than about steam, and the experiment would have been doomed from the start if the President had not wisely directed that for the present little shall be changed except the control. Competition will not be increased, of course. Competition is costly. There is an economy which is destructive as well as an economy which is profitable. Within the last six years the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has increased its debt for the increase of facilities by $52,567,540 and has increased its assets $188,000,000. Those expenditures must now be made by the Government for many thousand companies still in the development stage, unless the service is to deteriorate to the British standard. Telegrams are sent anywhere in the tight little kingdom for sixpence, but the greatest distance is hardly a start on our continental rate structure. The loss of administration, the excess of costs over collections, during British Government management is double the original purchase price, or fourfold the cost on which profit was to be earned, if sounder cost calculations are reckoned. Also the art has been obstructed into a condition of inferiority such as Americans will not endure from our Post Office, not even for the sake of Post Office profits, when peace returns.

PARIS AND BERLIN.

General MAURICE speaks for the world when he digresses from his review of the military situation to felicitate Paris on her escape from the danger which has been impending ever since the Germans reached Château-Thierry in May. A further push down the valley of the Marne would at the least have made possible a bombardment at moderately long range on a much larger scale than has yet been possible, would have given the Germans nearer bases for continual air raids. Now, though the enemy is still near enough to do some damage, the great danger seems past; Paris, that survived the siege of 1871 and the fires of the Commune, that saw the Hun at the gate for a few breathless days in 1914, has once more escaped a peril that threatened to engulf her.

Precisely because the City of Light is the treasure of the whole non-German world, the Germans hate her. In the German feeling toward Paris can be seen the survival of what the Goth and the Vandal felt for Rome, but with certain peculiarly neo-Teutonic modifications. The Goth of our day is above the superstitious awe of his forefather; he is the salt of the earth. But as he contemplates Paris unwilling doubts thrust themselves upon him; there is something here which he has not, which he never can have; something which makes the rest of the world love France and France's capital, something whose opposite makes the rest of the world hate him. And just because he knows that this is there, because he feels the attraction himself but knows that there is something which will always elude him, he strikes with a sadistic ferocity that is quite modern-German, quite beyond the ancient German who might strike fiercely, but trembled as he did so because he did not quite know what he was striking.

The whole contrast between Germany and the non-German world, before the war, was summed up in Paris and Berlin—Berlin of the spotless streets, the regimented intellects, the fabricated "night life." Others than the Germans made the mistake of thinking that the heart of Paris was this excrescence which existed chiefly for tourists; but in no other nation was the mistake so general, and in Berlin's attempt to duplicate Parisian night life auf Allerhöchsten Befehl could be seen those repulsive qualities which have become so familiar in the last four years.

The same boche who dutifully copied on the Jägerstrasse the names of all the cafés of Montmartre is now potting away with his long-range guns from the St. Gobain Forest, but he is not likely to get any nearer. And even if he did, he could not do permanent harm by anything short of a permanent occupation. For the essence of Paris is indestructible by fire and bombardment. The city that survived the bivouac of MOLTKE'S armies on the Champs Elysées and the petroleuses of the Commune can endure such harm as is still in the enemy's power to accomplish; the only thing that could end Paris as the world has known it would be the actual possession of the city by the race which has shown itself the perfect antithesis of all that Paris means. The peril of this now seems to have passed away, and Paris can endure the rest. A Greek poet predicted that the end of all things would be presaged by the birth of gray-haired children. So long as men and women have a few years of youth before the gray hairs come, Paris will remain Paris.

BRITISH MUNITION STRIKES.

According to Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, Minister of Munitions, the strikes for some time threatened and yesterday begun in the English munition-manufacturing district were inspired from the outside, not the work of responsible local labor leaders. That sort of strike is too well known on both sides of the Atlantic. The main ostensible cause of the strikes is the so-called "embargo," prohibiting skilled workmen from bidding up wages by "jumping the job" and getting new employment until they have been without work for six weeks.

There flames up in the strikes, too, the old, smoldering spirit of pacifism, stirred up by syndicalist or Socialist intrigue, by lingering internationalism, by the smug doctrinaires who try to misguide British labor, or, more particularly, the British Labor Party section of it. "The more munitions you make, the longer the war will last": such, in effect, has been the advice of the peacemakers and the Bolsheviki, not without converts among the munition workers. The engineering trades, among them those old malcontents, the Amalgamated Engineers, are also worrying about the "embargo," and one hears the ancient cry about "the conscription of labor."

It must strike the million or so of Englishmen and Scotsmen on whom the chief burden of war taxation falls, it must strike especially the class of persons with a fixed income, that these strikers have waxed fat and kicked. If they have any real grievances, there is no danger that the Government will not redress them. Labor was never more powerful in Great Britain. In the opinion of many, it will predominate in future Governments under the new franchises. Labor itself is angriest at this organized effort, by whatever mingled forces of fanaticism and of defeatism in part suggested or directed, to check the flow of munitions and so to betray the cause of all free labor and freedom. The workers of Woolwich Arsenal tell those of Coventry that by striking they "will earn the blessings of the Kaiser and his army of murderers." "Strike and you may go to hell," say these brave Woolwichers in words the Recording Angel himself must sympathize with; "Woolwich," they continue, "will remain at work, "and earn the right to shake the "hand of the soldiers when they "return." Especially significant to workmen of Coventry is this hint of being "sent to Coventry," of the social punishment, the contempt and ostracism that will be deserved by those who now desert their country. "Your leaders should be shot," says Woolwich to Coventry.

Coventry didn't listen, nor the young hotheads of Birmingham. Yet not only general sentiment but general labor sentiment condemns the strike. Even the editor of the Socialist newspaper, The Clarion, writes that the tactics that forced the strike "make not for democracy or socialism, but straight for anarchy and "Bolshevikism."

At the request of the Trade Union Advisory Committee, the Government has agreed to the appointment of a mixed committee to investigate the causes of the dispute. The underlying or suspected causes of the strike are better worth investigation. Meanwhile, all the Allies hope that the Government will continue to stick to the "embargo," and that strikers of military age will be drafted into the army at once. Work or fight: there is no discharge from one or the other of those duties.

GERMAN AMBASSADORS IN MOSCOW.

If the rule of cui bono could be relied on, the murder of Count VON MIRBACH, late German Ambassador to Russia, would be laid at the door of LENINE and TROTZKY. Of course they didn't kill him; it is ordinarily a risky business to murder German diplomats, and they could not have foreseen that the German Government would value the co-operation of the Bolsheviki so highly as at once to absolve them from all blame. But they have profited by his murder. Up to last Friday, according to a German dispatch which quotes an official statement of the Bolshevist Foreign Minister to the German Chargé, more than 200 Social Revolutionists, members of the party which KERENSKY led last year, had been put to death "for participation "in the assassination and the attempted counter-revolution," and a hundred more were under arrest. While the Bolsheviki have not often needed excuse for violence, the murder of MIRBACH was undoubtedly a welcome pretext for this modest St. Bartholomew.

How unjust the allegation that life has no value in Russia! The life of NICHOLAS ROMANOFF, taken out behind the barn and shot, as it were, because it was too much trouble to remove him from the path of a column of Czechoslovaks who would hardly have known what to do with him, was worth nothing; his taking off was formally declared in order. The lives of SHINGAREFF and KOKOSHKINE, lifelong and loyal workers for Russian freedom and progress, were worth nothing; though LENINE and TROTZKY, then new in their power, felt it incumbent to express regret at their murder in a hospital at the hands of Bolshevist sailors, the world has never heard that any one was punished. The life of a bourgeois or an officer who was not antagonistic to the revolution, whose talents would have been of much service in building up the country, was worth nothing in many hundreds of cases where the mere fact of being a bourgeois or an officer was enough for the mob.

But the life of the Imperial German Ambassador—that is something different. The German press, with one accord, laid his killing to agents of the Entente. Persons familiar with Russian politics were inclined to suspect BORIS SAVINKOFF, a good revolutionist but a patriotic Russian, who became noted in the old days for the deftness with which he planned political assassinations and got away afterward. SAVINKOFF has not been captured by the Bolsheviki, but his political associates are being removed from the scene with a briskness that would have done credit to ROBESPIERRE.

Meanwhile KARL HELFFERICH, financial expert, comes to take the place of MIRBACH, who had gained experience in devious intrigue by his service at the court of CONSTANTINE. Presumably this means that Germany's prevalent interest in Russia of the moment is economic. In any event, HELFFERICH is to have a guard of German troops, a precaution hitherto unknown and unnecessary in Europe. To any one but the Bolsheviki it would be an affront. But the Bolsheviki may well find them useful. The Red Army is of doubtful fighting quality, and history has so many instances of the value of a well-disciplined, even though small, praetorian guard in the capital that LENINE and TROTZKY may quite conceivably look on the German battalions as a convenient prop for their own shaky Government. The mobilization of the Red Army has been begun, meanwhile. The enemy against whom they are mobilizing is not mentioned, but certainly it is not the Germans. It may be to repress the "hunger revolutions" reported from several Russian cities; it may be against the Czechoslovaks; it may be against other rebellions than the mere sporadic outbreaks of the starving.

For the defection from the Bolsheviki of local authorities, applying self-determination for themselves instead of in the Lenine-Trotzky manner, seems to be widespread. In the two districts which are presently to be the scene of allied action the local population has formally asked for allied assistance. The Regional Council of the Murman coast has asked for it, the Provisional Government of Siberia has asked for it, and General HORVATH, while still aloof from the other Siberian authorities, has come to an agreement with the Czechoslovaks, which indicates that he will maintain a friendly attitude toward the Allies. It may be that events of the next few weeks will bring some enlightenment as to whom LENINE and TROTZKY represent besides HELFFERICH and his bayonets.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Mercenaries" Truly Mysterious.

There is one paragraph in the platform of the New York Republicans that is in need of immediate and careful—the temptation is to say "justification," but perhaps "explanation" will do. It will, because nobody really believes that the drafters of the platform meant what the words they used would—and will—enable their more eager enemies to declare they meant.

The section begins, commendably, with a demand for "a well-ordered system of universal military training for national service." Everybody except pacifists, members of the I. W. W., and pro-Germans resident in the United States, will second that motion. All virtuous folk, too, can agree with the further statements that only by such a system of training "can the youth of the land be instructed and disciplined in truly democratic fashion for the national defense, or imbued with the spirit of national devotion that will break down all limitations of race origin, of language, and of local attachment," and that "a free nation must be defended by a trained army of free men." Acquiescence and approval cease, however, on reaching the next sentence, which reads:

> For a democracy to hire mercenaries to fight its battles is as grotesque as it would be to hire mercenaries to cast its votes.

Viewed abstractly and as a mere assertion, that is quite true, of course, but why say it? Who ever denied it? History does not record or memory reveal that the American Government ever had its fighting done for it by mercenaries, and, so far as known, nobody in the country now contemplates resort to that dangerous and reprehensible expedient. It simply cannot be that our Republican friends intended to charge that only mercenary armies can be and have been raised under the volunteer system—that the officers graduated from West Point and Annapolis were and are mercenaries. They are paid, indeed, but that fact is far from bringing them into the evil category, and they will continue to be paid after the policy of universal military training is adopted. The word "soldier," for that matter, means "a paid man," in recognition, doubtless, of the fact that soldiers, like everybody else who serves, except slaves, must be paid in one way or another.

Glens Falls Worthily Represented.

One of this paper's special dispatches from France pictured yesterday in a particularly lively and interesting way the mental operations revealed by a young man from Glens Falls in a conversation with our correspondent. It would be, indeed, more than a little hard to believe that any American as enlightened and sophisticated as every sometime resident of Glens Falls must be was sincerely aggrieved against the French papers because he found in them no news from his natal town, but it is entirely credible that he would express his criticism of them in just that way. So, too, it is more than likely that the youth would lament with a fine semblance of bitterness the fact that, as a German shell had carried away before he could read it the only name sign in the village where he won the Croix de Guerre, he wouldn't be able to tell the home folk where it was that he acquired the precious distinction.

These are familiar manifestations of what we like to consider a form of humor characteristic of our kind—a combination of exaggeration and assumed simplicity that is American, however, not because it exists only here, but because our attempts to be amusing lie in that direction oftener than toward epigram and what is technically called wit.

The value of the dispatch—and its value was considerable—lay in its proof that the typical American "over there" retains his accustomed cheerfulness; that he invents absurd grievances instead of dwelling on the real hardships he undergoes, and that, like normal men of every nation, the horrors of war are mitigated for him by the survival in his makeup of the capacity for finding that joy in battle which is nature's reward for fighting well done. When that dies out of a race, the race is doomed—to extinction probably, to subservience certainly.

So, though the young man from Glens Falls talked a good deal of nonsense and said little or nothing that was literally true, he was well worth quoting, even at the present rate per word for cable dispatches. Fortunately for us who must remain on this side of the sea, there are millions like him who are more than willing to cross it for the sake of taking part in the greatest of great adventures.

Motor Rides Are Much Appreciated.

Attention is deserved by the appeal to the owners of automobiles, printed on this page yesterday, that they put their cars as often as convenience permits—and as much oftener as the needs of the situation demand—at the service of soldiers and sailors in the nearby camps. These men have none too much money to spend on their occasional days of leave, and it is hard indeed that of their rare leisure they should be obliged to use up as much as most of them must in walking to places where they can find relief from the wearinesses and tediums of hard training.

Many automobilists long since acquired the habit of "giving a lift" to the boys in uniform whom they overtake walking the long and dusty roads to town. More should imitate this commendable practice, and it should be felt a patriot's privilege to extend the "lift" into a sightseeing tour to urban points of interest.

Few automobiles are used every day by their owners—none of them is used all day. There is, therefore, frequent opportunity for the giving at small cost of appreciated enjoyment to men to whom every civilian is deeply indebted.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

A Plank in Favor of a Prohibition Referendum Was Rejected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial this morning you refer to the "evasive and spineless policy of the Republicans at Saratoga" in saying nothing about prohibition.

As a matter of record, I submit the plank upon the prohibition question which I offered in the Committee upon Resolutions on this subject:

> We favor the submission to the voters of the State of an amendment to the Constitution of the State providing for prohibition.
>
> We oppose the ratification of the Federal amendment providing for prohibition as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, which instrument should remain forever a bond of union between the States and not an agency for discord, but that the will of the State may be made manifest on this question we favor the submission of this Federal amendment to the voters of the general election of 1919.

The committee defeated this plank by a vote of 32 to 15. Among those voting for its adoption were Senators Wadsworth and Calder, Senator Brown, Frank Mitchell of Rochester, Horace White, Dr. Butler, and others.

The meeting at Saratoga was not a convention of elected representatives of the Republican Party, but was controlled by the supporters of Governor Whitman for renomination. If his representatives adopted an "evasive and spineless course" they should be the object of your criticism.

Attorney General Lewis, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, has taken the proper position on this subject, that is, that this amendment should not be ratified unless a majority of the voters of the State favor its adoption.

Upon Primary Day, Sept. 3, it will be determined, by the action of the enrolled voters, whether the Republicans of New York favor the course which you properly characterize as spineless and evasive.

If they renominate Governor Whitman, your indictment stands. If they nominate Attorney General Lewis, your indictment falls.

WILLIAM BARNES.
New York, July 25, 1918.

PLATINUM.

Action of the Government on the Present Stock.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to comment on an editorial in this morning's TIMES entitled "The Government Must Have Platinum."

Both the title and the subject matter of this editorial are misleading. At the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives last Wednesday, July 17, an official of the War Industries Board, who has had entire charge of securing platinum for Government needs, testified that "the Government had an ample supply of platinum on hand." Moreover, the Government controls a considerable additional supply for its prospective requirements.

It should be understood that the Government has commandeered the greater part (not all) of the unmanufactured stock of platinum in jewelers' hands. The Government has at no time commandeered, or requested the surrender of, manufactured platinum jewelry.

It is needless to state that the jewelers have cheerfully complied with every Government order and will make any sacrifice that may be required.

EMIL W. KOHN,
President Retail Jewelers Association of Greater New York.
New York, July 23, 1918.

Railroad Fares.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Railroad arithmetic can also be studied in New York very advantageously. A ticket for the ride from the Harlem River station to Pelham Bay, a distance of 9.6 miles, costs 12 cents. A single trip ticket from the Grand Central Terminal to Marble Hill, a distance of 10 miles, costs 30 cents. All four of these points are in the City of New York. Is there any way of correcting these differences?

A. N. GITTERMAN.
New York, July 23, 1918.

TO THE ITALIANS.

Let richer voices hymn our faith in thee,
Crowned goddess of the ages, Italy!
It is thy men and women whom I greet
As in time past along the narrow street
Where in the prints of Alighieri's feet
We trod, not all forgetful of past glory
While busy each with our own little story;
Those kindly simple folk who gave again
The stranger's smile with interest, on the plain
That dear Saint Francis by his passing blessed,
Below Perugia, like an eagle's nest
Perched on the cliff; the children at their play
When almonds were in blossom and the bay
A smile of living light. My faith today
Is in the Italy of hearts like these.
I trust a power stronger far than memories
Or even hopes. They were deceived—what then?
The Bandiera blood is in these men,
And heroes only fall—to rise again.

AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR.

SCHLEY TO CONTROL HERE.

Deputy Administrator Takes In All of Long Island and Westchester.

One of the first official acts of Delos W. Cooke, the new State Fuel Administrator, was to confer yesterday at 61 Broadway with Reeve Schley, New York County Administrator, who under the new plan is to be Deputy Administrator in charge of tide-water coal deliveries in Westchester County, the entire City of New York, and Long Island.

There has been trouble ever since Albert H. Wiggin resigned as State Administrator, and it was proposed to Dr. Garfield that instead of appointing one Administrator for the entire State the territory be divided so as to give New York City an Administrator of its own. Mr. Cooke sent this telegram yesterday to the various County Administrators:

"The privilege of serving the people of the State of New York has been given me by my appointment as Fuel Administrator. Success is only possible through the full co-operation of those who have done so much to assist my predecessor in the work thus far accomplished. May I ask your continued support? It is my intention to devote my best efforts to assisting you in carrying on your work, and if we can join together in a patriotic determination to meet whatever situation may arise with the best that is in us I am sure we shall succeed. It will be my pleasure to meet you personally at an early date and discuss the local situation with you fully. I am confidently relying on your help.

"DELOS W. COOKE,
"New York State Fuel Administrator."

While assuming the duties of Deputy State Fuel Administrator and conducting a central office for the territory over which he will have jurisdiction, it is also probable that Mr. Schley will keep the office of County Fuel Administrator. During the famine of last Winter Mr. Schley gained much experience of coal affairs as they relate to this county. For that reason, it is said, the Fuel Administration thought best to have him retain his old office together with his new duties.

A. E. Norman, deputy in charge of lightless nights, reported yesterday that the order was being generally observed and that he had not discovered any intentional offenders. Some, however, were found to be using more light than was allowed, but they corrected their errors when warned.

GO TO OFFICERS' SCHOOL.

Forty-seven Selected at Camp Upton for Artillery Training.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., July 25.—Forty-seven privates, Corporals, Sergeants, and Battalion Sergeants Major of this cantonment, who have been designated to attend the Field Artillery Training School for Officers at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., will leave here tomorrow morning.

The men selected were: Sergeants Major D. C. Cameron, C. R. Engh, J. Meier, J. R. Brown; Sergeants J. A. Davis, H. Angelicola, Henry Littletick, R. J. Klissig, F. L. Dean, Irving Finklestein, H. E. Peet, B. R. Ludgate; Corporals R. Bissel, S. F. Houghton, L. M. Hachenburg, E. L. McConnell, M. E. Freehof, C. C. Detwyler, M. S. Kidder; Privates Irving Sartorius, W. F. Kerstein, H. Woodman, H. F. Shutts, F. A. McQuaid, E. J. Kelley, C. L. Tappin, F. Leiser, Samuel Cohen, J. R. Rosenblum, Jacob Shapiro, C. W. Alcott, J. J. Robitchack, S. G. Miller, M. Delch, A. C. Wolf, Samuel Green, H. Scholer, J. L. Goldstone, L. Lightch, F. Seidner, George W. Monroe, J. R. Karshan, H. R. Whitehead, H. S. Swarthout, and Recruit Emanuel L. Cheisa.

AFTER PAID ARMY OFFICERS.

King Wants to Know Who Beside Government Is Financing Them.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senator King of Utah introduced a resolution today requesting Secretary Baker to furnish the Senate with the names of all army officers who since the United States has been in war have received or are receiving any salaries, gifts, or emolument from any corporation or person having to do with Government contracts.

Senator King said the resolution was prompted by the recent disclosures and arrests at New York in connection with army raincoats and other army supplies. The resolution was referred to the Senate Military Committee.

WARSHIP BUILT IN 70 DAYS.

New World's Record for Construction Established at Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A new world's record in destroyer construction has been established at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard, in the commissioning of the Ward seventy days after her keel was laid, the Navy Department announced today. The Ward was launched seventeen and a half days after the first plate was laid. Formerly it required twenty-four months to construct a destroyer in this country.

The keel of the Ward was laid on May 15 and the vessel launched on June 1. She was formally placed in commission yesterday and is understood to be of the latest and largest design.

NEW Y.M.C.A. MEN IN REVIEW.

700 Secretaries for Overseas Service Drill in the Park.

The National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. held a review and inspection of 700 overseas secretaries yesterday afternoon on the South Meadow of Central Park. The men, who had been recently recruited, had drilled from six to eight weeks, and were ready to sail for France. They were all above draft age, and came from all parts of the country.

Lieut. Col. George W. Burleigh, 9th Coast Artillery Corps, who has been in charge of the instruction of the secretaries, directed the review. Among the others who witnessed it were Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, Commander of the Eastern Department; Colonel John Ross Delafield, 9th Coast Artillery Corps; Major Howard T. Kingsbury, New York Guard; Captain Frank E. Davidson, U. S. A.; Lieutenant F. J. Bradley, Jr., of the Navy; Lieut. Cols. Dennis and Athell of the British Army, W. L. Searles and W. D. Bishop of the War Department, William G. Gardner, representing the British Consul; Captains H. P. Williams and L. A. Kaye, and Lieutenants M. Simpson, Tillingham, and Gallaher of the United States Army.

The French Military Band, made up of invalided French soldiers, played.

WOULD BREAK KENNEDY WILL

Nieces of Haberdasher Say Employes Unduly Influenced Uncle.

A suit to break the will of Andrew F. Kennedy, a haberdasher of 12 Cortlandt Street, and a bachelor, who died Jan. 30 last, leaving an estate of more than $500,000, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday by two nieces for the purpose of setting aside provisions of the will and codicil by which $190,000 was left in specific bequests to four employes of the decedent. The contestants are Katherine Noble and Harriet Stineman, who each got $1,000 and a fifth of the residuary estate. Equal shares of the residue went to William and Hugh Kennedy of Toronto, nephews, and Courtney Babcock of Atlanta, Ga.

Hugh Kennedy was a member of the 29th Canadian Battalion and has been missing since he was in action on Aug. 21 last. The business associates of the decedent, whose bequests are being fought on the ground that the will was the result of undue influence, are Anna T. Crowley, Edward F. Devinney and William C. Nagle, who got $50,000 each, and Bernard J. McCann, who got $40,000.

AUSTRALIA'S NEED OF MONROE DOCTRINE

Lindsay Russell Says Germany Must Not Own Territory Adjacent to That Country.

VISITING EDITORS FETED

Better Cable Facilities Across the Pacific and to South America Are Urged.

The formulation of a Monroe Doctrine for Australia and the establishment of better cable facilities across the Pacific and to South America were questions discussed at a conference held yesterday at the Lawyers Club, 115 Broadway, by the Council of Foreign Relations and the Australian editors and publishers who are passing through New York on their way to the war zone. Lindsay Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the council, presided.

The speakers were Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews; Walter S. Rogers, head of the Foreign Press Bureau of the Committee on Public Information; J. J. Knight of The Brisbane Courier, K. C. Mackintosh of The Australasian, and F. Kingsbury Curtis. The other Australian newspaper men were Sir William Sowden of The Adelaide Register, Major W. A. Whitehead of The Stawell Times, J. O. Fairfax of The Sydney Morning Herald, H. Campbell-Jones of The Sydney Sun, Alfred Carson of The Western Mail, T. W. Heney of The Sydney Morning Herald, S. H. Prior of The Sydney Bulletin, W. H. Simmons of The Hobart Mercury, and Geoffrey Syme of The Melbourne Age.

The Committee on Better Cable Facilities, consisting of Mr. Curtis, Chairman, and Howard E. Cole, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, and Frank N. Doubleday, the publisher, presented a report, which reads as follows:

"That it should be the policy of the United States Government in the furtherance of international and commercial relations to establish adequate cable communications with those countries with which our international and commercial relations are of sufficient importance, even though the commercial demand for such service is not sufficient to the extent of justifying the construction of such cable connections by private enterprise, and that this committee be authorized to co-operate with the proper governmental departments in an effort to establish such a policy."

"After this war," said Mr. Russell, the Chairman, "we will each be confronted with serious problems, the solution of which will be rendered less difficult by our sympathetic understanding each of the other. Your distinguished Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, while here recently, confided in us one of your problems, the solution of which he said called for a Monroe Doctrine. This means that you wish to preserve the integrity of Australia; that Germany is not again to own territory adjacent to Australia; that Germany, having violated all the principles of international law and humanity, is not, if you can prevent it, again to have a place in your sun. To a man we would fight, and in fact are fighting today, to prevent a similar menace to our own country, so we can scarcely gainsay you are right to exclude so barbarous and dangerous a neighbor."

He suggested that the United States should not sit at the peace table because this country should not assume the responsibility of adjusting the balance of power in Europe or to adjust race problems, since such problems would become a part of our internal politics and a disrupting force which would retard the Americanization of our population.

Albert Shaw paid tribute to the Australian people for the enlightened policies which they had pursued in regard to their working class.

"You have given them shorter hours and better wages," he said. "You have been more considerate of the social welfare of the average man. Yours has been a better humanity, a leveling up. We are learning from you. We see that wealth should be more widely diffused along lines that we once thought were socialistic and which we used to be afraid of. I look for the end of the war to bring with it a kind of mutual insurance society so that it will no longer be necessary for Great Britain alone to guarantee the freedom of the seas. I see how the moral aspects of the British Empire have been great. We ourselves are beginning to create a great American moral empire. We must guarantee the safety of other nations. Such views are no longer Quixotic or Utopian."

The other speakers were Mr. Knight and Mr. Mackintosh.

SEES BIG SEA TRADE AIM.

National Demand Here for Great Merchant Fleet, Says Heineken.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.—The question of whether the United States will join Great Britain in the latter's projected economic war, after the war, is discussed by Phillip Heineken, Director of the North German Lloyd, in the annual just issued by that corporation.

Herr Heineken approaches the question cautiously, saying that American industrial organizations are understood to be preparing already to resume international commercial intercourse after the war. He believes that Americans are too practical as business men to exert themselves to hamper German shipping interests, and that their main efforts will be concentrated, rather, in creating for themselves a mercantile fleet commensurate with the magnitude of their country. This mercantile fleet, he says, has already become a national demand in America.

The writer further expresses the opinion that Germany has nothing to fear commercially from the North Atlantic shipping pool formed last January, because it principally concerns passenger traffic.

Relative to imported labor, he considers that American remains dependent upon Austria-Hungary, Poland, and those parts of the former Russian Empire which will in future be closely allied to the Central Powers. The latter, however, will need all their labor for themselves, he says, and consequently will exercise strict control of emigration.

Herr Heineken urges that the Government rescind the favored position previously enjoyed in Austria-Hungary by the Canadian Pacific and Cunard lines, and adds that German shipping enterprises should be favored there.

PLAN ALIEN PROPERTY SALE.

Disposition of Seized Wealth Discussed by Advisory Board.

Plans for selling the $250,000,000 worth of enemy-owned concerns taken over by the Alien Property Custodian were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Selling Organization of the Alien Property Custodian's office at 110 West For

FINDS WEST ROUSED TO WAR'S DEMANDS

Dr. Eaton Tells of Wonderful Fourth of July Shipbuilding Demonstration.

WORKERS UNITEDLY LOYAL

See In Schwab a Leader They Can Trust—Level of Patriotism Uniformly High.

Dr. Charles A. Eaton, head of the National Service Section of the United States Shipping Board, who went to the Pacific Coast with Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Charles Piez, the Vice President and General Manager, to inspect the shipyards on the Pacific, returned to New York yesterday and gave a glowing account of the work on the Western coast and of the enthusiasm of the workers.

Leaving New York on June 28, Dr. Eaton joined Mr. and Mrs. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. Piez, and C. W. Cuthell, General Counsel of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in Chicago.

"We reached San Francisco on July 3 and at the ferryhouse we found a large number of bands and a great crowd of shipworkers, who gave a demonstration of their interest in their work," said Dr. Eaton. "It was a wonderful outburst of welcome.

"The next day, July 4, we arose at 6 o'clock and at 8 o'clock stepped into the first shipyard, where 17 ships were launched. At the Union Iron Works 8 destroyers were launched in one day, a thing that has never been done in the history of the world. Each of the destroyers had horse power equal to 10 freighters.

"At the Alameda shipyards we saw four 12,000-ton ships launched. The Defiance, one of the vessels, was completed, keel to launching, in thirty-eight days. As the ship went down the ways a crane followed her with the keel of her successor, and in six seconds that keel was in place, after which the men announced that the next ship would take twenty-eight days. They said they were going to name it the Eclipse because it would eclipse the Defiance in point of time of actual construction. That incident of the keel of a ship being laid while the preceding one was still on the ways gave me the impression of our illimitable resources. It was the most thrilling thing I have ever seen.

"We next witnessed the launching of three 10,000-ton vessels at the Moore shipyards in Oakland and one 9,000-ton vessel at Hanlon & Hanlon's yards. There were close to fifty ships launched that day on the Pacific Coast."

Dr. Eaton said that in his trip of twenty days he spoke at 100 meetings to 125,000 men. At his meetings he asked those who had relatives in the army or navy to raise their hands, and by the number of hands raised it seemed that every worker had some relative in the service of the country.

"The spirit of the men was the most wonderful that I ever saw," continued Dr. Eaton. "The depth of feeling exhibited by the workers in the yards was remarkable—not softly sentimental, but good, real love of country. Sometimes I would see the tears roll down the faces of grimy workmen, making furrows down their cheeks."

Everywhere the furthest north the party went, and San Diego was the most southern point visited. At Los Angeles alone, said Dr. Eaton, contracts for $200,000,000 worth of new ships were awarded, in addition to those that had already been built.

"I came home with the profound conviction that the level of patriotism is the same in every part of the nation, and that everywhere it is uniformly high," he added. "I found the same feeling for the war among the workers as among the capitalists, and every city and town and hamlet in the country was aroused to the war. In the State of Washington, fifty miles from a railroad station, an old farmer sitting in the door of his house asked me how it was going. I asked him what he meant, and he asked how the battle on the Marne was faring.

"I came back with the conviction that the workers and the capitalists are ceasing to be men of different classes and are becoming nationalized. They are thinking as Americans today, not as workers or as capitalists. From the things I saw in my trip I have concluded that our citizenship is capable of self-government, and I gathered the absolute knowledge that the people of this country are going through this war to the finish."

Dr. Eaton said he found women employed in many shipyards and in other industries. Pointing out that there were 3,500,000 women in industry in England today, he said he believed that this country would have to continue along the path marked out by our ally.

"There were occasional wage troubles, but loyalty among the men is so strong that it will not tolerate strikes," he declared. "As soon as the men see the difficulty they want it settled, but they will not allow a strike.

"The receptions that greeted Mr. Schwab and Mr. Piez everywhere were tremendous. Even in the ship construction program we have the best leadership that the nation can give, and the workers seems to realize it. Mr. Piez has the absolute confidence of the contractors and the men, and Mr. Schwab is popular with the shipyard workers, who call him 'Charlie.' It might not be the natural thing to expect that Mr. Schwab would be so popular, for he is a private employer of 125,000 men, and has a payroll of $15,000,000 a month, but the men all trust him and look toward his leadership. I never saw a man in all the country who did not greet him as a friend. They trust him without reservation.

"In one shop a foreman gave Mr. Schwab a spontaneous pledge that the 15,000 men there would stand by him to the finish. One old carpenter, at one of the meetings, arose and said: 'You have heard a lot of high-brow speaking, but the men want me to say a word, Charlie. We know that this is not a rich man's war, and we trust you and we will be with you to the end.'

"San Francisco expects to have a bigger splash on Labor Day than ever before. The workers in the West are frugal and thrifty and are not squandering their money. They are buying Liberty bonds and thrift stamps. In one large shipyard we saw almost half a mile of automobiles owned by the men who work there."

The National Service Section, of which Dr. Eaton is head has 300 speakers who tour the shipyards and industrial plants expounding the aims of the Allies in the war. From July 1 to July 19 they held 571 meetings, where they addressed 485,175 men. Attempts are made to have meetings once in two weeks in all yards and plants.

Will Manage a Canteen in Paris.

Mrs. Edward Shearson, who is prominent in society, is to sail for France shortly to manage a canteen in Paris. For the last year she has financed and managed a canteen in this city. Her residence at Bellehaven, Conn., was recently sold.

LOYAL, THOUGH A PRISONER

Youth Under Arrest Attacked Man Who Bragged of Being a German.

An artist who described herself as "Count Childe Rohan d'Harcourt of Spain," but who is declared by the police to be Gustav von Donwitz, 34 years old, and a German, was held in $2,000 bail yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court on the charge of extorting $25 from Mrs. Julie Bowie of 27 North Old Street, Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. Bowie's daughter, Thelma, 14 years old, left her home several weeks ago. The mother said she learned that her daughter had exchanged letters with the artist, and had sought his aid in finding the girl. He wanted $25 for this information, it is alleged, and on advice of the police of the Mercer Street Station the money was paid in marked bills. According to the police the girl had worked as a model for Donwitz in his studio in East Ninth Street, and then had disappeared.

When Thelma Bowie was found at Bellevue she made a statement to her mother and the police that resulted in the arrest of Peter Coccia, 30 years old, of 226 Thompson Street, who was held on a serious charge by Magistrate Corrigan yesterday in default of $2,000 bail.

While Donwitz and Coccia were going through the "lineup" at Police Headquarters before arraignment in court, Police Inspector Cray got a fingerprint pedigree and then said to Donwitz:

"You are not Harcourt, you are Gustav von Donwitz; you are a German and not a Spaniard."

"I am proud that I am a German," Cray says the artist replied. Coccia suddenly turned and hit Donwitz on the head. Detectives separated the men. Coccia said he didn't hit the artist because he was a German, but for causing his arrest.

SINN FEIN PRIEST OUSTED.

Bishop Suspends Prelate for His Activities in East Cavan Elections.

DUBLIN, July 25.—The Irish Independent this morning reports that Father O'Flanagan of Roscommon, Vice President of the Sinn Fein Society, has been suspended by his Bishop for his activities in the East Cavan election last June, when Arthur Griffith, the Sinn Fein leader, though under arrest, was elected to the House of Commons.

Father O'Flanagan's successor to his church at Crossna has been appointed but, the newspaper says, the people have refused to receive the new occupant and have barred up the church, asserting that nobody will be allowed to say mass there until Father O'Flanagan has been restored to his office.

MISS VANDERBILT'S DEBUT.

Daughter of Brigadier General to be Presented in Newport Tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—Tomorrow will be the gayest night of the season, the occasion being the presentation of Miss Grace Vanderbilt, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt gives a dinner for seventy guests, mostly young people, at Beaulieu, after which Mrs. Ogden Goelet, aunt of Miss Vanderbilt, will give a dance in her honor at Ochre Court.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter of New York are occupying one of the Pinard cottages.

Mrs. John Sanford of New Amsterdam, N. Y., will arrive Aug. 1 at the Pinard cottages.

United States Senator Le Baron Colt arrives tomorrow to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Beeckman at Land's End, where they will give a dinner tomorrow evening in his honor and a luncheon on Saturday. Senator Colt will be escorted to the training station Saturday morning by Governor Beeckman, to be rendered a review by Captain Edward H. Campbell, U. S. N.

Captain and Mrs. Edward H. Campbell of the Training Station gave a dinner tonight in honor of Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

Mrs. Louis S. Treadwell was a luncheon hostess today.

Miss E. Wanden Mathews of New York is registered at the Newport Casino and is visiting Mrs. Gordon Douglas.

MARGUERITE CLARK TO WED.

Screen Star Engaged to First Lieut. H. Palmerson Williams, U. S. A.

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Marguerite Clark, the screen star, and First Lieutenant H. Palmerson Williams, U. S. A., whose engagement has just been announced. Miss Clark arrived here yesterday from Washington, D. C., where she first told of her engagement.

Lieutenant Williams, who is also here, is attached to the Engineers Corps in Washington. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Williams of New Orleans, La.

The couple first met while Lieutenant Williams was at school preparing for Yale. Their friendship was renewed when Miss Clark reached New Orleans last Winter on a tour to boom the sale of Liberty bonds. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and attained fame in musical comedy before going into the pictures. She lives with her sister, Miss Cora Clark, at 50 Central Park West.

WAR POSTPONES WEDDING.

C. E. Van Vleck, Fiance of Miss Natalie Johnson, Ordered to Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 25.—The marriage of Miss Natalie Johnson of this city, who has an art studio in New York, and Charles E. Van Vleck of New York, which as to have taken pIwace on Saturday next, has been postponed, as Mr. Van Vleck has been ordered to report to Camp Taylor in Kentucky on that day.

The couple's engagement was announced last January. Miss Johnson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Johnson of Milwaukee. Her father is a manufacturer.

MRS. ESLER BETROTHED.

Engaged to Major Sir Eric McDonald of the Seaforth Highlanders.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—The engagement is reported here today of Mrs. Frederic Esler of New York to Major Sir Eric McDonald, who is fighting with the British Army with his regiment, the Seaforth Highlanders, in France.

Mrs. Esler was Miss Rebecca H. Lemist, and is well known in New York and Newport, and has spent much of her time in Europe. Her only son, Major Lemist Esler, who was a Harvard graduate, is in France with the Rainbow Division, and was recently decorated for distinguished service on the battlefield.

U. S. Judge Crumm Is Missing.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The police were asked today to search for Judge Charles Crumm of the Thirteenth District Federal Court of Montana. Friends whom he was visiting here said they had not seen him since last Friday, and inquiry at Forsythe, Montana, is said to have revealed that he had not returned to his home in that city.

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BROOKLYN

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Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Fitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

FRENCH WOMAN SPY ALSO SERVED BERLIN

Intrusted with Important Missions by Germany, Although Employed by France.

MADE 13 TRIPS TO GERMANY

Says at Malvy Trial Berlin Officials Boasted of Owning High Personage in Paris.

PARIS, July 25.—The trial of Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, which had become an interminable squabble among the officials of the prefecture, the police and the detective service relative to responsibility for certain acts done or left undone, woke into new life today when an elegantly but simply dressed lady took the stand. A large hat concealed her face and her name was given as Madame le Brun.

She testified that she had made thirteen trips to Germany, where she had been intrusted with missions in France, although she was really in the service of the French General Headquarters.

"A German Lieutenant," the witness said, "told me 'We have in the French Government a person who has belonged to us for many years.' When I reported this in France I was told that it was useless to search for further information in this matter, but on my next trip to Germany I asked the name of this person and the German officer replied 'He is too highly placed. I fear too much for you and him.'"

The witness said that on returning to France she had two female spies watched and arrested. One of them told her, she said, that she had received a travel permit from Pascal Ceccaldi, Radical Socialist Deputy, who had said to her, "Keep silent. Make yourself forgotten."

"I knew," added the witness, "of the relations between M. Ceccaldi and M. Caillaux. I asked permission to return to Germany to elucidate this affair, but my chief, Colonel Zopf, refused, saying that I would only get shot, as I had only one chance in a hundred of returning. I insisted upon going, but Colonel Zopf persisted in his refusal to permit it."

The witness was sure that it was Deputy Ceccaldi mentioned by the female spy. She said:

"I was summoned for the court-martial at Marseilles, where M. Ceccaldi asked me how much I got for defaming him. He commenced legal action against me."

Public Prosecutor Merrilon closed the incident by saying that it was another Ceccaldi and not the Deputy.

Colonel Zopf was recalled to the stand and said that Madame le Brun had been a loyal and devoted agent and that some clumsy mistakes had been prevented by her being sent to Germany, where she might have been shot. He corroborated her testimony in that she expressed regret at not being allowed to return to Germany.

KAISER COVETS THRONES.

Said to Want to Make Two Sons and His Brother Kings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The Kaiser sent from headquarters a message to Duke William of Urach saying that the Lithuinans had no business offering royal crowns to any German without consulting the German Government, so the Duke will probably have to announce to the Vilna magnates that owing to "unforseen circumstances" he is unable to ascend the Lithunian throne.

It is confirmed that the Kaiser is most anxious that one of his sons should reign in Vilna and another in Warsay, and there is a possibility that Prince Henry of Prussia will be selected by the Kaiser as King of Finland. The Kaiser is thus imitating Napoleon and trying to find berths for all the Hohenzollerns before he is sent to St. Helena.

EXPECT KUEHLMANN TO WED

Dutch Hear Rich Widow Will Be Bride, but He Denies It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Dr. Kühlmann sends through the Wolff Agency a wholesale denial of all stories circulated about him since he resigned from the Foreign Secretaryship. He was particularly angry at the Dutch report that he would shortly come to Holland, where he would settle and marry a wealthy widow.

In well-informed circles in Amsterdam this report is understood to be correct, although the marriage will not take places for some time, as the widow has only been such for three months. She is one of the richest women in Holland and owns a palace in Amsterdam, a number of châteaus around the capital, and vast estates near Munich, close to Kühlmann's own. She is of German descent.

AID BELGIAN REFUGEES.

Mlle. Van Der Flier's Appeal Brings $1,500 in Ten Minutes.

The co-operation of the Allies was the topic at the Rotary Club luncheon held at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. Charles Jerome Edwards, President of the Brooklyn Club, presided. Surrounded by the flags of the Allies the city and out-of-town members who crowded the large ballroom, opened the meeting with the "Star Spangled Banner," and later listened to speeches from Colonel F. F. Hunter of the British Recruiting Mission; Captain Edmond P. Paix, of the French Embassy; Lieut. Col. America Pio, who spoke for Italy, and Mlle. H. A. C. Van Der Flier, a Dutch woman, who spoke for Belgium.

The Chairman lauded the work of the Rotary Club in Paris, which he said is now giving comfort and aid to members in the service, of whom there are over 1,100. Mr. Edwards then introduced Privates Jay and E. Hayes of the Anzacs, and Captain Devit of the Blue Devils, who were given a rousing reception.

"There are over 1,500,000 Belgians now in Holland," said Mlle. Van Der Flier, whose address closed the meeting. "They rushed over the border after the brave men of Liége had momentarily stopped the invaders. Thousands of lost children are among them, their parents either being in captivity or slain. Holland, a country not as large as the State of New Jersey, has done all in her power to relieve the sufferings of those interned by the war. Now they have scarcely any meat, only a small quantity of ham and that has to be doled out in very small portions."

After the luncheon the speaker stood in the lobby as the guests filed out, before her a wooden tray about four inches deep. Into this one, two, five, ten, and twenty dollar bills were dropped until it overflowed. Within ten minutes $1,500 had been contributed for the relief of the Belgians.

JONESCU COMING HERE.

Will Explain to the Country the Plight of Rumania.

PARIS, July 25.—Take Jonescu, former Minister of the Interior in the Rumanian Cabinet, who recently arrived here, intends to proceed to America at an early date.

"I want to talk to your statesmen, your journalists, and your people," he said today to The Associated Press. "I want to tell them of the terrible plight of Rumania.

"America, true to the principles for which she entered the war, will sustain the restitution of our provinces, will enforce the reunion of all Rumanians under the old flag, for which thousands of its soldiers have already died and others will die, forming the greatest and best organized nation of the east and one irrevocably opposed to all that German imperialism stands for."

Referring to the intervention of the Allies in Russia, M. Jonescu said:

"If, as I hope, American soldiers intervene in Russia events will occur in Rumania which I cannot define now, but which surely would not be detrimental to the interests of intervention."

M. Jonescu's reference to Russia seemed to be painful to him, and here he exhibited the only sign of rancor.

"Had Russia not abandoned us," he said bitterly, "my unfortunate country would not be crushed under the German boot."

Asked about his trip across Austria-Hungary and the situation in that country, he said:

"I have given my word of honor not to mention the trip. If some persons do not keep their word of honor it is no reason why I should not."

M. Jonescu, who stood out to the last against the signing of the treaty of Bucharest, and is now the leader of the Democratic Party, the strongest political organization in Rumania, continued:

"The American people may rest assured that all Rumanians, from the highest to the humblest, are absolutely stanchly devoted to the cause of the Allies. They are writhing under the German yoke and are only awaiting final victory which will save their country.

"In Rumania, as everywhere else, the entrance of America into the war was hailed as a guarantee of final victory. America had already aided Rumania with financial loans and, above all, by the magnificent work of its Red Cross among our stricken populations. Even now the only hope of Rumania warding off starvation and famine, which impend, is America. We look to America to outdo our aid, as she has done in the case of Belgium. The situation of the civilian populations is just as desperate as that of the Belgians in 1917."

The old statesman, despite the appalling disasters which have overtaken his country, spoke without a trace of self-pity, asking no sympathy, but apparently claiming a right. His sad, deep-lined face, showing much of the sufferings he had undergone, became graver as he related the humiliations which had been inflicted upon his country.

"Rumania, owing to its misfortunes, is entitled not only to the sympathy of America, but to its friendship, although no formal treaty binds the two nations." He went on:

"I have just seen your magnificent soldiers and have talked with many of them, and my admiration for America has grown, if that were possible. One result of this war will be to place America at the head of the white race fifty years sooner than would have occurred if the war had not happened. It was bound to come. America's place is leader of the white race. By its entrance into the war, a magnificent act of faith in the principles which gave it birth, by the absolute disinterestedness with which America throws its money and men into the conflict, it has fired the soldiers of the other allies with such enthusiasm as was never before known since the wars of religion."

M. Jonescu eulogized President Wilson for his tact in entering the war at the psychological moment, having demonstrated to the American people, who heretofore had refrained from concerning themselves with European politics, that such a thing existed no longer, that only one policy remained now, and that was a world policy.

KEELEY TO WORK FOR CREEL

Severs Connections with Hearst Papers to Assume Duties Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, announced today the appointment of James Keeley, until recently editor of The Chicago Herald, to be a special representative of the committee in connection with its foreign educational effort. Mr. Keeley's offices will be in London and in Paris.

In connection with the appointment of Mr. Keeley, it was said tonight, in behalf of the Committee on Public Information, that Mr. Keeley was giving his services exclusively to the committee and that his connection with The Chicago Herald and Examiner, a morning newspaper owned by William Randolph Hearst, and any other press connections that Mr. Keeley may have had, ended automatically with the beginning of his services with the committee.

Since Mr. Keeley went to Europe he has been cabling dispatches to The Chicago Herald and Examiner, which had announced that it expected to retain his services as advisory editor. He was the editor of The Chicago Herald at the time it was sold to the Hearst interests.

SOLDIERS' FAMILY MEETING.

Relatives of Men of the 307th to Hear Addresses and Poems.

A mass meeting of the families of the men of the 307th Infantry, now in France, will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in the Engineering Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The meeting will be open to all soldiers' families without admission charge.

The speakers will be Judge William H. Wadhams, Alexander M. Wilson, Director of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross; George W. Perkins, Director of the Army Organization of America; Robert Underwood Johnson, and Edwin Markham, who will read original poems. It is planned to send a cable message to the 307th Infantry from the meeting.

All inquiries about the meeting will be answered at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Soldiers' Families of America, 347 Madison Avenue, or at the headquarters of the 307th Regimental Family Unit, 6 East Thirtieth Street.

COMPLAIN OF GIFT CARS' USE

Sing Sing Prisoners Say Officials' Families Ride in School Autos.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 25.—In order to stimulate interest in the Sing Sing Automobile School that was established by Thomas Mott Osborne and was a feature of Mutual Welfare work, Adolph Lewisohn presented two automobiles to the league. His gift is said to have been made some time ago, but it did not become known until the inmates made protest that the cars were not being used for the purpose for which they were given.

Mr. Lewisohn, it is understood, gave the cars so as to afford the league members an opportunity to practice driving and controlling the automobiles and for studying their parts inside the prison walls. Convicts now complain that the relatives of one prison official use the gift cars for their own pleasure and convenience.

At one time the automobile school had more than fifty members, but after Warden Osborne left it dwindled until there were hardly a dozen.

Catholics Vote Support of Wilson.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Wholehearted support of President Wilson's conduct of the war and the condemnation of "Prussian absolutism" were voted by the Catholic Educational Association of the United States today at the closing session of its fifteenth annual convention. The resolutions particularly attacked the German educational system.

INSIGNIA OF SACRIFICE.

Relatives of Killed to Wear Black Band with a Gold Star.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Council of National Defense stated today, in connection with the recent action of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, in advocating the adoption of a black band with gold stars to be worn on the left arm by those who have lost relatives in the war, that members of the War Department who have been consulted recommend that the gold stars of the navy, 15-16 of an inch in size, which may be purchased at any navy or army equipment store, be applied by hand on a black band of broadcloth or other suitable material. The use of the regulation broadcloth and stars is not obligatory, however, and the insignia may be made at home.

The band is to be of black, three inches wide, the stars, one for each member of the family lost, to be of gold, or gilded metal, satin, or of cloth, or may be embroidered in yellow silk or gold thread. The badge will not be patented and will not be commercialized. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee, commenting on the project, said:

"The badge, which has been suggested as a means of honoring our dead, is not so much a symbol of mourning as a sign of rank of those who have been counted worthy to make the supreme sacrifice for their country and humanity.

"The constant reminder of losses and sorrow must tend to depress the spirits of the people and develop a feeling of hopelessness and despair not in keeping with the supreme sacrifices which our army of fighting men and toiling women in the field of action are making.

"If they can face death with cheerfulness and spring forward to their fate with shouts of victory, and exult in that for which they die, shall we cast a shadow over their triumph and go about garbed in mourning when they have died so gloriously? They know that if the battle is to be won it cannot be done with regrets or repining—so we, too, must meet our fate, whatever it may be, in the same spirit, and show to the world that as our men can die bravely we women can live bravely."

EDGAR L. DAVENPORT DEAD.

Prominent Actor Was a Son of the Late Noted Tragedian.

BOSTON, July 25.—Edgar Loomis Davenport, an actor who had played in many productions in New York, Philadelphia and this city, and had appeared in support of many noted stars, died at his home here today. He was 56 years old. Mr. Davenport was a member of a family of actors whose fame for generations had been widely known to the American stage. His father was the late Edward L. Davenport, the noted American tragedian, and his sister was the late Fanny Davenport, a distinguished actress. Mr. Davenport was the original Chambers in Frank Mayo's production of "Pudd'nhead Wilson."

He was born in Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 7, 1862, and was brought up in the midst of associations which naturally turned all his boyhood and youthful thoughts toward the stage. As a child he frequently went on in various plays, and the first real part he played was as Cora's child in "Pizarro" in the Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. Later he appeared with his sister, Fanny Davenport, and with Edwin Adams, Madison Square Company in "Hazel Kirke." His first substantial success was made as Armand in "Camille."

Professor Walter Rauschenbusch.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25.—Professor Walter Rauschenbusch, head of the Department of Church History in Rochester Theological Seminary since 1902 and a noted theologian, died this afternoon. He had been a lecturer at Ohio Wesleyan University, at Grinnell College, and in 1917 was Taylor lecturer at Yale. Professor Rauschenbusch was born in Rochester and was graduated from the gymnasium at Gutersloh, Germany, after which he returned to the United States and completed the course at the seminary here. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1886. He was the author of "A Theology for the Social Gospel," published in 1917, and "The Social Principles of Jesus," published in 1916.

Frederic R. Lefferts.

Frederic R. Lefferts died yesterday at his Summer home in Belmar, N. J. Mr. Lefferts, a son of the late Colonel Lefferts of the 7th Regiment, was Treasurer of the Celluloid Company of this city at the time of his retirement seven years ago. His home was at 1 Doden Lane, Flushing.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY HELEN L. WARBURTON, widow of Frederick J. Warburton, who was Secretary and Treasurer of the Morgenthaler Linotype Company of Brooklyn, with which he had been connected for thirty years, died yesterday at her home in Scarsdale, N. Y. Mrs. Warburton died last November, was Vice President of the American Graphophone Company and of the Columbia Graphophone Company. She was a former resident of Brooklyn.

Mrs. HANNAH E. THOMPSON PINCKNEY, wife of William H. H. Pinckney, a real estate dealer in Brooklyn who was a member of Company C of the Fighting Fourteenth Regiment during the civil war, died at her home, 439A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. CLARE HOBSON WILLIAMS, a daughter of the late William Dewey Hobson, who was a pioneer settler of Southern California, and wife of Charles Williams, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, 96 Warwick Street, Brooklyn. She was a relative of both Admiral Dewey and Lieutenant Hobson of Spanish war fame.

EDWARD W. PRICE, civil war veteran, expert mathematician, and for twenty-five years Chief Clerk of the Board of Aldermen of the old City of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at the home of his son, 181 Martense Street, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. Mr. Price was born in Brooklyn and had been active in Democratic politics nearly all his lifetime. He is survived by two sons, Edward F., employed in the Register's Office, and George M. Price, in the Finance Department.

ROBERT McCANN, 67 years old, in the paper stock business in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 41 Irving Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. IDA GERTRUDE UDERITZ, wife of Henry J. Uderitz, lawyer, Manhattan lawyer, died of paralysis on Wednesday at her home, 2,660 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 44 years old and was an active member of the women's auxiliaries of the Bushwick and Wyckoff Heights Hospitals.

HENRY TAYIOR GRAY, for more than forty years cashier of the Bradstreet Commercial Agency in Manhattan and a former resident of Brooklyn, where he was active in church work, died in his seventy-third year on Tuesday at his home in Upper Montclair, N. J.

WILLIAM HENRY HAMILTON, an undertaker of Brooklyn, died at Cedarhurst, L. I., on Wednesday, aged 57 years. Mr. Hamilton was born in Brooklyn and was formerly associated with his father in the livery and stage business in the Eastern District. He was a Trustee for many years of the Eastern District Hospital and an officer of the Williamsburg Hospital. Mr. Hamilton was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. His home was at 120 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn.

HENRY STOWELL, for more than fifty-eight years editor of The Seneca Falls Revalle, and the oldest active newspaper man in New York State, died yesterday at Seneca Falls, in his eighty-fifth year.

THOMAS E. ENSLEE, 51 years old, a member of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, died yesterday at his home in Newtown, N. J.

RICHARD A. WILLIAMS, sexton of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, died yesterday at his home, 153 West Seventy-first Street.

Mrs. SARAH BARTO, a widow, aged 97 years, a direct descendant of the first white family to settle on Long Island, died at Babylon, L. I. yesterday.

JOHN CARLYLE, known on the stage as Carl Lyle, died yesterday at New Rochelle Hospital. He was 60 years old, and had been appearing as a comedian in "Oh Boy!"

Miss ANNA DAUR, daughter of Mrs. Ernest Kraft of Fort Chester, N. Y., died suddenly from typhoid fever yesterday at Elizabeth, N. J., while away on her vacation. She was 21 years old. Frank Daur, a brother, is a Sergeant of Artillery in France.

Born.

GROSS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Felix Gross, (nee Phoebe Nathan,) a son, Rudolph Gross, Jr.

HERTZ.—To Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hertz, July 25, a daughter, Eleanor Ruth.

HEINEBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Heineburg announce the birth of a daughter, July 24, at Woman's Hospital, 110th St.

REICH.—To Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Reich, a daughter, July 24, at Edgemere, L. I.

Engaged.

ECKSTEIN—BUMILLER.—Anna Bumiller to Victor Eckstein.

Married.

BETTS—WARDWELL.—July 24, 1918, at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., by the Rev. Dr. C. M. Addison, Helen Embury Wardwell to Charles Arthur Betts, Jr., United States Emergency Fleet Corp.

CUSHMAN—PARMELEE.—At Newport, N. H., July 6, 1918, at the Church of the Epiphany, Anne Parmelee of Newport to Major Avery F. Cushman, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army O. R. C., of Washington, D. C.

Died.

BALLARD.—At Highland, Wednesday, July 24, Julia Deming, wife of William J. Ballard and daughter of the late William B. and Ellen M. Wickes of New Hamburg. Funeral private. Please send no flowers.

BARTO.—At Babylon, L. I., on July 23, 1918, Sarah Ann Wiggins, widow of Jared Barto, in her 98th year. Funeral service Saturday, July 27, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Searle, Thompson Av., Babylon, L. I.

BOORUM.—On Thursday, July 25, William B. Boorum, husband of Elizabeth Milligan, after a short illness. Funeral at Englewood on Saturday, July 27. Details will be announced later.

BOWSKY.—King Solomon's Lodge, No. 279, F. & A. M. Sorrowful announcement is made of the death, on July 23, of Sister Bowsky, widow of our late brother, Leopold Bowsky. Funeral services will be held Friday, July 26, at Union Fields Cemetery at 11 A. M. The brethren are requested to attend.

DAVID A. MOCK, Master.

OTTO OCHS, Secretary.

BROCKENBROUGH.—On Wednesday, July 24, 1918, at her residence, 69 East 92d St., Fannie Britton, wife of Archie Q. Brockenbrough and daughter of Mrs. M. A. Duke. Funeral services at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Av., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Paris (France) and Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

CLIFFORD.—Killed in discharge of duty at Lincoln, England, July 20, 1918, Lieut. Paul L. Clifford, 182d Aero Squadron, U. S. A., beloved son of James D. and Anastasia Wash Clifford of 87 Grand Av., Jamaica. Solemn requiem mass at St. Mary's R. C. Church, Shelton and Flushing Avs., Jamaica, Monday, July 29, 10 A. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

COTTIER.—On Thursday July 25, Jane S. Cottier, beloved daughter of Charles H. Cottier and the late Eleanor M. Cottier. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Saturday, July 27, at 11 A. M.

DAUCHY.—On Tuesday, July 23, 1918, at Ridgefield, Conn., Harriet Elizabeth, wife of the late Samuel Stebbins Dauchy. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church on Friday, July 26, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DOWLING.—Anna McCooey, suddenly, on Wednesday, July 24, beloved wife of Edward J. Dowling, daughter of Ann McCooey, and sister of John J. McCooey. The funeral will take place from her late home, 1322 St., on Saturday morning, July 27, at 9:45. Requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Aloysius, 132d St., between 7th and 8th Avs., at 10 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

EMANUEL.—Mrs. Bessie Emanuel, beloved wife of Pinkus Emanuel, died at her residence 748 East 9th St., at 10 o'clock Thursday night. Funeral Friday.

ENGLISH.—In service in England, Lieut. Joseph P. F. English, husband of Gertrude Elliott Fitzgerald and youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. English of Washington Park, Troy, N. Y., and brother of John English of Schenectady and Lawrence A. English, Jr., of New York.

EWING.—At New York City, July 25, 1918, Flora Jones Ewing. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOUQUET.—Florence Morse, suddenly, early Wednesday morning, wife of Morton Lefingwell Fouquet and daughter of the late Anthony W. Morse. Funeral private. Interment at Fishkill.

FUERTH.—Annie I. Fuerth, wife of the late Jacob G. Fuerth and beloved sister of Mrs. Lena Friedlander and Mrs. Mary Lederer, on July 25. Funeral services Sunday, July 28 from Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av., at 10 A. M.

GULBENKIAN.—On July 23, 1918, suddenly, Gullabi Gulbenkian. Funeral services at his residence, 203 Corlies Av., Pelham, on Friday, July 26, 1918, at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, at 4:15 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central for Pelham, at 2:45 P. M.

GULBENKIAN.—On July 23, 1918, Serope Gulbenkian. Funeral services at his late residence, 203 Corlis Av., Pelham, Friday, July 26, 1918, at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, at 4:15 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central at 2:18 P. M. for Pelham.

HATCH.—On July 25, Mary C. Hatch, (nee Mahon,) beloved wife of Harrington Q. C. Hatch. Funeral from W. F. Struwe's undertaking parlors, 63 West Fordham Road, Friday, July 26, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av. and Fordham Road, Bronx.

HEGEMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., at her residence, 120 Sycamore Av., on Wednesday, July 24 1918, Katherine M., wife of the late William J. R. Hegeman, aged 72 years. Funeral at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Friday morning, July 26, at 11 o'clock, where mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment at Newark, N. J.

HENRY.—On Wednesday, July 24, 1918, Jacob Henry, beloved husband of Katherine Rafferty. Funeral services to be held from his late residence, 488 West 47th St., on Friday evening, July 26, at 8 o'clock. Interment at 1 P. M. Saturday.

HERRICK.—The announcement is made of the very sudden death on June 16, 1918, at Brest, France, of Dr. Henry Burt Herrick of Cleveland, Ohio, whose engagement to Mrs. Aletta Patterson Horn of Hotel Continental, Paris, was recently announced. Dr. Herrick was buried in Brest with military honors.

HOULIHAN.—On Wednesday, July 24, 1918, at his residence, 66 Grand Av., Englewood, N. J., James J., aged 51 years, connected for over twenty years with firm of Akawo, Morimura & Co., New York. Requiem mass Friday, 10 A. M., at St. Cecilia's Church, Englewood, N. J. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

INSLEE.—At his residence, Newton, N. J., on Thursday, July 25, Thomas Edsall, son of the late Charles L. and Sara Edsall Inslee. Funeral services at the convenience of the family.

JOHNSON.—Edgar Dole, at Oswego, N. Y., July 24, in his 72d year. Funeral services at Oswego Friday, July 26, at 4 o'clock.

KRONENGOLD.—On Thursday, July 25, Mrs. Philip Kronengold, wife of Philip Kronengold and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Jacobs. Funeral from her late residence, 12 North Park Av., Arverne

PAPER MILL AWARD TO BE RECONSIDERED

War Labor Board May Reopen Hearings, but Not Until the Strikers Return to Work.

MEN WERE ADVISED TO STAY

Head of Union Says He Counseled Against Walkout—Seven Mills Are Closed Down.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The controversy between the International Paper Company and some 4,000 employes in paper mills in New York, New Hampshire, and Maine was referred today by the War Labor Board to a section composed of C. A. Crocker and T. M. Guerin. It was commended that the section interpret the recent award of the board, disagreement over the application of which led to the strike. Authority also was given to the section to reopen the case and hold further hearings if that is deemed necessary, but not until all the men return to work.

Representatives of the company and the union were called before the board to explain their differences which resulted in the closing down of ten mills and a consequent curtailment of about 75 per cent. in the production of news print paper. Both sides stated that inability of their committees to agree on the working out of the award presented the greatest difficulty, and they joined in the request for an interpretation.

After hearing the explanation, the board adopted this resolution, which was presented by ex-President Taft, one of the joint Chairman of the board:

"The representatives of the paper-makers and of the employes, having appeared before the board with the statement that the award hertofore made by the board has presented questions upon which the parties affected do not agree because they differ as to the interpretation of the terms of the award, it is voted that the subject be referred back to the section, whose action this board approves, for the purpose of hearing the application or an interpretation of the award.

"That the section also has power, if in its opinion a case is presented, to grant such rehearing as it may deem just and wise on the ground of mistake or otherwise in any of the issues involved and disposed of in the award, but that such a grant for a rehearing shall not be made except on condition that all men ceasing labor shall return to their employment before such hearing is granted."

Mr. Crocker and Mr. Guerin, who conducted the original hearing in the controversy, directed both the company and the men to present briefs tomorrow, after which decision will be reached on the question of reopening the whole case.

Information before the board was that mills of the International Paper Company are shut down at Glens Falls, Fort Edward, Parmer, and Ticonderoga, in New York State; Wilder, Vermont, and Franklin, in New Hampshire, and Rumford and Livermore Falls, in Maine. One other mill, operated by Finch, Pruyn & Co. at Glens Falls, also is tied up.

J. T. Carey of Albany, N. Y., President of the International Papermakers' Union, told the board that the men had walked out despite the fact that he had advised against such a course. He said an important part of the dispute is whether the men shall receive for May and June the bonus paid by the international company before the board's award went into effect. The company, he said, declined to pay the bonus for those two months, because the board's award is retroactive for that period.

John Lundregan, representing the International Paper Company, said the men had struck after his company had notified them that adjustments in wages would be made if the company's interpretation of the award was held by the War Labor Board to be wrong.

Two more mills of the International Paper Company were closed down by the strike yesterday morning, making seven all told which were forced to close since the trouble began. The latest plants to go out of operation are located at Livermore Falls, Me., and Wilder, Vt., the latter being the second largest plant of its kind in the world with a daily output of 303 tons of news print.

At the International's offices in Broad Street it was said yesterday that the mills affected have a capacity of 735 tons of news print, nearly 75 per cent. of the company's total daily production of this class of paper. The situation as regards news print was said to be serious in view of the heavy demand and the absence of stocks at the plants.

An officer of the company said that 3,000 tons of news print was all that was held at the various plants, and that this could not be considered as stock for future sales as it had all been sold and was being held because of delays in making delivery. The company's output of news print before the strike began, it was said, had been about 1,100 tons a day.

FRANKLIN, N. H., July 25.—The plant of the International Paper Company here was closed today as the result of a strike of 200 papermakers and pulp mill workers.

LIVERMORE FALLS, ME., July 25.—Three hundred papermakers employed in mills of the International Paper Company here, who struck last night because of failure to receive a bonus for May and June, were joined today by 400 sulphite, pulp and repair men. The mills were closed.

PLANS $15,000,000 DRIVE.

War Camp Community Service Fund Needed for Soldiers and Sailors.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—Plans for the $15,000,000 drive to be made this Fall by the War Camp Community Service to carry on its nation-wide work in behalf of soldiers and sailors were outlined to the organization's representatives, in conference here today, by C. W. Lee of New York for the National Campaign Committee. The campaign will be launched in New England on Sept. 16. Hundreds of prominent business men of the country had indorsed the project, Mr. Lee stated, and there was every prospect of its success.

A message was received from Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France and Chairman of the Finance Committee, which conveyed an expression of gratitude from men in the service for the interest of the organization.

Restrict Imports of Ratans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The War Trade Board has placed rattans and reeds on the list of restricted imports. All outstanding licenses have been revoked as to ocean shipments made after Aug. 5. No licenses for importation will be issued hereafter except for shipments from Canada or Mexico by other than ocean transportation, and except further for shipments coming as return cargo from European, Mediterranean or North African ports, where loading can be done without delay.

SCHWAB CALLS STEEL MEN.

Will Confer in Philadelphia on Problem of Supplying the Government.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, today called a conference on Monday of representatives of all the big steel plants, to devise means for keeping the Government supplied with steel so that the war program will not be interrupted. He said the shipbuilding program now called for a total of 4,000,000 tons a year.

"We are now getting steel at the rate of about 3,500,000 tons annually," Mr. Schwab said. "That amount would suffice if we had been able to build up a reservoir in each yard, a sort of steel cushion, so to speak, on which to fall back in emergencies. Until we have such an accumulation in the yards, the larger figure of shipments will be essential. There is nothing to do but to speed up and get it."

Mr. Schwab returned from the Pacific Coast chiefly to take up the steel situation, complicated by the many demands of the Government, the Allies and the less essential industries of the country. He declares himself delighted with his trip West. "The whole country is thrilled with a patriotic impulse," he said.

Reduced submarine sinkings in June were declared by Mr. Schwab to be one of the most hopeful developments of the war. He pointed out that deliveries in June from American shipyards alone equalled 75 per cent. of the tonnage sunk. The big Hog Island yard, yet to launch its first vessel, is about 95 per cent. complete, Mr. Schwab said, and would be finished at a cost approximately $55,000,000, the excess over estimates having been caused by the rise in the cost of labor and materials, which has affected every big building project.

TOOK $20,000, YOUTHS SAY.

Father's Money Nearly Used Up on Trip to Detroit.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—Thomas and Angelo Ferro, 19 and 20 years old, respectively, were arrested here Wednesday night on their admission that they took $20,000 from their father in New York City. They were taken by Detectives McPherson and Dahnke along with two women at 307 John R. Street. The women gave their names as Anna Edelstein, 23, and Grace Gordon, 18, both also from New York.

Last April the father said he would purchase $8,000 worth of Liberty bonds. He sent Angelo to a trunk where the money was kept and told him to get $8,000. Instead the $20,000 there. The young man took the entire amount. Dazzled by the wealth he took his brother into the secret. They called up the two girls, one of whom the police say is married, and the quartet started out on a trip.

Angelo told Lieutenant William Good, head of the Italian Squad, that the husband of one of the women followed them and stole $16,000. Just where this robbery occurred he did not divulge. The four finally landed in Detroit Wednesday night. There was a dispute between the two men and the landlady, and she called the detectives. All four were taken to Police Headquarters, where Angelo startled the officers by telling of the $20,000 robbery. The two had but $300 left. New York police were notified of the capture and the local officers are waiting for extradition papers.

SAYS HE STOLE RACE HORSE

Employe at James Butler's Farm Under Arrest Here.

After having walked all night for thirty-eight miles, leading a racing horse which he had stolen from James Butler's East View Farm at Pleasantville, N. Y., Harry Sentner, a telegraph operator of 447 East Ninth Street, was arrested by Patrolman Valentine at 114th Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon. When taken to the East 104th Street Station he confessed the theft, and is now a prisoner there on the charge of grand larceny.

Sentner, who is 23 years old, and says that he has attended Lafayette College, was a telegrapher for the Western Union at 24 Walker Street. Chief Operator Burrill testifies to his expertness in his work. Two weeks ago he asked for and received a thirty-day leave of absence to "buy horses for the Government." He then obtained a job on Mr. Butler's farm and still held it on Wednesday. In the meantime Topcoat, a horse estimated to be worth $2,000, had been slightly injured in a race, and was sent to the farm to recover. At 6 o'clock Wednesday evening Sentner took the horse from the stable, and being afraid to ride, led it all the way to New York. When he reached 110th Street and Third Avenue Patrolman Valentine, who is a judge of horses, became suspicious, and followed him down the avenue. As Sentner reached 114th Street he approached the driver of a fish wagon and offered to sell the horse for $150. The driver could produce only $50, and offered that. As Sentner was about to close the deal, the policeman stepped in and arrested him.

WOMAN HELD AS A SCOLD.

Alleged to Have Talked Out Loud to Herself About a Neighbor.

Mrs. Hildegard S. Fuller of Prospect Avenue, Millbank, N. J., wife of Charles H. Fuller, local manager for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was charged last night before Recorder Felix McGee of Millbank with being a "scold." She was paroled in the custody of her lawyer to await the action of the Grand Jury. The court appearance of Mrs. Fuller is the culmination of a neighborhood row. The complainant against her is Henry W. Hiss of Laurel Street, Millbank.

A roadway used for access to garages is on the Fuller property. When trouble arose between the two families Mrs. Fuller had the road blocked off. This led to further complications, and it is charged that Mrs. Fuller acquired a habit of walking near the Hiss war garden and talking to herself out loud regarding her opinion of the Hisses.

FIND RIFLES IN PELL ST.

Chinaman, Arrested, Says Cache Was Made Seven Years Ago.

Acting on information given to them, secretly, Detectives Kirwin, Oliver, and Fennelly of Police Headquarters went to the cellar of 8 Pell Street yesterday and unearthed a large case that contained 18 old style army rifles, but of comparatively new manufacture, 2,500 rounds of ammunition, with bullets three inches long, and some bayonets.

The detectives took them to Police Headquarters, also William Li Bue, a Chinaman of 4 Pell Street. He told the police that the case had been put into the cellar seven years ago by another Chinaman.

The police recalled that it was about seven years ago that the Tongs of Chinatown decided to drop their feuds and live in amity, the inauguration of peace being celebrated by a love feast, at which were prominent New York officials and jurists.

VILLA AGAIN ON THE MOVE.

Reported Nearing the American Border with Mules and Silver to Sell.

EL PASO, Texas, July 25.—Francisco Villa again is moving in the direction of the American border at Ojinaga with a herd of 500 mules and 250 bars of silver, which he expects to exchange for ammunition, according to confirmed reports from Chihuahua City received here late today.

Sunday, Villa with 400 men raided Jimenez, robbed two passenger trains and killed a number of guards. Unusual activity is reported from Ojinaga and Federal reinforcements and munitions are being rushed there from Juarez.

LOUIS N. HAMMERLING FACES LIBEL CHARGE

Head of Association of Foreign-Language Newspapers Named by Ex-Government Agent.

Louis N. Hammerling, President of the American Association of Foreign-Language Newspapers, who became widely known in April, 1915, by the admission that he had paid for the publication in some 200 newspapers of page advertisements headed "Appeal to the American People," which urged "a neutrality" by stopping the manufacture of munitions, was arrested yesterday on his farm at Beacon Falls, N. Y., on an indictment charging him with criminally libeling Vaclav G. Hajek, a former investigator or agent of the Department of Justice. He was taken to the District Attorney's office by Detective Russo and arraigned before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions. Hammerling was released in bail of $1,000, pending pleading to the indictment.

Although the first information in this case affecting Hammerling reached the District Attorney from a representative of the Army Intelligence Service, it was said that the Government was not now concerned in any way with it. According to Mr. Hajek, a Bohemian newspaper, the Hlas Lidu, issued at 334 East Seventy-fourth Street, published an article headed "The Chase After Patriotic Detective Hajek," which was followed by a printed assertion that he was a fugitive and that a warrant had been obtained for his arrest.

Mr. Hajek, who says he is a Czech, asserted that the publication was untrue, in fact, and was an attempt to discredit him in his work for the Government. Some time ago he caused an indictment to be returned against the editor, Bret Gregr, and Hammerling is brought into the action on the ground that the paper is a member of the association of which he is the head.

At the time of the charges of treason against five editors of the Philadelphia Tagblatt, who are now under indictment for alleged violation of the Espionage law, Mr. Hajek appeared as one of the chief witnesses for the Government. He was also a witness in the Government's case against Captain Max Thiericher, commander of one of the sea raiders interned at Norfolk, who was tried at Philadelphia and sent to a penitentiary for fourteen months for violation of the Mann law.

In March last, when Mr. Hajek stated he had been sent by the Senate committee investigating the German-American Alliance to get information in Philadelphia, it was asserted that his work was being blocked by a special agent of the Department of Justice. Mr. Hajek then sent a telegram to Senator William H. King, Chairman of this Senate committee, asking for a direct order from Attorney General Gregory to stop this alleged interference with his investigation of the Alliance affairs. Mr. Hajek said he was now the head of a private investigating agency at 211 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Liston L. Lewis, attorney for Hammerling, whose association offices are at Broadway and Park Place, said the complaint of Hajek was based on mistaken identity. His client, he said, had never before heard of Hajek and never knew the article complained of had been published.

SAVES $200,000 FOR WAR.

A. O. H. Aids Government by Doing Away with Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—Not less than $200,000 in delegates' hotel and traveling expenses will be saved, it is estimated, though the substitution of a meeting of the National Board of Directors, which opened here today, for the customary annual delegates' convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians which was originally planned for San Francisco. The great saving thus effected is to be made available for the use of the national Government through the purchase of Liberty bonds, war saving stamps, and other win the war" investments. Reports of the order today showed that there are more than 2,100 branches in a thriving condition, with a membership, including that of the women's auxiliary, considerably in excess of 200,000. The auxiliary has 75,000 members.

Resolutions reiterating the fealty of the organization to President Wilson and the Government have been drafted. If any action is taken by the board with relation to the Irish situation, it will not be stronger than an expression of sympathy from Americans who have no desire to raise additional difficulties for the Washington Administration at this critical time.

HUGHES VISITS ELIZABETH.

Investigators Tour Plant of the Standard Aircraft Company.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 25.—Charles E. Hughes, who is making an official investigation of aircraft production in this country, with United States Attorney General Gregory, Assistant United States Attorney General Friarson, and Meier Steinbrink, counsel for Mr. Hughes, paid a visit to the plant of the Standard Aircraft Company here today, but would make no statement after a tour of the plant.

Investigator Hughes had several stenographers with him who took notes during the questioning of President Harry B. Mingle of the Standard Company and other officials. Tomorrow shop foremen and workers will be interrogated. President Mingle will give an exhibition flight for the benefit of Mr. Hughes tomorrow, using the big Langley plane which was recently put into commission at the Standard plant.

DROWNED GIRL IDENTIFIED.

Had Long Brooded Over Deformed Foot and Death of a Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—Relatives today identified the body of the young woman found in the surf near Steeplechase Pier yesterday as that of Miss Collette Conner, 22 years old, daughter of George W. Connor of 1,927 South Broad Street, Philadelphia.

She was brought here several weeks ago by her parents on the advice of physicians. Her right foot had been deformed since childhood, and she was sensitive about it, which caused her to decline the invitations of friends to join social activities. Lately she had been brooding over the death of a brother.

She left the Summer home of her family at noon yesterday, saying she was to meet a girl friend. Her body was found two hours later. It is believed that she entered the water from the end of the Steel Pier.

ASKS RAINCOAT INQUIRY.

C. Kenyon Co. Denies Bad Garments Were Foisted Upon Government.

The C. Kenyon Company of Brooklyn telegraphed Secretary of War Baker yesterday asking that he appoint some one in whom he had "implicit confidence" to make an immediate and thorough investigation of the charge that employes of the company had conspired to foist upon the Government raincoats which had been rejected as defective. Speaking for the firm, Frank Hogan of counsel for the Kenyon Company said that the complaint was "indefensible," and that in justice to the company, as well as to its 3,000 employes, the War Department had been requested to investigate the charges without delay.

Four men employed by the company were arrested on Wednesday charged with mixing rejected raincoats in with others which had been approved by Government inspectors.

PLEDGE AID TO NATION.

Loan Associations Proffer Help in After-the-War Problems.

The building and loan associations of the country, through the United States League of Building and Loan Associations which concluded its annual convention in Newark last night, pledged their support to the Government in rehabilitation after the war. S. S. Smith of Oklahoma offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Government on this subject. The resolution provides that the committee be authorized to urge the Federal Reserve Banks to discount such notes as are and shall be discounted by the various banks which are depositories of building and loan associations.

In urging associations to advertise, William G. McClain of Bellaire, Ohio, said "among other things this war has taught us the great value of earnest advertising. Printed words and pictures have changed the thoughts and actions of our nation. In accord with this, American building associations have changed their business in the construction of homes to that of co-operation with the Government in protection to both homes and people."

For service and safety in publicity he said the first place belonged to the newspapers. Real advertising, he told the convention, was co-operation.

Papers on housing problems were read by Professor James Ford of Harvard University and Frederick Ackerman of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Professor Ford told what is being done in more than forty communities to meet housing conditions. Mr. Ackerman explained how England met the housing problem.

GIRL ELECTRICIANS IN HOTEL

Waldorf Hires Them to Assist the Chief Engineer.

The Waldorf-Astoria is still in the lead of the hotels for introducing women into new occupations, and yesterday added another to the list—that of electricians. The Misses Gertrude Parsonn and Lily Rieder are now assistants to Chief Engineer Ezra C. Bingham.

Miss Personn, a Dane, is 22 years of age, and her first electrical experience with dynamos and motors was gained at the Waldorf during the two weeks she has studied under Mr. Bingham. Miss Rieder, although only 18 years of age, has had two years' experience, for since leaving high school she worked in her father's electrical goods shop in the city. She is English, the family having come from Liverpool seven years ago.

Mr. Bingham is putting girls to work as oilers and engine helpers as fast as they apply, and has prepared some neat uniforms with bloomers and no skirts to catch in flying wheels and belts. They are plum colored and the tools and lamps are carried in leather bags suspended from the shoulders as the rounds of the hotel are made.

"I will have good jobs for all my boys on their return from the war," said Mr. Bingham yesterday, "but I can assure you that many of the young men will have to step lively to compete with the girls who have taken up work which heretofore was thought to be monopolized by men. I wouldn't trade my elevator girls for any boys that I ever had. They are more polite, careful, and 'on the job' at all times, which I can't say for the boys, as they would steal away for a smoke when not busy."

DEFEND CHRISTMAS GIVING.

Dry Goods Men Protest Against Council of Defense Edict.

E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, with headquarters at 33 West Forty-second Street, last night gave out a statement in which he predicted disaster to merchants and banks if the ban on holiday giving announced by the Council of National Defense was not revoked.

"If the order of the Council of National Defense that people abandon Christmas gift-giving of merchandise is generally observed," Secretary Howe said, "it will tie up millions of dollars already invested in Christmas merchandise. From 60 to 90 per cent. of holiday merchandise has already been made up and is either in the hands of the producer, the wholesaler, or the retailer. Inability to liquidate this merchandise will throw a heavy burden on the retailer and the banks. On the other hand, the distribution of this merchandise will enable business men to invest more liberally in Liberty bonds.

"I have just returned from a Western trip and conferences with large Western merchants, and have hundreds of letters and telegrams from merchants in every part of the country protesting this order of the Council of National Defense. The consensus of opinion of the merchants is that the order will accomplish no real advantage to the war program of the Government, and will, on the other hand, bring about a serious business dislocation. Facts and figures will be presented to the Government substantiating our claims."

WANTS TO RAISE TAXI FARES

Westcott Express Co. Makes Application to Service Board.

The Westcott Express Company has applied to the Public Service Commission for permission to charge an extra 20 cents for each call made by its taxicab service. This increase, it was explained, would yield approximately an additional $122,400 a year, which C. G. Lambert, the company's General Manager, declared was necessary to meet the increased costs of labor and materials.

The petition was signed by Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, attorneys for the company, and it states that the cab service was operated last year at a loss of $51,716.02, and that an increase in the rates was imperative. According to the petition, the expenses of the cab service last year increased 67.9 per cent. and the gross revenue increased only 56.4 per cent. Among the troubles of the company was a strike of its chauffeurs for more pay, which was granted.

A schedule submitted by the company shows that its rate for one or two passengers under the proposed increase would be 50 cents for the first half mile or fraction, and 10 cents for each additional quarter mile. For three or more passengers the charge would be 70 cents for the first third of a mile and 10 cents for each additional sixth of a mile. A hearing on the application will be held by the commission on July 30.

PORTERS IN USEFUL WORK.

Able-Bodied Men Must Now Carry Their Luggage at Grand Central.

Able-bodied travellers who use the Grand Central Terminal are now carrying their own luggage. In conformity with the Provost Marshal General's work-or-fight order, the New York Central Railway has reduced the number of its station porters from 165 to 95. All men of draft age have been transferred to the baggage rooms or the cleaning department.

The railroad management proposes to provide all necessary service, and porters will be retained in sufficient numbers to assist invalids in wheel chairs, elderly and infirm persons, and unaccompanied women and children.

To maintain its forces of porters the railway has always kept a long list of men waiting employment as porters. All those of draft age have been dropped from this list.

SAW AUSTRIAN DRIVE FROM MOUNT GRAPPA

Judge Lindsey Was Thrilled by the Battle Scenes 7,000 Feet Below in the Piave Valley.

Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver, who was on Mount Grappa, overlooking the upper Piave Valley, when the Italians successfully repulsed the Austrian drive, arrived in this country yesterday. Mrs. Lindsey was with her husband, and both were enthusiastic over what they saw on the Italian and French fronts and in England. The Judge went abroad for the Committee on Public Information. He saw the marines go into action at Chateau-Thierry.

"It did the heart good to see the dash and vigor of the men as they went marching down the road," he said. "They went in like men, with their heads up, and they furnished an example to the Frenchmen who were watching them. There is friendly competition between the French and the Americans for the honor of the best fight against the Germans."

Judge Lindsey said he did not get to Italy in time to represent America on May 24, the third anniversary of the entrance of Italy into the war.

"When the Austrians opened their last drive against the Italians I was fortunate in having an observation seat high up on Monte Grappa," he continued. "With Italian officers I was not fifty feet away from an Austrian post, though a solid wall of rock hid us from each other. There, 7,000 feet below us, was played out an act in the tragedy of war. It was a scene I shall never forget. I saw the Austrians retreat, and I saw them surrender in substantial numbers. They seemed anxious in many cases to surrender so they could get something to eat and wear. One could not fail to be impressed with the idea that with a little help Italy would go through to complete triumph. I believe, if it could be done, the United States should send one or two divisions to the Italian front."

Judge Lindsey said that in Italy there were thousands of propagandists for America—Italians who had been in this country, but returned because of the war and who said they were coming back again after the war. He rode to the front in an automobile carrying an American flag, and all along the line it evoked friendly interest. Soldiers would ask, "How are things in New York?" or perhaps it was Chicago, Buffalo or some other part of the country.

Major George Haven Putnam returned from a tour in England, where he lectured on war aims. He spoke in London on July 4. Lord Bryce and Winston Churchill were speakers on the same platform. He spoke to forty cities in England. Major Putnam is a civil war veteran and 76 years old.

Signor Aldo Casauta, the first of a number of journalists to come here from Italy to co-operate with the Bureau of Information, arrived from London, where he was a newspaper correspondent. The journalists will travel through the United States giving their impressions to the Italian press.

NEW MOVE IN MOONEY CASE.

Gov. Stephens Asked to Make Public President's Communications.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 25.—District Attorney Charles M. Fickert of San Francisco, according to The Sacramento Bee, sent a letter today to Governor Stephens requesting him to make public the communications he has received from President Wilson regarding the Thomas J. Mooney case. In this letter, and an affidavit accompanying it, Fickert makes charges regarding the mediation commission sent here by the President to investigate, among other things, the Mooney trial.

In the affidavit he charges that Felix Frankfurter, Secretary of the commission, told him he was satisfied Mooney was guilty and had a fair trial, but stated "it was the desire of the Federal Administration to placate not only the radicals in Russia but the radicals in the United States as well."

The affidavit also said that Frankfurter stated that the investigation then under way was due solely to the fact that the President had been misled in relation to the Mooney case by persons connected with the Bolshevik Government in Russia.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 25.—Charles M. Fickert, District Attorney of San Francisco, who arrived here today, confirmed statements that he had written to Governor Stephens urging him to make public communications he had received from President Wilson relative to the case of Mooney. Governor Stephens, at Redondo Beach, declined to make any comment.

HELD IN CHAINS FOR MONEY.

James Slater of Webster, Mass., Accuses Three in French Plot.

MOULINS, France, July 25.—James Slater of Webster, Mass., took the witness stand today in the trial of the three persons who are accused of having illegally detained him, André Biscaye, his wife, Anna Biscaye, and Raymond Barrau. The charge is that in the course of an automobile trip Slater was induced to go to a château, where he was held for many days in Winter with little food or heat and was compelled to sign checks for the defendants while under restraint.

In his testimony Slater related the story of his detention, in which he said he had been struck repeatedly and also chained. If he had not called neighbors to his assistance, he said, it was because he always was under the eye of Barrau, who repulsed any attempt at communication with the outside world.

Slater said that during the period of his confinement he was treated with the utmost brutality and that wounds were inflicted frequently by the beatings which Barrau gave him. His detention lasted more than three months.

Often, Slater continued, he would leave untouched the food prepared for him because of a peculiar odor coming from it. He feared that the food was poisoned. The woman in the case, he testified, twice brandished a poinard at him with one hand, while in the other hand she held out a check to be signed.

Accused Minister Seeks Family.

The Rev. Clyde W. Bussell of Montreal was unable to appear in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to answer a charge of petty larceny. He is in Bellevue suffering from an attack of appendicitis. His case was postponed until Aug. 1. The British Consul General sent yesterday a request to the newspapers that they aid in finding Mr. Bussell's wife and child. Vice Consul Shepherd said that the clergyman was unwilling to submit to an operation until he could get in touch with his family.

HONOR FANNING'S CAPTAIN.

King George Bestows the D. S. O. on Lieut. Com. Carpenter.

LONDON, July 25.—Lieutenant Commander A. C. Carpenter of the American destroyer Fanning received the Distinguished Service Order from King George at a private investiture at Buckingham Palace today.

The Fanning, under his command, has been prominent in the anti-submarine operations.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The destroyer Fanning, with the Nicholson, captured a German submarine after a battle in the war zone last November when the submersible attempted to attack a convoy. The U-boat was damaged both by depth bombs and shells before the crew surrendered, and it sank when the Fanning was attempting to tow it to port.

The German crew was taken aboard the Fanning, some being rescued by American seamen who went overboard after them. Later the survivors were brought to the United States and interned at Fort McPherson, Ga.

At that time Lieutenant Commander Carpenter held the rank of Lieutenant, and he and other officers and men of the destroyer were commended by the British Commander in Chief, under whom the destroyers were operating.

SHELL AUSTRIAN LINES.

Italian Guns Destroy Trenches and Damage Artillery Emplacements.

ROME, July 25.—The War Office communication issued today says:

"On a portion of the mountain front, from Val Arsa to the Brenta Valley, and along the Piave River, between Candelu and Zenson, our batteries have replied effectively to the harassing fire by the enemy and have destroyed enemy trenches and damaged artillery emplacements.

"Enemy patrols have been driven back at Stelviov, near Mori, and Mount Stabella, and on the left bank of the Brenta.

"Two hostile airplanes have been downed."

STETTINIUS TO VISIT FRONTS

Also Will Participate in Interallied Munitions Council.

PARIS, July 25.—Edward R. Stettinius, Second Assistant Secretary of War of the United States, who is now in Paris, will take part in the Interallied Munitions Council. Afterward he will make a tour of inspection on the American front and then visit the French and British armies and, perhaps, the Italian front.

Among the advisers accompanying him are Samuel M. Felton, Director of Railway Supplies; W. S. Gifford of the Council of National Defense, and Charles Day of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

FRANCE TO SEEK EXPORTS.

Government Will Propose Banking Plan to Promote Trade.

PARIS, July 25.—In a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the renewal of the privileges of the Bank of France Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce, stated that the Government would soon lay before the Chamber a bill proposing the creation of a banking system designed to favor French exportation by the extension of long-term credits.

He indicated that a capital of 100,000,000 francs would be sufficient to found agencies in the principal countries of the world.

Brazil to Close German Banks.

RIO JANEIRO, July 24.—By an order of the Brazilian Government the operations of German banks throughout the country have been restricted solely to liquidation of their business. This measure will result in the early closing of these institutions.

Pope Appoints Delegate to China.

ROME, Wednesday, July 24.—Pope Benedict has appointed the Most Rev. Joseph Petrelli, Apostolic Delegate to the Philipine Islands, as Papal Nuncio to China.

Maltby Estate to be Divided.

A decree advised by Vice Chancellor Lane in Newark yesterday puts within the reach of two daughters and a grandchild of the late Charles R. Maltby of Plainfield an estate valued at $240,000. The decree disestablishes a trust which provided that the estate be held together for the benefit of four generations. Mr. Maltby, who was in the grocery business, died intestate on March 30, 1910. The night before he died, however, he dictated the text of a proposed will by which he intended to tie up the estate for heirs unborn. It was held that in trying to keep the estate intact for the benefit of four generations Mr. Maltby went too far. The estate will be divided between Mrs. Bertha R. Heyniger of Corning, N. Y.; Mrs. Sophia L. Maltby of Plainfield, and Miss Barbara Kendall of Corning, only child of Mrs. Harriet L. Kendall, another daughter, who died seven years ago.

To House Workers at Bethlehem.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Plans were announced today by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation for the construction of from 1,200 to 1,500 houses at Bethlehem, Penn. The project involves school facilities, theatres, stores, water and sewer system, and street and pavement construction.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.01
Aita	.02	Julia	.01
Andes	.08	Kentucky	.22
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental	.10
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.03
Caledonia	.03	Overman	.06
Challenge Con.	.08	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.11	Savage	.01
Confidence	.06	Seg. Belcher	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.42
Con. Virginia	.28	Union Con.	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Silver Bullion	.77½
Hale & Norcross	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.78	Goldfield Con.	.23
Cash Boy	.05	Goldfield Merger	.02
Halifax	.12	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.61	Jumbo Extens.	.10
McNamara	.31	Kewanas	.04
Midway	.04	Lone Star	.12
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts.	.05	Spearhead	.02
Montana	.10	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.07	Consolidated	.06
Rescue	.05	Mustang	.01
Tonopah Divide	1.05	Union Amalg.	.01
Tonopah Exten.	1.60	White Caps	.21
West End	1.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.23	Nevada Hills	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.12
Atlanta	.04	Rochester	.35
Booth	.06	Round Mountain	.16
Florence	.10	United Eastern	3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¼	4¾	Isabella	4¼	4¾
Dr. Pyot	3	5½	McKinney	5	6
Elkton	4	5	Portland	80	90
El Paso	10	25	U. Gold M.	13	16
Golden C.	165	166	Vindicator	37	44
Granite	19	23	Rose Nicol.	6	7½

RESORTS. NEW YORK.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
Five Hours New York City via New York Central.
"HEALTH FIRST"
Great White Sulphur Springs
Modern Bathing Establishment
Fishing, Music, Dancing, Golf, Tennis, Boating
Address Hotels for Particulars:
Bloomfield's — A. J. Bloomfield,
The Tuller — Richfield Springs
Casey — D. Casey,
Cottages — Richfield Springs.
Berkshire-Waloptha
E. H. Marcotte, Mgr.
New York Booking Office,
485 5th Ave., N. Y. C.
On the Empire Tours.

BEECH TREE INN
20 Minutes from Grand Central
Rooms with and without bath. Fine location. Excellent service. Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y. Golf & Tennis. Phone 169 Bronxville. Open all year.

Dutcher House AND COTTAGES
GOLF PAWLING, N. Y. TENNIS
LINKS FREE TO HOTEL GUESTS
Family and Tourist House. Home Garden Supplies. L. W. Blankinship, Phone 34 Pawling.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
NOW OPEN
The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America.
PARENT & RICHARDS, INC.
Kaaterskill, N. Y.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Small country resort, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.; 12th season; 45 min. to 42d St.; sleeping porches; tennis, saddle horses, dancing; capacity 150; $12 and up; $2.75 per day. Phone White Plains 1166. Booklet.

LANCASHIRE INN
Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Opens June 27. Under new management. Accommodates 150. Excellent table. Rates $12 and $14.

TERRACE HALL, FLEISCHMANNS, N. Y.
Joseph Gimbel, Mgr.
Modern, Excellent Table. Tennis. Dancing. $18

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Leland Sterry, Manager.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

South Shore Hotel Freeport, L. I. 40 min.; modern; all outside rooms; boating, bathing, golf, &c.; excellent cuisine; reasonable. Tel. 2824 Chelsea.

THE WILMOT, beautiful surroundings, excellent table; near beach. Edgemere station. Booklet. 2949 Atlantic Ave., (Phone 740,) Far Rockaway.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

Notice to former Patrons
The O-te-sa-ga
on Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.
Open until October 1st.
C. B. Knott, Proprietor and Manager.

McPhillips Hotel and Cottages
In the Adirondacks; booklet on request. McPHILLIPS BROS., THE GLEN, N. Y.

THE KENMORE OLD FORGE, N. Y.
Bathing, tennis, etc. Booklets. $18 up. A.D. Freeman

NEW JERSEY.

ALAMAC in the Mountains
(formerly The Breslin)
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO NEW YORK
Thoroughly Rebuilt, Refurnished and Renovated
NEW LATZELLAR GRILLE
Music, Dancing and Entertainment.
Garage and every convenience.
MACK LATZ CO.

Hotel Beechwood
Summit, N. J.
Five minutes from depot. Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Elevation 500 ft. Misses Millan & Edwards, also of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 1034 Summit.

The New MONMOUTH
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
LARGE OCEAN FRONTAGE,
SAFE SURF BATHING,
TENNIS, GOLF, FISHING, Etc.
DAILY CONCERTS AND DANCING.
FRANK F. SHUTE, MGR.

The Pudding Stone Inn
An hour to the woods—12 acres, and a forest, glen, and waterfall adjoining. Interesting tramps along the river, up the hills, and to the lakes; all near by. Elevation 800. Canoeing, tennis, golf, saddle horses. Open all year, favorable weekly rates; folder.
G. N. VINCENT, BOONTON, N. J.

New Leighton and Carrollton.
Directly on Ocean and Board Walk.
POINT PLEASANT BEACH, N. J.
Fine beach. Pine woods. Golf. Tennis. Dancing. Boating. Fishing. Ideal family resort.
T. T. DOLBEY. ROBERT M. CROUCH.

HOTEL BALDWIN
BEACH HAVEN, N. J.
Open Under New Management.
MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

QUEEN Ocean Grove, N. J. Directly on beach. L. J. Russell, Prop.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE, Cape May, N. J.—On beach front. JOHN TRACY & CO.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Loraine St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; Special Rates. Coach at train.
A. E. WAGNER, Prop. W. R. LATTON, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. and BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths

COTTON PRICES LOWERED.

War Board Announces Differentials Allowed Between July 1 and Oct. 1.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Differentials to be allowed on cotton fabric, figures on six basic prices agreed upon for the period between July 1 and Oct. 1, were announced today by the War Industries Board. The differentials are generally lower than the present market prices, and are as follows:

Drills, from 69.29 cents to 57.46 cents a pound; uniform cloth, 60.90 cents a pound; four-leaf twills, 63.81 cents to 56.84 cents a pound; sheetings, 21⅜ cents to 11⅞ cents a yard; enameling duck, from 64 cents to 61 cents a pound; filt and twisted filling duck, from 59 cents to 54 cents a pound; three-leaf wide drills, from 64.59 cents to 60.4 cents a pound, and four-leaf wide twills, 62.94 cents a pound.

In the twelve months, 4,528,844 bales of cotton were exported, 1,418,321 bales less than in 1917, but the value was greater, owing to higher prices, the staple being worth $365,024,655, as compared with $343,074,690.

Exports of cottonseed oil amounted to 100,005,074 pounds, a decrease of 58,000,000 pounds from the preceding period.

Mineral oils sent abroad totaled 2,677,037,650 gallons, a decrease of 71,000,000. Increased prices for these commodities also made the smaller exports worth more than the larger amount the preceding year, the value for 1918 being $298,144,927.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Criminal.—9:30 A. M.

US<Michael Ingracia et al. (2.) 10 A. M.; litigated motions.
Same<J R H Diaz. (2.)
Same<M Rubin.
Same<K Olendi.
US<J W Brennessel.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Le Parmentier Shipbuilding Corp<Child.
G S Wilson Co<Havre Holding Co.
Re Arnold.
Parker<Parker.
CNY<Wohl, South & Co.
Fisher<Fisher.
Brown<Belly.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co<Baum.
Cragin<T S Wilson.
Cummings<Cummings.
Von Pustau<Von Pustau.
Holstein<Holstein.
Re Clark<Eastman.
Union Trust Co<Kahn
Lissa<Lissa.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co<Beunning.
Re Gelsman<Ormond.
Spiro<Simmonetti.
Cryan<3d Av RR. (2.)
Emigrant Ind Savs Bk<Solomon.
Roe<CNY.
Daly<Union Ry.
Epstein<3d Av Ry.
Grant<Metro Pictures Corp.
Meister<Dry Dock & East B'way RR.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co<Weiss.
Chizik<Schindleman.
McCarthy<Mikado Steamboat Co.
Traufauf<Export & Import Film Co.
Travelers Ins Co<Peet & Powers.
Lawrence<Lawrence.
Henderson<Megalos.
Post<same.
Rainess<Rainess.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co<Rosen.
Re McDonald<Guise.
Cattrander<Robin.
Corwin<Corwin.
Brenner<42d St Ry.
Boyle<same.
Bresin<same.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Stephen G Harmon, Louisa Manchester, Mary F Keely, Peter J Devine, John F Martin, August Broening.
Felecia H Castle, James Padian, Zellig Levy, Sidonia S H Rosenfeld, Aleck E Johnson.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Small<Morse.
Green Bros<Oberman & Scherl.
Berger<Navy Knit Mills.
Leonhardt<Rosenfeld.
Stuber<Waspaus.
Kreiswirth<Alterman.
Wellman<Lash.
Roth & Hammel<Avidan.
Beck<Miller.
Oppenheim, Collins & Co<Dande.
Eppleur<Bennett.
Klatzkie<Kimpel.
Jodwin & Sons<De Loco.
Makepeace<Hochschild.
Napolitano<Naccarri
Hayman<Sherri.
Equit Garage, Inc<Rosenzweig.
Lyon<Lutz

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts, I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Franklin Savings Bk<Leighton—Thomas M. Healey. Gaynor<Jacobs—Hiram Pobes.
SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Re Diamond—Frederick L. Kane. Klein<Lederer—Mortimer Stein.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Southack—Frank T. Warburton.
SUPREME COURT—Ottinger, J.—Duggan<Wanamaker—Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve.

Receivers Apointed.

SUPREME COURT — Ottinger, J. — Mollie Goldstein<Peter P. Coppel—Edward M. McInness.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Snotswood D. Bowers<Sarah G. Starkman—Oscar W. Ehrhorn. Josephine Benita Seligman<Rose Cogut—Hugo Levy. Lawyers Title and Trust Co<Wyler Const. Co.—Timothy Daly.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Friday, July 26.

DuBois<Joseph.
Re De Socio.
Grimy<Prusser.
Bill<Barnes.
Re French.
Re Fuicht.
Nack<Zimmerman.
De Peyster<Bronx Enterprise Co. (2.)
Theibauth<Beerli.
Willson<Willison.
Nesson<Nesson.
Schilke<Wuertz (2.)
Int R T Co<Brennan.
Larsen & Son, Inc<Newmark.
Stahl<Liccione.
Pavano<Pugano.
Roth<Roth.
Freedman<H J & S (2.)

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Intirer<Sinola.
People<Hirsch.
Zimmerman<Liggett Co.
Warshapsky<Tamor.
Deutschman<Wurshauer Rye Bread.

Referee Appointed

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Bonner<Cunningham Co et al—A. Parker Nevin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cahill<Tiedeman.
Holcomb<Holcomb.
Re Dehlgren.
Re Smith.
Sleeper<Sleeper.
Fontano<Tevlin.
Re New England Eq Ins Co. (Silber.)
Goldstein<Mutual Cabinet Co, Inc.
Barts<Polish Nat Alliance.
Vil of Long Beach<Long Beach Power.
Le Clair<Colyer.
Bergen<Suydam.
Aranow<Cowperthwait's Furniture.
Pollerato<Wachsman.
Duddy<Rochambeau.
John Wanamaker, Inc<Otis Elevator Co. (3.)
Duroe<Duroe.
Hoare<Glenen.
Di Dato<Castagna.
Kesnick<Kesnick.
Paige<Gold.
Lyon<Lutz

Contested foreclosure calendar:
Restikoff<Hinmelstein.
PART II.—Fawcett, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

The New York Times Index Tells What, When and Where.

It contains a chronological summary of the news, including the date, page and column, recorded in The New York Times during the past five and one-half years. Issued quarterly. Bound in paper, $6.00 per annum; bound in cloth, $8.00 per annum. The New York Times Index, Times Square, New York—Adv.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open for taupe F. & H. or 315, for cash. Farragut 8044.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany, all colors, for cash. Farragut 3355.

BUNTING Wanted.—Cotton, any quantity, for cash. Universal Flag Co., 101 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2770.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 0310 or 0957, in navy, brown, taupe; also poplin, Stevens's, Brightwood's, or Joel's; all colors, for cash. Phone Farragut 521.

CHANGEABLE TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for jobs. Z 378 Times Annex.

CLOTH Wanted.—Chase's Fannette, Glasette, Dorset or similar; also whipcords and serges, all colors any quantity, spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., Greeley 2030.

CLOTH Wanted.—Yarn, dyed union taffeta umbrella cloth, 23 inches; also flannel-backed table oil cloth, 55-inch, and velveteen corduroys. Rector 9899.

CLOTH.—Blue uniform, 15 to 18 ounce, wanted. Friedman Bros., 256 Grand St.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on smart coats. 32 West 27th St., tenth floor.

COATS, Suits & Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener. Franklin 4138.

COTTON PIQUE Wanted.—27 inches; quantity. Rector 6554.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three thread, large quantity white, flesh, and black. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgette, and Wash Satin Wanted. Call Friday and Saturday, Room 409, 37 East 28th St.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Opened for quantity of Holden Leonards, 611 and 612, also F. & H. Evora 3229. Mad Square 1260.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Fall shades, any quantity, for cash. Greeley 1544.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard Evora cloth, F. & H., all shades. Far. 8023.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden Leonard 611, colors; will pay cash. Farragut 2016.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing rtock orders on jersey, satin, georgette and meteor dresses; samples daily 8:30 to 12:30. Wilner, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash lots, any quantity, satin, serge or jersey dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall dresses, between 10 and 12. Jacob Masur, 131 West 35th St.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National. 4943 Franklin.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cash, 2,500, colored voile and satin, any quantity. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles. 5th floor. 39 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for silk dresses for spot cash. 35 West 32d St., Room 1308.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—All shades; silvertone and 4686. Evora, Greley 2354.

EIDERDOWN Wanted.—Paloma and Duckling fleece in large quantities; submit samples. 11th floor, 118 W. 22d. Chelsea 3650.

FUR COATS Wanted.—Beaver, seal, squirrel, size 36. M., 1,205 Amsterdam Av.

GEORGINE Wanted.—Open for 50,000 yards; spot cash. Feinberg Bros., 189 6th Av., corner 14th St.

HOSIERY Wanted.—15-inch fibre silk; interested in large quantities. Phone Broad 4226.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Fibre, men's and ladies', open for quantity. Phone 6534 Rector.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Suitable for dresses, all shades; highest price paid, for cash. Mignon Dress Co., 12 East 49th St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—For dresses; will pay cash for navy, mouse, khaki and beetroot. J. Cohen & Sons, 6 West 32d St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Dress weight, for cash. L. Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

KERSEYS Wanted.—14-16 ounce blue. Phone Gramercy 2255. Mr. Ginsberg.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28-inch, army shades. 304 4th Av., Room 1613.

NAINSOOK Wanted.—36 inches to count 76x72. Farragut 3077.

OXFORDS Wanted.—All-wool cloth; will pay cash. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av.

PECO PLUSH Wanted.—Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Salt's esquimette and sealette. Farragut 2616.

POPLINS Wanted.—William Whitman's 767, 774, P. L. or panama, brown, green, burgundy, and taupe. Chelsea 2709.

POPLIN Wanted.—Amer. 90610; will exchange taupe for navy. Phone Madison Square 9586. Mr. Murphy.

POPLINS Wanted.—Black American in exchange for navy 90610, 06077. Farragut 9752.

SATIN Wanted.—Yarn, dyed brown, for linings. 38 West 32d, Room 1302.

SATIN PRINTS Wanted.—Telephone Madison Square 8319, 9 to 11.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301, Whitman's 94, and other standard serges and poplins; open for a quantity at a price. Shoninger-Heinsheimer Mfg. Co., 224 South Market St., Chicago.

SERGE Wanted.—0909, 25 pieces; will pay spot cash. Spring 9348. Call Davidson.

SERGE Wanted.—American 0609, navy only. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th St.

SERGE Wanted.—09070, 100 pieces, for cash. Greeley 2354.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions, 54-inch. Call 854 4th Av., Room 1013.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Jobs wanted; submit samples. Z 377 Times Annex.

SILKS Wanted. — Stripes, black and navy taffeta and silk and cotton Susquehanna high-lustre poplin; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for silk remnants, large and small quantities. Z 379 Times Annex.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks, large or small lots, most any color. Spring 7934.

SILK Wanted.—Fancy lining silk, any quantity. Belsinger Co., 105 Madison Av.

SILVERTONE and Crystal Cord Wanted.—Farragut 5555.

STORM SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity of Amoskeag 7301, black. Chelsea 5099.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders; bring samples. 38 West 26th St., 10th floor.

THIBETS Wanted.—7098 or similar. Charnay & Freed. Chelsea 4077.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360 and 359; also American poplins. Farragut 4078.

WAISTS Wanted.—Open for jobs silks and cottons. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

WHIP CORDS and Gabardines Wanted.—In Burgundy, plum and taupe; any quantity for cash. Chelsea 6486.

WHIPCORD Wanted.—A quantity of navy at a price. Madison Square 6390.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces, dress weights, tan, copen, blue, and taupe. Harry A. Roman & Co., 22 West 32d St. Madison Square 1218.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Dress weight in Fall shades. Costanza Glasser Co., 22-24 West 26th St. Farragut 8062.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All shades; quantity no object. Princess, 10 West 24th St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for woolen remnants, large and small quantities. Z 380 Times Annex.

Contracts Wanted.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—All kinds of piece goods, printed or redyed; also garments. Arrow Piece Dye Works, 160 West 36th St. Greeley 1695.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER.—27-inch Chase's beaver and mole strips for sale; cheap. Farragut 8264.

BEHRING SEAL.—25 pieces, Salts; will consider best cash offer. D 71 Times.

BOLIVIA.—F. H. balsam green, 5 pieces, $5.75 net. Mad. Sq. 6890.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange F. & H. broadcloth, colors, Number 803 chinchilla and 826 reindeer, for black, blue and brown. Louis Cohen. Madison Square 1826.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, F. & H. Columbia, all shades, Holden-Leonard Bolivia. Madison Square 7050.

BROADCLOTH.—Coats; also suits and dresses at a sacrifice. 38 West 32d St. Room 1308.

BROADCLOTH.—For sale taupe Rheinden, black and brown. Phone 5689 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, 12 pieces, all colors, $3.35 net cash. Chelsea 8039.

BURELLA.—American 0310, Burgundy 2, green 1. Phone Murray Hill 3799.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CHIFFON.—Large quantities of flesh and white chiffon for sale. Farr. 4820.

COATINGS.—¾ goods, good assortment, cheap. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway. Farr. 2578.

COATING.—Flugler ¾ Oxford velour, style 1500-3. Madison Square 2094.

COATS.—Pom pom, fancy silks, tussah lined, $17.65. Harry Greenberg, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—1,000 [illegible] of wool, 8 to 14 years, [illegible] West 36th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Snappy Fall models, made of Botany broadcloth, 48 inches long, large coney collar, good venetian lining and interlining; price $20.75, 2-10. Levine & Ehrenpreis, 142 West 24th St.

COATS.—Attention, jobbers and manufacturers! 3,000 velour coats at reduced prices. International Cloak Mfg. Co., 128 West 22d St. Chelsea 6426.

COATS of all styles, made of pile fabric materials; special offer to our patrons. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. 1. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur trimmed, better kind, for jobbers. Feldman, 54 East 13th.

COTTON SERGES.—Navys and colors, 75 pieces, 27½c. net cash; also one job of corduroys and black silk nets. Madison Square 1502.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles and Ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS.—All wash material; $5 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Small lots to close out. 35 West 35th, 4th floor.

COVERT CLOTH.—2,000 yards for sale at $2.45 net cash. Sonny Dresses, 5 West 31st. Madison Square 2128.

DRESSES.—Styled to the minute, made of Schreiber's all wool jersey, from $8.75 to $18.50; we are the leaders in jersey, satin, and serge dresses, $9.75 to $20. - I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Final clearing, white embroidered voiles and organdies, $6.50 values $3.75; $4.75 values $2.75; two-piece junior suits, $1.75. S. Emanuel Co., 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Save the jobbers' profits, buy direct from contractor; see our wonderful values in silk and serge dresses, $6.75 up. H. Wolfenson, 256 5th Av., near 29th St.

DRESSES.—To close; new styles organdie, $8.50 $11.50 values at $4.50; also wonderful vaules in serges and satins. Revera Dress Co., 2 East 29th St.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; special prices. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; wonderful values in satins of the better kind. Kliff Dress Co., 3 West 29th. Mad. Square 7656.

DRESSES.—Exceptional fine lot of silk dresses to close out at a sacrifice. Progress Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Clearing foulards, satins, silk jerseys, washables, including stouts. Deutsch, 23 W. 32d.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; wonderful values in satins of the better kind. Kliff Dress Co., 3 West 29th. Mad. Square 7656.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, poplins, ginghams; close out cheap. Superior Dress, 118 East 28th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, satins, taffetas, and cottons; reasonable prices. Irving Costume Co., 142 West 24th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES.—1,000 satin, serge; better make, latest styles, at popular prices. Pincus & Hershkowitz, 31 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Job high-grade ladies' and misses' dresses, suits, coats, to close. Mohawk, 41 Division St. Orchard 7674.

DRESSES.—Jobs of ginghams and voiles at a price; also georgettes. Big N Dress Co., 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk and wash, at sacrifice prices. Pan American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk, to sell at a price; first class assortment; large sizes in all materials on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Fine lot cotton, $3.50 each. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

DRESSES.—Taffetas and silk foulards, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Exceptional styles in organdies, voiles, close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Ratine, all colors; immediate delivery. Biltmore Dress, 6 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silk to close out. Bernard N. Frank, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey, georgette, taffeta, to close out. Seid, 32 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Latest models, satin, sold below prices. Excel, 181 West 14th St.

DRESSES.—Wash; must be sold; great sacrifice. I. Frank, 48 West 23d.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H. shades, 858, 624, 671. Madison Square 1590.

FIBRE SILK JERSEY CLOTH, all colors, in stock. Phone Chelsea 866 for representative to call. Alan Westheimer Co., 114 5th Av.

GABARDINES—Cotton, 34-inch, olive drab in stock. Reynolds Textile Co., 36 East 31st St. Phone Madison Square 7774.

GABARDINES, Poplins, Serges, and Velours at reasonable prices on terms. Gramercy 5143.

GABARDINES.—Different qualities. The M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st.

GINGHAMS AND FIGURED VOILE at a price. Drucker, Madison Square 1797.

KERSEYS.—Jullliards, 2002, black, brown, taupe, and green; also heavyweight kerseys and velours in taupe and burgundy. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

LEGGINS.—Have for immediate shipment, 2,000 dozen pairs of canvas leggins, at right prices. D. F. 230 Times Downtown.

OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

OXFORD.—Julliard 2086; 5 pieces. Madison Square 7950.

PANAMA.—All wool, cotton warp; reasonable; call personally. Wellington Co., 1133 Broadway.

PLUSHES.—Mercerized on frames 54 inch, $2.20,- 60 days- pompom 12075 on terms. Farragut 5628.

POPLINS.—Saxonia 949, brightwood 4918, seidons 1095, 1067, Amoskeag 6158. Greeley 4379.

PLUSHES.—Auffmordts, H. & H., 200, Bherig seal, Esq. salts nutria. Greeley 4379.

PLUSH.—Timme, 294, H. & H. Dobson, 854, all colors. Yale, Mad. Sq. 1280.

POM POM for sale, American 0816, green, Orchard 2903.

POPLINS.—All wool, Dobson's, Saxonia, Jolcsh; all colors; also American and Scotia cotton warp, all colors, cash; reasonable. Mad. Sq. 2628.

POPLIN.—American 9610, 06077, blue, $2.60; 66094 navy, $2.00; serge 09070 navy, $2.75; velour 0360 taupe, Burgundy, $3.27½, net cash. Stuyvesant 7359.

POPLINS.—Whitman's 767, navy, $2.25 net cash. A. L. Price, 707 Arch St., Philadelphia.

POPLIN, Serge.—50 pieces, Scotia, 0302; American, 0936, all navy. Yale, Mad. Sq. 1280.

POPLINS.—Spring shades, tan, gray, Pekin, Copen, olay, rose, raspberry. Greeley 4379.

POPLINS.—Dobson 503 navy, black, below market price. Farragut 616.

SATIN.—Navy yarn-dyed satin. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

SERGES.—Black and navy 1464, 104, 9288, 9204, 788, 10707, 528, W. F. X., 54289, 7120, Broadhead 500, Jamestown 9802, many numbers Gera French serges, Lorraine 8065; also velours, kerseys, broadcloths, poplins, Panamas, and big variety fancy skirtings, plaids, stripes, and checks. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—Billig for cash, 54289, 11433, 0609, 0269, 2, 104, 7120, Oxford 2086, Jamestown 7302, Panama 230; 37 R. W. S. 42"; also plush, seal, or cotton broadcloths, velours. Phone Paragon, 5264 Madison Square.

SERGES.—1209, 1210, 6002, 6301, 7301, 94, 211, 3, 7614, 6122, 7120, 54, 289, 780, 8238, 519, 7512, 9058, 1404, 99, 9, 11433, 809, 0936, 925. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311-12.

SERGES.—American and other brands poplins, all makes. American velours, Kelly 8000, 701, also mercerised plushes. Goodman, Gramercy 1587.

SERGES.—1464, 3850, 4632, 9, 99, 0609, 0696, 809, 11433, 9058, 7008, 7302, broadcloths, velours, poplins; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—7120-7122-54289-54221, $2.45; 9058-7008, $2.40; 528-104, $2.60; 4408, $1.45. Bock-Gindi. Tel. Mad. Sq. 488.

SERGES.—Poplins, poiret, Panama, velours, and kerseys; right prices; terms. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

SERGES.—3850, 528, 519, 54289, 9058, 54292, 0936, 6234; on terms. Touraine Woolen Co., 44 East 23d.

SERGES.—Immediate cash offers; 99 Whitman, 09609, 8000 Broadhead, others. Farragut 8194.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 6614, 6301, Jamestown 9302, U. S. 838, 09070; cheap. Greeley 4379.

SERGES, storm, 7002, 6002, 4002; V. S. L., 87, at a price. Madison Square 5084.

SILKS.—Peau de cygne and taffetas, all colors; prices reasonable. Queen Silk Mills, 115 West 25th. Farragut 3025.

SILKS.—Lining, fancy poplin, to close out. Madison Square 7950.

SILK SKIRTS.—Stripes and black, assorted; to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILKS, foulards, ponegee, ginghams; single pieces, remnants. Primo Dress, 23 West 32d.

SILVERTONES.—Popular makes and shades; also Garfield's tricotines. Mad. Sq. 1520.

SILVERTONES.—Buckley & Cohen 838, 10 pieces, colors. Yale 1280 Madison Square.

SILVERTONES. — All shades. Madison Squar 8930.

SKIRTS.—2,500 striped, fancies, black silks, and poplins, to close out, $2 up. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Satin, taffeta, and silk poplin, striped and plaid silks. M. Zonis, 119 West 24th St.

SKIRTS.—Plush, [illegible] all-wool [illegible] skirts, 36 A. [illegible] West 36th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all wool, American poplin, $3.25; quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS.—Our $16.50 and $9.90 specials cannot be beat; convince yourselves. See them. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Of the better grade, at popular prices; also stylish stouts. Belle Cloak and Suit Co., 159 West 25th St.

SUITS. — 1,000 all-wool American poplin suits at $13.75 net. 18 West 27th, 12th floor.

SUITS.—Serge suits at $9.90; poplin suits at $15.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 W. 26th St.

SUITS.—See our all wool poplin suit, Venetian lined, $18.50 net. S. L. S. Garment Co., 11th floor, 35 West 32d St.

SUITS.—All wool suits, $14.50-$27.50; values worth seeing. Edwin Wilensky & Co., 19 West 24th.

TRICOTINE.—Botany, navy, and black. Phone 5689 Farragut.

TRIMMINGS.—Quantity of Chase's stripped, tipped, civet and Belgium hare trimmings; various widths and patterns. Shoninger-Heinsheimer Mfg. Co., 224 South Market St., Chicago.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

VELOURS.—American 09070, 0906, 032; Whitman No. 9 and 774; Dobson, 503, 8158, 9958; Oxfords, velours, and ¾ goods. Call personally, Phoenix Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

VELOURS.—Kelleys 8000, 701, American 544, Parker Wilber, Stoney Starkey 805, Valentines 110, kerseys below market. Greeley 1121.

VELOURS.—American 0360, all shades, $3.85; ottaquechee 110, heavyweight velour, all shades, $3. Mutual Woolen Co. Farragut 8378.

VELOURS, Broadcloths, and Overcoating. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311-12.

VELOURS.—American 544, 11050 Saxonia, Storey & Starkey velours below market price. Farragut 2387.

VELOUR.—American 0936, 0360 velour, all colors, 15020 kersey below market price. Farragut 9408.

VELOURS.—American 11050, brown, green, navy; cash; reasonable. Mad. Sq. 2628.

VELOURS for sale; all colors. Jacob Burg, 12 West 31st St. Mad. Square 5507.

VENETIANS.—32 and 36 inches, any quantity, below market price; jobs on hand. Goodman, Gramercy 1587.

VENETIANS.—Several grades, for cash; reasonable. Mad. Sq. 2628.

WAISTS.—300 dozen imported Georgette to close out at $18 dozen. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th St. Farragut 4888.

WASH DRESSES.—5,000 ginghams and voiles; close out in quantities only; jobbers, department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery; $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOLENS.—Going out of business, have about 200 pieces of woolens to close out at a low price; broadcloth, velours, ¾ coatings, Hoffman's, and serges. 8 West 29th St., Room 507.

WOOL JERSEY.—Have a lot of Shawmuts, Style 4, 13 ounce, to close out. Madison Square 4871.

WOOL JERSEY.—To close out, steel gray and burgundy. Madison Square 1620.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS looking at new Fall models in serge, satin, and georgette dresses. 35 West 35th St., sixth floor.

Allied Industries.

GILLETTE BLADES for sale. Capitol Supply Co., 19 West 27th St.

Help Wanted.

CLERK.—Young man, experienced in cloak line, to take charge of correspondence and shipping; also be generally useful in business; good opportunity. Funt Bros., 30 West 26th St.

MANAGER.—Experienced, practical man for large storage warehouse. Phone Isidore Fine for appointment. Canal 3790.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Capable salesmen to sell stock in mercantile business, established over 20 years; very liberal terms; commission basis. Apply Room 224, 1,400 Broadway.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.....6 " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Their Glory May Depart.

Theatre attendants, doormen, porters, bellboys, and other uniformed workers in this city will lose some of their glory if action similar to that taken in England recently is taken in this country. A cablegram from Consul General Skinner, who is at London, to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce says that no person may now place gold lace, gold embroidery, or gold thread on any garment not a portion of the uniform of the army, navy, or mercantile marine.

Irregular Shapes for Fall.

Many of the local millinery wholesale houses are showing Fall models in shapes with irregular lines. Some are in Gainsborough effects, with scalloped edges, while other have a decided turn at one side and the other side very wide. Still others have slashed brims or high, upturned backs. Many turbans have a high slope to the front, though in some models this feature is on the side or back. One odd shape has wide sides and a short back, and shows a novel envelope effect at the side-front that is obtained by folding back the brim. Both large and small shapes are included in the offerings.

Suits Will Be Big Later.

"The mere fact that suits have not yet been sold for next Fall in any great volume," said a local manufacturer yesterday, "does not necessarily indicate that the coming season is to be a poor one for them. In my opinion, suits will be good this year, as they almost always are. Women who buy clothes for their appearance, as well as their utility, cannot feel that their wardrobes are complete without a suit or two. There are many of these women in this country, especially now that many of them are in business and have more money to spend for clothes than they did formerly."

Prices Are Still Held Back.

The new gray goods prices again failed to come out at Washington yesterday, and some members of the trade are beginning to get restive under the delay. Business was done by first hands on staple constructions of printcloths at prices based on 83 cents a pound. The deliveries ranged all the way to the end of the year. One of the real features of the day was the selling, for delivery in the last quarter of the year and at prices subject to later revision, of a large quantity of forty-eight-square, four-yard sheetings for bag purposes. Specialties and fine-yarn goods also were sold, but they lacked particular feature.

Active Trade in Men's Shirts.

Business in men's shirts has been rather "spotty" this season, according to local reports. While it has been quiet in some sections of the country, in others it has boomed. In communities where the population is made up chiefly of war workers, it is said, nothing can be too brilliantly colored to sell, and large quantities of high-priced shirts are taken. In other sections greater conservation prevails, and the volume of business is less. Taking the country as a whole, however, the season's business has been fairly good. Cotton crêpes, madras with satin stripes, and attractive silks have been the most popular fabrics this year.

Do Not Look for Higher Prices.

In spite of the sharp break in cotton in the last few days, sellers of gray goods here are firm in their refusal to admit that prices lower than those set by the Government on leading constructions are about due. In one quarter emphasis was laid on the fact that, had price-fixing not reduced recent market prices quite sharply, the break in cotton would have had some effect, but that, as it was, the reductions in question were larger than would have resulted solely from the present weakness of cotton. It was further said that supply and demand are the only real factors governing prices now. How scarce goods are was indicated by a seller who let out nearly a million yards of [illegible] during the day, and who said that were the goods available 10,000,000 yards could have been sold just as easily.

Rush for Palm Beach Suits.

The warm weather of the last week has brought out a great array of Palm Beach and silk suits for men. Retailers are said to have found their stocks running low as a result of the sudden increase in demand, and to have hurriedly bought additional supplies from jobbers and from manufacturers who were in a position to make immediate deliveries. "Each year," said an authority in this trade yesterday, "we have been selling more of these suits in New York and vicinity, and apparently this season is to be the best to date. There is no reason why suits of this kind should not be as generally worn in New York during the Summer months as they are throughout the South, where the heat is seldom greater than it is here at times; local men are coming to realize this more and more."

Silk Underwear Sales Large.

Though there was some fear at the beginning of the Fall buying season in the market for women's fancy underwear that the high prices now asked would curtail business to some extent, such has not proved to be the case. Orders already placed are said to be of sufficient volume to keep the manufactureers busy for a month or two, and exceed the amount of business placed up to this time last year. Ribbons, which were so much in vogue as trimmings this Summer, are more popular than ever for Fall, and hand embroidery and laces are used lavishly on the more elaborate models. The very lightest shades of pink seem to be preferred in nearly all garments. On some of these touches of lavender are worked in with ribbons, embroidery, or both.

The Raw Silk Summary.

Stronger prices have been in evidence in the Yokohama raw silk market of late, as a result of a more active demand for American account. Late cables placed the price of Sinshiu No. 1 at 1,600 yen, or $800 a picul. An especially good demand is reported for high-class silks of the double extra grade, both in yellow and white. The prices for these kinds have greatly appreciated. Reelers show a little more willingness to offer concessions at Canton, in order to stimulate American buying, but at Shanghai reelers are still very firm in their price views. Business is limited, partly due to higher costs, resulting from the rising exchange. The Milan market is high and very firm. The local demand is improving, especially for spot silks, which are held at a premium.

Ready-to-Wear Exports Gain.

One feature of the current wholesale season in ready-to-wear garments for women is the amount of buying that is reported here for export. Especially large this season have been the operations of buyers whose stores are in Canada, their purchases being said to run the whole gamut of garments, both in styles and prices. Trading with South America is also on a bigger scale than ever before, and the demand is well diversified. Australia, too, has bought American garments more freely than ever before, and shipments to Sydney, Melbourne, and some of the other principal cities have been quite large.

FIX PRICES FOR HEMP.

###

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

War News Stimulates Buying to Small Extent, with Public Still Absent from Market.

Renewed enthusiasm over the war news swept through the financial district yesterday and was largely responsible for the substantial improvement which occurred in the quotations of stocks, particularly in the afternoon. The upward movement had a firm foundation to build upon, as the tendency during the earlier hours had been toward somewhat higher levels based on a continued satisfaction with earnings of steel companies as revealed in the Republic Iron and Steel Company's quarterly statement of Wednesday and additional evidence that the industry has prospects for extraordinary activity ahead of it. The day's net gains extended from a point to well over 3 points among the more active issues, profit taking near the close eliminating a part of the largest advances.

The light volume of trading, even under the stimulus of decidedly encouraging news from France, reflected the meagre and centralized interest in securities which has been a feature of all sessions of the market since the allied offensive began. The public apparently has no desire to participate in a broad speculative movement, and the professional speculators exercise considerable caution in their commitments. The opinion is heard in bank and brokerage offices that the time is at hand when enough progress on the new revenue bill will have been made to permit of more careful study of its probable effects on business and earnings and in some quarters it is felt that investors are already governing their attitude toward securities by their day to day examination of the meagre reports from Washington of work on the measure. Under these circumstances the absence of selling pressure is looked upon as an encouraging sign, denoting a tendency on the part of security owners against any hurried display of a too early apprehension of burdens to come from the statute. Also, the money market is not yet showing any qualities which in normal times might supply an opening wedge for an active market. Call money was back firmly on a 6 per cent. level again yesterday with a rate of 3½ per cent. for loans secured by industrial collateral.

The latest information relative to negotiations between railroad owners and the Government over the operating contract indicates that numerous differences have yet to be smoothed out. With dealings in all stocks on a small scale, it is not possible to decide whether or not the delay in effecting a full agreement over the terms of the contract is affecting railroad shares. The St. Paul Directors again adjourned a regular monthly meeting without taking action on the dividends.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money Continues to be Tight and Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, July 25.—The stock market was quietly cheerful today with the activity confined to specialties like Brazilian issues, Central American bonds, oil, and shipping shares and home rails, the latter on dividend payments.

Allied bonds were firm without feature. Russian securities declined.

Money continued tight. Discount rates were steady.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 25.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Demand for Brokerage Loans Quite Large—Rates Firm at 6%.

Money continues firm. There is a large demand for loans on the part of brokers, and some have difficulty in obtaining supplies to the full extent of their requirements. All call loans were made yesterday at 6 per cent.; and the institution which late on Wednesday put out funds at 5½ and 5¾ per cent. called in these loans early yesterday morning. Under present conditions brokers realize that 6 per cent. is a fair rate and they are willing to pay it, their only complaint being that they cannot get enough. Two well-known institutions put out $3,000,000 each in call loans, and the money pool was again in operation. The time money market remains unchanged, and time funds are very scarce.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High	6½
Low	6	Low	6½
Renewals	6	Renewals	6½
Last	6	Last	6½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	6
4 to 6 months	6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	..
Cables	5.69⅛	5.69⅛	5.69⅛	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7530	$4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.71⅛	5.69⅛
	China—		
	Hongkong	79.50	79.75
	Peking	121.50	121.75
	Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.50	Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20	Holland	51.25	51.75
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.73	35.73
	Calcutta	35.75	35.75
5.1826	Italy	8.51	8.50
	Japan—		
	Kobe	53.50	53.75
	Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30	Spain	26.75	26.87½
60.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	35.75	36.00
	Copenhagen	31.25	31.50
	Christiania	31.50	31.75
	South America—		
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.50	44.55
34.42	Rio		23.50
9.1826	Switzerland	3.95⅛	3.93
51.46	Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	14.15	14.25
	500 rubles	14.10	14.20

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.71	$4.71⅞	$4.70⅞

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $538,377,804; balance, $54,007,084; United States Treasury debit balance, $1,927,099; Federal Reserve credit balance, $38,442,320.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $21.25 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	838,000
Silver in hand, increased	7,207,000
Notes in circulation, increased	36,970,000
Treasury deposits, decreased	34,015,000
General deposits, decreased	51,548,000
Bills discounted, decreased	29,990,000
Advances, decreased	30,843,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	284,922	306,876	244,760
Year to date	80,235,952	112,689,890	93,856,120

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16½	16¼	900	Advance Rumely	16½	17	15⅝	16	— ½
43	45	300	Advance Rumely pf	43½	44	43½	44	+1½
3⅝	3⅝	700	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
2	2⅞	400	Alaska Juneau	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33	33½	33	33½	+ ½
47¼	47½	2,000	Am. Can	47	47½	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
93	94	200	Am. Can pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ½
84½	84⅝	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	84⅞	84⅞	84	84⅝	+ ½
41	42	100	Am. Cotton Oil	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
75	80	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	79	79	79	79	+1
18¾	19	1,900	Am. H. & Leather	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+1
80	80⅝	600	Am. H. & L. pf	80	80½		80½	— ½
41	42	400	Am. Linseed	40½	41	40½	41	+ ½
66½	67	600	Am. Locomotive	66⅝	67	66⅝	66⅝	+ ½
77¾	78	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77⅝	78⅛	77½	78	+ ⅛
89	90	50	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	90	90	90	90	..
73½	74	900	Am. Steel F'dries	73⅝	74½	73	74½	+ ½
109¾	111	200	Am. Sugar Ref	109¾	109½	109¾	109⅝	+ ⅜
130	130½	18,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	129½	131½	128¼	130	+ ⅜
95⅜	95½	3,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	95⅜	95⅞	95	95	— ⅛
162½	165	100	Am. Tobacco	162	162	162	162	..
59¼	59½	200	Am. Woolen	58⅝	59½	58⅝	59½	+ ⅝
28	28¼	400	Am. Writing P. pf	28¼	28¼	28	28	+ ¼
18¾	19	800	Am. Zinc, L. & S	18¼	19	18	19	+1
66⅜	66½	4,600	Anaconda Copper	66	66½	65⅝	66⅜	+ ⅝
57⅝	61	100	Associated Oil	58	58	58	58	..
102	103½	900	At. Gulf & West I	103	103½	102½	102½	— ⅝
90⅜	91	19,400	Baldwin Loco	89⅝	91⅝	89⅝	90⅞	+ ⅝
54⅞	55	500	Baltimore & Ohio	55	55	54⅞	55	..
92½	94½	200	Barrett Co	93	93	93	93	—1
85½	94	100	Bethlehem Steel	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	—2¾
82⅛	82⅞	5,000	Beth. Steel, class B	82⅛	83	82⅛	82⅝	..
26	26½	300	Booth Fisheries	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
11¼	11½	200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	11½	11½	11½	11½	..
27⅞	28¼	1,000	Butte & Superior	28	28¼	27⅞	28	..
150½	151	1,500	Canadian Pacific	150½	151	150	151	+ ⅞
67¼	67¾	100	Central Leather Co	67	67	67	67	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34½	34½	34½	34½	..
84	86	200	Chandler Motor	84	84	84	84	+ ½
24½	25	100	Chi. Great West. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	..
42⅝	42½	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	42½	42½	41	42½	..
74	74½	1,700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	74⅜	74⅝	72½	74¼	— ¼
23⅜	24	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	..
62⅝	63	300	C., I.& P.6 p.c.pf	63½	63½	63	63	— ½
16¼	16½	300	Chile Copper	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
39½	40	700	Chino Copper	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	+1
45⅞	46	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	+ ¾
33⅛	33⅝	200	Columbia Gas & El	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33½	..
44¼	44½	3,000	Corn Products Ref	44¼	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜	+ ⅛
66	66⅝	1,900	Crucible Steel	66½	67	66¼	67	+1⅝
30⅜	30⅝	2,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
81	81½	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅛
56¼	57	500	Distillers' Secur	56½	57	56⅜	56½	— ⅛
8⅝	8¾	400	Dome Mines	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	300	Erie	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
32	31⅞	700	Erie 1st pf	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	..
38	39¼	200	Fisher Body	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ½
30	31	200	Gaston, W. & W	30⅞	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
47½	48	75	General Cigar	46½	46½	46½	46½	..
144½	145	100	General Electric	145	145	145	145	+1
157	158	1,200	General Motors	156⅝	156⅞	155½	156⅞	+2⅝
81	82¼	200	General Motors pf	82½	82½		82½	+ ½
46	46¾	1,000	Goodrich Co	46	46		46	+ ⅛
78⅝	80	300	Granby Consol	79	79	76	76	—3
31⅝	32	700	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	31¼	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+ ½
43¼	44	300	Greene-Cananea	43	43½	43	43½	+ ½
82	85	100	Gulf State Steel	83	83	83	83	— ½
45	45¼	1,600	Haskell & Barker	45⅛	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
53⅝	53½	1,100	Inspiration Copper	52½	53⅝	52½	53⅝	+ ⅝
7¾	8	600	Interboro Consol	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
37⅝	38	500	Interboro Con. pf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ¾
58½	59	200	Int. Agricultural pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
26⅜	27¼	300	Int. Mer. Marine	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
97⅝	97⅞	6,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	97½	98⅜		97½	+ ¼
30⅜	30½	910	Int. Nickel	30½	30⅝	30½	30½	..
35½	36	300	Int. Paper	36⅜	36⅜	36	36	— ½
32	33¼	700	Kennecott Copper	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
82½	83⅞	300	Lackawanna Steel	82	83½	82	83½	+ ½
82	83½	100	Laclede Gas	83⅛	83½	83⅛	83½	+ ½
58	58¼	500	Lehigh Valley	58	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ ⅛
96	98	100	Manhattan Elev	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	+1⅜
28¼	28⅝	200	Maxwell Motors	28½	28½	28½	28½	..
54⅞	55	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	55	cc	55	55	..
21⅜	22⅛	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..
99½	100	4,800	Mexican Petroleum	99	100½	99	99½	+1
29½	29¾	30	Miami Copper	29½	29½	29½	29½	..
51½	51⅞	1,800	Midvale Steel	51	51⅞	51	51⅞	+ ⅝
10⅞	11⅛	300	Minn. & St. L. new	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	24	500	Missouri Pacific	23¾	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
57	57½	900	Missouri Pacific pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅜
66	67½	210	Montana Power	66	66½	66	66½	+1½
93	94	100	Nat. Biscuit	94	94	94	94	—1
18½	19	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18½	18½	18½	18½	..
51	51½	700	Nat. Enam. & St	51⅝	51⅝	51	51	— ⅛
58¼	59	100	Nat. Lead	59	59	59	59	+ ½
18	24¼	200	N. Y. Dock	23	23	23	23	..
40¼	40½	2,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	41	41	40¼	40½	— ¾
87¼	87⅝	300	Northern Pacific	87⅝	87⅞	87½	87½	+ ½
60	62	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	61	61	60	60	..
38	38½	400	Ohio Cities Gas	38	38¼	38	38¼	+ ½
10¼	10⅝	100	Ontario Mining	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
31½	32⅛	3,200	Pacific Mail	31	32	31	32	+1⅝
43⅞	44⅛	600	Penn. R. R	44⅛	44½	44	44	..
14½	15	100	Pere Marquette	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
38½	40	100	Pere Marquette pf	39	39	39	39	+1⅝
38⅝	39	200	Pierce-Arrow	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	+ ½
95	98	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	97	97	97	97	..
50	90	200	P. C. C. & St. L	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
81	81½	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
34½	35	100	Pitts. & West Va	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
69¼	69½	1,600	Pressed Steel Car	69½	69½	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
112⅝	114	500	Pullman Co	114	114	113¼	113½	— ½
61¼	62	800	Railway Steel Sp	61¼	61⅞	61¼	61⅞	+1
23⅝	24¼	300	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
88⅝	88⅞	11,200	Reading	87½	89⅞	87½	89	+1⅝
91⅛	91¼	4,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	90⅞	91½	90½	91¼	+ ¼
101	102	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101	101	101	101	..
100	105	300	Royal Dutch t r	102½	102½	102½	102½	+2½
11⅝	12	100	St Louis-San Fran	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
6⅝	7⅝	100	Saxon Motor	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	200	Seab. Air Line pf	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
141	143	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	141	141	141	141	..
31¼	31½	700	Sinclair Oil Refin	31	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
83⅝	84	200	Southern Pacific	84	84	84	84	..
23¾	23⅞	300	Southern Railway	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
62½	63	100	Southern Ry. pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ¼
110	112	100	Standard Milling	109½	109½	109½	109½	..
45½	46⅛	700	Studebaker Co	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅝
19	19½	200	Tenn. C. & C	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	..
151	152	900	Texas Co	150½	151½	150	151½	+2
68¾	69	14,010	Tobacco Products	68½	69⅜	68¼	69	+ ⅞
122	122¾	1,200	Union Pacific	121½	122¾	121½	122¾	+ ½
37⅞	38½	200	United Alloy Steel	38	38	38	38	..
100	101	3,400	United Cigar Stores	100½	101½	100	101	+1
125	127	100	United Fruit	125¼	125¼	125½	125¼	+ ½
14¾	15	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
16	17	100	U. S. Express	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
127⅜	128⅝	3,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	127⅜	128⅝	127½	128⅝	+1½
61	61½	300	U. S. Rubber	61⅛	61⅜	61	61	— ⅛
42¼	43	100	U. S. Sm. R. & M	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
106⅞	107	109,900	U. S. Steel	106	107⅝	105⅞	107	+1⅛
111⅜	111⅝	100	U. S. Steel pf	111⅜	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝	+ ⅛
80	81¼	600	Utah Copper	80½	81	80¼	80¼	— ⅛
12	13	100	Utah Securities	13	13	13	13	..
48⅝	49½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	..
72	74	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	73	73	73	73	+1½
10⅜	10½	500	Wabash	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅜	..
40	40¼	400	Wabash pf. A	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
24½	24¾	200	Wabash pf. B	24½	24½	24½	24½	..
62	62½	100	Western Pacific pf	62	62	62	62	— ¼
82¾	83½	100	Western Union Tel	82¾	82½	82¼	82½	+1
41¾	42	800	Westingh. E. & M	42	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
60	61	200	Wilson & Co	60¼	61	60¼	61	+ ⅜
20	20½	2,100	Willys-Overland	19¾	20¼	19¾	20	— ⅞
65¼	65¾	2,800	Worthington Pump	62¼	65½	62¼	65½	+3½
88	90½	37	Worth. Pump pf. A	88	88	88	88	..
68¼	69	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	68½	68¼	68½	68¼	— ½

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$11,611,839	$11,611,839
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	480,797,068	480,797,068
Miscellaneous	82,781,592	82,781,592
Miscellaneous revenue	17,130,212	17,130,212
Total	$592,329,712	$502,329,712
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	293,287,844	293,287,844
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	41,613,648	41,648,648
Expenditures	885,617,557	885,617,557

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, July 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£265,000
Circulation, increased	374,000
Bullion, increased	639,104
Other securities, decreased	2,208,000
Public deposits, decreased	3,537,000
Other deposits, increased	1,901,000
Notes, reserve, increased	274,000
Government securities, increased	285,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 17.41 per cent.; last week it was 17.10 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., and Jay S. Perkins have been elected Directors of the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey.

A. B. Leach & Co., Incorporated, have purchased $150,000 tax anticipation notes of the Town of West New York, N. J., and are offering them on a 4½ per cent. basis.

R. E. Saunders, agent of the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., received yesterday a long cable from his head office at Pretoria, South Africa, giving an account of the annual meeting of shareholders, presided over by Hugh Crawford. A dividend of 6 per cent. was recommended.

Bigelow & Co., bankers, have issued a booklet entitled "Small Bank Accounts" in which is described the services extended to small depositors.

Stockholders of the Burns Brothers Ice Company will hold a meeting on Monday to vote on the proposal to change the company's name to the National Ice and Coal Company.

The American Brass Company has declared an extra dividend of 3¼ per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Aug. 15, to stock of record July 31. Three months ago the same dividends were authorized.

An involuntary petition of bankruptcy was filed yesterday against B. Solomon & Co., brokers, with offices at 44 Broad Street.

Morgan & Finlay, stock and bond brokers of 111 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of creditors to Walter E. Godfrey of 117 West Fifty-eighth Street.

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	61.01	60.78	60.95	+ .03
23 industrials	83.03	82.45	82.82	+ .44
50 stocks	72.07	71.61	71.88	+ .23

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 25	72.07	71.61	71.88	+ .23
July 24	71.71	71.14	71.65	+ .32
July 23	71.80	71.10	71.33	— .29
July 22	72.17	71.47	71.62	— .01
July 20	72.32	72.13	72.23	+ .02
July 19	72.75	72.05	72.21	+ .27
July 18	72.56	71.70	71.94	+ .98
July 17	71.69	71.38	71.50	— .17

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	72.82 July 1	70.48 July 15	71.88
1917..	82.44 July 2	79.55 July 19	80.50
1916..	87.04 July 6	82.14 July 14	84.38
1915.	75.34 July 29	66.96 July 10	73.53
1914..	60.08 July 7	57.51 July 30	57.77
1913..	70.24 July 28	65.80 July 9	69.34

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	74.82 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	71.88
†1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	80.01
	Full Years.		
1917..	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916..	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915..	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914..	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913..	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	72.59	—.07	+.15	—6.71
8 industrials	92.96	—.04	—.21	—1.91
6 public util	68.64	+.06	+.27	—9.38
1 municipal	85.50	..	+.12½	—2.50
40 issues	76.65	—.04	+.10	—6.24

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 25	76.65 —.04	July 18	76.69 ..
July 24	76.69 —.08	July 17	76.69 +.02
July 23	76.75 —.06	July 16	76.67 —.04
July 22	76.80 +.01	July 15	76.71 +.01
July 20	76.79 +.06	July 13	76.70 +.01
July 19	76.73 +.04	July 12	76.69 —.07

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	76.79 July 20	76.65 July 8	76.65
1917..	83.77 July 2	82.61 July 9	82.71
1916..	87.35 July 10	86.85 July 31	86.85
1915..	82.57 July 1	81.94 July 9	82.15
1914..	86.85 July 7	82.70 July 30	82.73
1913..	87.21 July 30	86.30 July 14	87.21

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	77.87 May 24	75.77 Apr. 9	76.65
†1917.	89.48 Jan. 29	82.61 July 9	82.69
	Full Years.		
1917..	89.48 Jan. 29	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916..	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 24	88.64
1915..	87.62 May 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914..	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913..	92.81 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Goodrich Company's Large Income.

The B. F. Goodrich Company's semi-annual statement, as reported yesterday in a dispatch from Akron, Ohio, bore out the forecast made in recent weeks that an expanded turnover would show results in profits. The net income was approximately $7,150,000, after providing for maintenance, depreciation, Federal taxes, &c. This was $1,950,000 larger than in the same six months last year, and was equal to more than $10 a share on the common stock after providing for the preferred stock dividends. A deduction to be made from

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TIMES SQ. PREPARES FOR SUBWAY OPENING

Start of Through Service on 7th and Lexington Avenues to be Celebrated.

LUNCHEON AT THE ASTOR

Business Houses to Display Decorations and Band Will Lead a Parade.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Broadway Association to celebrate in a notable fashion the beginning of through service on the Seventh and Lexington Avenue subways. The date set for this event by the Public Service Commission is Aug. 1, and every effort is being made to avoid further delay. Both the Public Service Commission and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which will operate the new lines, are anxious that these most important links in the dual system chain should be inaugurated by memorable ceremonies.

At a meeting of the association yesterday in The Times Annex a program was prepared and committees were appointed to see that it was properly carried out. The members of the General Committee, representing important business interests in the neighborhood of Times Square, are Colonel J. DeMont Thompson, E. L. Ottinger, Dr. Paul Henry Zagat, Chester Alexander, Fred A. Meuchenheim, Edward T. Moriarty, A. Jansen, E. Weinstock, Horace De Lisser, Harris A. Dun, B. J. Bloodgood, and O. J. Gude.

It was determined to invite the members of the Public Service Commission and the officials of the Interborough Company and of the city to a luncheon, and that a band lead the march to the Hotel Astor, where the luncheon will be served. Speeches will be made by prominent public officials and private citizens, and there will be many features about the celebration that will make it notable.

Many of the details are yet to be arranged, but the work of making the necessary preparations has been divided among so many committees that nothing will be lacking, it was said, to make the opening a great success.

Colonel Thompson was appointed Chairman of the General Committee and Dr. Zagat Chairman of the Luncheon Committee. Other committees were named to look after the decorations, to attend to the building of the necessary platforms if outdoor exercise are determined upon, and to see that the traffic regulations are taken care of.

Efforts will be made to have all of the business houses in the neighborhood decorated with flags, to procure the services of the Interborough, the Navy, and the Salvation Army bands, and to induce everybody along the line of the new subways to assist in some way in the decoration scheme.

Engineers of the Public Service Commission, who have laid out the new lines and superintended their construction, will be asked to assist the committee by personal efforts and suggestions. The association believes that the celebration will be such a big success that those desiring to participate will fill the thoroughfares in the vicinity of Times Square.

It was for the purpose of entertaining these gatherings that the outdoor platforms in Times Square were suggested, and speakers asked to make addresses. Chairman Hugh A. O'Donnell announced that the next meeting of the association would be held on July 29 at 2 o'clock on the second floor of The Times Annex. At this meeting the various committees will report.

KRACKE ADVOCATES AID FORRICHMONDTROLLEYS

Service Board Commissioner Says Higher Fare Is Needed to Help Government Workers There.

Lack of adequate transportation facilities is seriously threatening the ability of the Government to maintain maximum efficiency in the shipbuilding plants and other war-time industries on Staten Island, according to an opinion prepared yesterday by Public Service Commissioner Kracke. One way of overcoming the difficulty, he says, is for the city to permit the trolley companies to increase their rate of fare so that the income would be sufficient to pay for needed improvements in the service.

Mr. Kracke points out that the chief difficulty that has confronted the Government for many months has been to provide methods of carrying the thousands of workers to and from their homes. Under the pressure of the heavy traffic the rolling stock of the companies has so rapidly deteriorated that Mr. Kracke believes unless speedy action is taken the lines will have to be abandoned. He describes the efforts made by the United States Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation to provide the necessary transportation facilities, and adds that these efforts have failed to solve the problem. He explains that the Emergency Fleet Corporation has provided a steamer, which is operating between the Battery and the Standard Shipbuilding Company's plant on Shooters Island, and that other steamers have been put into service between Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and the same point, and between the Battery and the Downey Shipbuilding plants. It is also practically ready to advance $600,000 to the Richmond Light & Railroad Company to purchase additional equipment and for needed improvements. Arrangements have also been made for the operation of another steamer between Staten Island and Brooklyn. It is also expected that within a short time a special train service will run by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company to the southern extremity of the island, where it is hoped that many of the workers will be able to find homes.

To overcome the trouble the trolley lines have had in obtaining enough men to operate their cars, the shipbuilding companies have furnished twelve crews to operate tripper cars for the workers. Mr. Kracke says that the instant cooperation of the Mayor and the members of the Board of Estimate is necessary to prevent a breakdown of the work now being done for the Government.

"The provisions of the company's municipal franchises," he continues, "give the city a right to consent or refuse. The withholding of an adequate revenue may bring ruin to the whole borough and disaster to Governmental projects within its area. Into all of the other boroughs the city has put millions of its money to assure splendid facilities of rapid transit at a low uniform fare. In Richmond Borough alone the city has spent no money for rapid transit and has done nothing from its treasury to keep the fare at the 5-cent figure."

Gulf States Steel Earnings.

The net earnings of the Gulf States Steel Company for the month of June were $119,637, compared with $398,122 for the corresponding month last year. A statement issued by the company yesterday explained that the showing for the last month, as contrasted with previous earnings, was due to shortage of labor and temporary suspension of shipments during a period of several days, while Government control was put into effect. Shipments during the current month, it was said, are approaching normal.

WARNS LAKE SAILORS NOT TO GO ON STRIKE

Hurley Notifies Unions That a Tieup of Traffic Will Not Be Permitted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The threat of a joint strike of the Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes and of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, and Water Tenders' Union, which would call out 10,000 men and demoralize traffic on the Great Lakes, was met today by a message from Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the Shipping Board, in which he told the men that such an emergency could not be permitted to develop and that they must remain at their posts.

Mr. Hurley reviewed the situation in a statement issued tonight. He pointed out the gravity of a strike, which would tie up great shipments of wheat, iron ore, coal, and other supplies vital to the conduct of the war. He stated that the Lake Carriers' Association had met the demands of the men in regard to the abolishment of the so-called "blacklist" books, and that an agreement concerning overtime had been reached. The National War Labor Board has ruled against forcing the employers to recognize the unions, if the unions were not interfered with when they organized by peaceful means, and if it is held that no rightful ground can be found on that issue for a strike.

A contention by the men that the Lake Carriers' Association had refused to cooperate with the Government in the training and recruiting of seamen on the Great Lakes was also held as no cause for a strike, as the Shipping Board has not yet decided to use the lakes in training and recruiting mariners, but has left that field to the United States Navy.

"The Shipping Board," said Mr. Hurley, "has heard that, in the event of a strike against the Lake Carriers' Association, it is the intention of the union to call out seamen on boats of other lines which afford the union fullest recognition and against whom no demands have been filed. The Shipping Board does not believe that the leaders of the unions involved contemplate this step, which can have no bearing on their issues with the Lake Carriers' Association, other than to harass this Government into taking further action favorable to them.

"In issuing this statement the Shipping Board has gone fully into the grievances mentioned in the joint strike resolutions because of the grave menace to the national safety involved in a strike on the Great Lakes. A stoppage of the movement of the lake carrier vessels would cut off the supplies of ore needed in the manufacture of plates for shipbuilding and many other essentials of war, and would jeopardize the movement of wheat to our army abroad and to our allies. No strike should be called which might be based upon a misunderstanding of what has happened or which is capable of a different solution. In view of the facts above outlined, the Shipping Board does not feel that there are any grievances of such nature as to justify a strike at this time."

LARGEST AMERICAN SUBMARINE LAUNCHED

The A A 1 Leaves the Ways at Bethlehem Fore River Plant—New Destroyer Put in Water.

QUINCY, Mass., July 25.—A submarine, said by its builders to be the largest ever launched in this country, and embodying all the latest designs in submarines, went down the ways at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation here this afternoon. Several thousand workers joined in a mighty cheer as the new undersea boat struck the water.

The vessel was named the A A 1 by Mrs. Alvin Hovey King, wife of the chief paymaster at the Fore River plant. Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, and a party of naval men witnessed the launching.

BATH, Me., July 25.—The torpedoboat destroyer Philip was launched today at the yards of the Bath Iron Works. The new craft was named for the late Rear Admiral John W. Philip by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Barrett Philip of New York.

TAYLOR HEADS IRON BOARD.

Brooklyn Founder Selected for War Resources Committee Work.

William E. Taylor of Taylor & Co., iron founders of Brooklyn, was yesterday named as Chairman of the Temporary Trade Committee on Grey Iron Castings of the War Resources Committee, at an organization meeting held in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building. Eight iron founders in the metropolitan district attended the meeting.

The castings committee recommended that its members canvass their localities for the purpose of ascertaining the number of iron founders in Regional District No. 3, and also learn the capacities of all foundries. It was also suggested that the members get in touch with all founders so that data might be furnished the War Industries Board on short notice with the exact manufacturing facilities of this industry in the district.

It was also decided to draw up a brief questionnaire to be sent to manufacturers after approval by the War Resources Committee. The next meeting of the newly formed committee on castings will be held next Wednesday at the Merchants' Association.

WARFIELD HEADS SEABOARD

Chosen President of Corporation—Martin J. Caples Vice. President.

Directors of the Seaboard Airline Railway Company yesterday elected S. Davies Warfield, Chairman of the board, President of the corporation. Mr. Warfield is also President of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore and President of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities. He has been a Director of the Seaboard Air Line, with one brief exception, ever since the company's organization and has been Chairman of the board since 1912.

Martin J. Caples was elected Vice President and Director of the company and as such will be directly in charge of the interests of the corporation as affected by the Federal operation of the property. He has been railroading since 1883, and was formerly Vice President and General Manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Hocking Valley.

EARNINGS.

Public Utility.

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
June gross	$251,264	$192,889	$58,425
Net earnings...	118,216	90,018	28,198
Sur. aft. chgs.	46,725	29,504	17,221
6 mos.' gross..	1,497,508	1,134,780	362,778
Net earnings...	681,571	557,261	124,810
Sur. aft. chgs.	277,245	201,076	76,169

B. R. T. EARNINGS DECLINE.

Income for 11 Months $8,996,741, a Decrease of $308,720.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company earned $4.95 a share on its $73,655,159 of capital stock during the eleven months ended May 31, 1918. This compares with $6.08 earned during the corresponding period last year. These figures were disclosed yesterday in a statement made to the New York Stock Exchange in connection with an application for listing the certificates of deposit of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit six-year notes.

The total operating revenue for the eleven months amounted to $27,768,140, as against $26,867,789 the previous year, an increase of $900,351. The operating expenses and taxes totaled $18,771,399, compared with $17,562,328 in 1917, or an increase of $1,209,071. The operating income for the period of the report totaled $8,996,741, a decrease of $308,720 as compared with 1917. The surplus transferred at the end of the eleven months was $3,645,600 as against $4,533,167 the previous year, a decrease of $887,567.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—Thirty new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $3,048,500, were chartered today. They include:

Eastern Yarn Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Fieldsteel, O. A. Glasberg, H. S. Osterwell, 35 Nassau St.

L. and R. Sanitary Co., Brooklyn, $100,000; J. Lasher, M. C. and W. C. Richards, 1,000 Cedar St., Brooklyn.

Casino Knitting Mills, Brooklyn, $10,000; M. Wofsy, E. H. Rockov, S. Gold, 205 Varet St., Brooklyn.

West Eleventh St. Storage Co., Manhattan, $25,000; E. Baumgart, M. M. and J. P. Tolton, 5 East 12th St.

Martin Eng. Corp., Niagara Falls, $100,000; F. W. Moore, C. L. Thompson, F. H. Martin, Niagara Falls.

19 East 118th St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; B. A. Martin, W. Knight, T. J. Mullen, 313 West 120th St.

New York Canners Warehouse Co., Rochester, $200,000; J. M. Prophet, G. G. Bailey, R. A. Badger, Rochester.

Hillburn Land Development Corp., Hillburn, Rockland County, $90,000; E. J. Banker, G. W. Conklin, J. H. Hart, Hillburn.

New York Steam Hoisting Co., Manhattan, $100,000; H. L. Starr, L. Bielsch, L. E. Brown, 32 Broadway.

Arden Photoplays, Manhattan, $50,000; P. F. Dwyer, M. Murphy, G. Reid, 363 West 209th St.

Olsen & Co., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, and mine development, $50,000; A. P. Theo, M. Schack, J. J. Olsen, 450 Riverside Drive.

H. W. Evans Co., Manhattan, electrical fixtures and supplies, $20,000; L. S. Muller, K. R. Miner, H. W. Evans, 88 Park Place.

The Family Burlesque Stock Circuit, Manhattan, $10,000; C. Gramlich, C. E. Ingersoll, S. Goodman, 1,476 Broadway.

Pitman Realty and Holding Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; H. Gates, A. L. and C. Hitthan, 200 East 69th St.

Charles Maschwitz, Jr., Manhattan, custom house broker, $25,000; W. Doheney, M. Kraeler, J. Newman, 251 West 89th St.

Pleasant Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. Friedman, R. and M. Cederbaum, 23 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

Oriental Transportation Co., Manhattan, $100,000; A. O. Taintor, G. S. Gelston, E. Salisbury, 541 East 3d St., Brooklyn.

Scientific Ear Phone Co., Manhattan, $20,000; G. A. Walker, C. J. Collins, B. Rabinowitz, 261 Broadway.

Stratton Eng. Laboratories, Buffalo, motor cars and aircraft, $10,000; F. G. Hansell, J. E. Barry, C. N. Oatman, Buffalo.

Majestic Baby Carriage Co., Bronx, $40,000; M. Green, J. Siegel, J. Spencer, 880 West 161st St.

Powers Film Products, Rochester, $2,000,000; E. H. Stolz, C. H. Magowan, T. E. Donovan, 501 5th Av.

American Gauge Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $50,000; M. J. Moore, E. F. Hills, E. H. Smith, 68 Beaver St.

Queen City Storage and Transfer Co., Buffalo, $5,000; C. F. Houck, F. C. Maloney, J. F. Lane, Buffalo.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Kalak Water Co. of New York, Inc., Brooklyn, $25,000 to $75,000.

Janovici & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $125,000.

Myron B. Levy & Co., Millbrook, $100,000 to $500,000.

New York Plumbers' Specialties Co., Manhattan, $4,000 to $50,000.

The Commonwealth Comedy Co., Bronx, $10,000 to $60,000.

Transeo Corp., Manhattan, from $25,000 to $40,000; shares of first preferred stock from 150, par value $100, to 350; second preferred, from 50 shares to 100 shares, and common stock, no par value, to 100 shares.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, N. Y., Brooklyn, to Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America.

German American Lumber Co., Rochester, to Rochester American Lumber Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

International Coal Products Corp., Virginia, $1,000 minimum capital; representative, N. W. Roberts, 24 Broad St.

Walter Soderling, Del., make, import, and export merchandise, $15,000; representative, W. Soderling, 347 West Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

B. Sklar & Co., Inc., Manhattan.
Knitkraft Co., Manhattan.
Hamblin Realty Co., New Rochelle.
Morosini Bros., Manhattan.
N. Morosini, Inc., Manhattan.
Morosini & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 25.—Charters filed:

Shasheon Silk Mills, Cranford, $100,000; George Shasheon, Thomas A. Sshasheon, S. A. Shasheon, Cranford.

Rolfe Film Co., Newark, $25,000; Charles J. Simons, Frank V. Wilkinson, Mildred Sullivan, Newark.

Andrews & Co., Massachusetts, contractors, East Orange, $11,000; Charles O. Grier, Stanley L. Gedney, L. Matthews, East Orange.

D. C. Andrews of Illinois, contractors, East Orange, $11,000; Charles O. Grier, Stanley L. Gedney, L. Matthews, East Orange.

D. C. Andrews & Co. of Pennsylvania, contractors, East Orange, $11,000; Charles O. Grier, Stanley L. Gedney, L. Matthews, East Orange.

D. C. Andrews & Co. of California, contractors, East Orange, $11,000; Charles O. Grier, Stanley L. Gedney, L. Matthews, East Orange.

May Manton Fashion Co., Newark, $30,000; George H. Bladworth, South Beach, Conn.; George F. Gradeburgh, Irvington; Rhoda C. LaForge, South Orange.

Lichtig & Co., manufacture cutlery, Hoboken, $6,000; Isador Goldberg, David Chinlich, Hoboken; William Lichtig, New York.

U. S. Wool Reclaiming and Dyeing Co., Passaic, $25,000; Max Kaplan, Henri Charpentier, Lynbrook, L. I.; Pierro Wollersheim, Passaic.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 25.—Charters filed:

National Financing Co., $3,000,000. Charles T. Baker, Thomas C. Burke, Stephen P. Hackley, all of New York.

Haywood Mining Corp., $200,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

Guttell Waterproof Carton Co., $100,000; F. D. Buck, M. H. Noblit, M. L. Horty, of Wilmington.

The Big Fuel and Fertilizer Co., $100,000; Thomas M. Gregory, George W. Gibbs, Brookline; William G. Ivie, William G. Gregory, Jamison, N. Y.

Potter Williams, Inc., brokerage business, $100,000; A. A. Williams, P. B. T. Williams, Philadelphia; Charles B. Potter, San Francisco, Cal.

Pearson Export Corp., $100,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, J. J. Frock, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

The Industrial Finance Co., $50,000; Harrington Emerson, Alonso Flack, New York; Samuel D. I. Emerson, New Kensington, Penn.

E. W. Comell & Co., garage, $50,000; E. W. Comell, M. T. Comell, A. J. Comell, all of Scranton, Penn.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Reading Reduction Co., Philadelphia, from $60,000 to $150,000.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio..	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.12	5.80
Buff., Roch. & P..	1918-'33	4½@5	6.10	5.60
Canadian Pacific..	1918-'28	4½	6.60	6.10
Ches. & Ohio.....	1918-'27	4½	6.30	5.70
Chicago & N. W..	1918-'23	4½	6.00	5.50
C., R. I. & Pac..	1918-'27	4½@5	7.25	6.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.10	5.50
Chickasaw Ref....	1918-'21	6	8.00	7.00
Cr. C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.10
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	6.30	5.80
Erie Railroad.....	1918-'27	4½@5	6.60	6.10
Illinois Central...	1918-'27	4½@5	6.10	5.80
Louis. & Nash....	1918-'23	5	6.00	5.50
Michigan Central..	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1918-'23	5	7.25	6.25
Missouri Pacific...	1918-'22	5	7.25	6.25
Mobile & Ohio.....	1918-'26	4½@5	6.60	6.10
N. Y. Central.....	1918-'32	4½@5	6.38	5.75
Norfolk & West..	1918-'24	4½	6.00	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.60	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fris....	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Seaboard A. L.....	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.50
Sinclair Refining..	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific..	1918-'26	4½	6.20	5.60
Southern Ry.....	1918-'24	4½@5	6.40	5.80
Union Tank Line..	1918-'20	5	6.60	6.00

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Report, July 20, 1918.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding July 13, 1918	$34,408,000.00	$48,695,000.00	$6,615,900.00
Net increase	.....	5,000,000.00	.....
Outstanding July 20, 1918	$34,408,000.00	$53,695,000.00	$6,615,900.00
Cash balance	7,243,820.10		
Net obligation	$27,159,179.90		

COTTON STILL UNEASY, WITH QUIETER TENDENCY

Spot Quotations Lower, Near Months Down in Sympathy—New Crop Advances.

Cotton had another very uneasy day of it on the local market yesterday, but on the whole the tendency was quieter and steadier, though the volume of business was still considerable, and the market was a very broad one. The process of readjustment, begun earlier in the week on such an extensive scale and with so much violence of fluctuations, continued in the same general direction, with spot quotations lower, the near months down in sympathy, and the new crop, at the same time, registering marked advances on the day.

There was only one trading point, at the close, between August and October, and both months were actually forty-odd points higher than the final sale in July, dealing in which ceased at noon. Within seven trading days a premium of 340 points on July over October has thus been transformed into a discount. At the same time, the whole list continues to close up, and at the close there remained only 46 points between October and December, and 93 points between October and March. The close was very steady, with August 62 and September 17 points off, and later months up from 40 to 50 points over Wednesday's close.

The upturn, however, came only after July was out of the way, and with it the heaviest weight on the futures market. As it happened, reports of highly favorable war news, and Senator Lewis's announcement that Germany was about to make a peace offer, came in time to obtain credit for the strong upturn of a hitherto weak market, but the market itself was technically ready to take advantage of any opportunity to go up.

First prices were off from 1 to 45 points, with July still the weakest point in the list, and January and March by a wide margin the strongest. July contracts on the long side were still going begging, and in the two hours left before they had to be closed out their owners were compelled to accept a further loss of nearly 100 points below Wednesday's close, the last sale being made at 24.45 and the final price 24.55 bid. At this stage August was 10 points below July, and October at 24.16 was off 89 points. Then the rally set in, and carried the entire list back solidly, though strong at it was, it fell far short of recovering the big earlier losses in August and September.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	25.50	24.45	.....	25.40
August	25.00	24.45	24.88@24.90	25.50
September	24.79	24.79	24.90@24.95	25.17
October	24.95	24.02	24.87@24.90	24.47
November	.....	.....	24.40 bid	24.02
December	24.45	23.57	24.41@24.42	23.94
January	24.31	23.47	24.30@24.31	23.80
February	.....	.....	24.20 bid	23.70
March	24.30	23.45	24.24@24.25	23.80
April	.....	.....	24.22 bid	23.78
May	23.58	23.38	24.22 bid	23.78

The local market for spot cotton was 50 points lower at 28.90c for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract 100 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.25c; New Orleans, 28.75c; Savannah, 29.25c; Augusta, 29c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 26.75c; Little Rock, 28c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts....	5,932	2,538	3,408
Exports	10,247	.....	5,469
Exports, season..	4,000,443	3,932,242	5,534,328
N. Y. sticks.....	121,209	122,377	52,490
Port stocks	1,012,723	1,045,988	605,523
N. Y. arrivals....	1,375	1,372	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 74 points decline; middling, old contract, 20.67d; good middling, new contract, 20.29d. Sales, 1,000; American, 1,000. Futures opened quiet, July 36 to 41 points decline, other months 6 to 9 points decline. Closed steady, 11 to 94 points decline. July, 20.87d; August, 19.85d; September, 19.17d; October, 18.88d; November, 18.65d. Manchester: Yarns quiet, cloths dull.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Wide price changes accompanied the trading in cotton today. New crop months lost in the morning and then rose a cent a pound from the bottom, finally closing: October, 23.82c.; December, 23.52c.; January, 23.52c.; March, 23.54c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Forecast:

N. C.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.
S. C.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ga. and Fya.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.
Ala.—Showers Fri.; fair Sat.
Miss.—Fair and warm Fri. and Sat.
Tenn.—Fair Fri.; fair and warm Sat.
Ky.—Fair and warm Fri. and Sat.
Ind.—Fair and warm Fri.; cloudy and showers Sat.
Mich.—Showers Fri. and Sat.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
American Brass.....	1½	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Do.	3½	Ex	Aug. 15	July 31
B. F. Goodrich Co....	$1	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Do. pf.....	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Buckeye Pipe Line....	$2	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 24
Consolidated Gas.....	1¾	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 7
Consumers Co. pf....	3½	SA	Aug. 20	Aug. 5
Continental Refining.	1	M	Aug. 10	July 31
Harmony Mills.....	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Do. pf.....	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Mobile Electric pf...	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Norfolk & Western...	1¾	Q	Sep. 19	Aug. 31
Penna. Coal & Coke.	$3	Q	Aug. 10	Aug. 6
Do.	50c	Ex	Aug. 10	Aug. 6
Robert Gair pf.....	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Solvay Process.....	$2	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Do.	$1	Ex	Aug. 15	July 31
United Power & T..	$1.20	..	July 30	July 26

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Oil...	5	6	Iron Cap....	19	20
Bay S. Gas..	7	9	Iron Blos....	39	42
Begole	.50	60	La. Rose....	33	38
Black Hawk	1	1⅛	Majestic....	20	30
Bohemia	.85	95	Mex. Metals.	.46	50
Boston Ely..	.75	85	Moj. Tung..	.10	11
Boston & M..	.51	53	New Baltic..	.90	99
Butte & L..	.15	20	Nat Z & L..	.19	21
Boston & A..	1	2	N. Cornelia.	19	19¼
Crystal	.22	23	Nev. Doug...	.50	55
Calaveras ..	.50	1¼	Nixon Nev..	.45	48
Crown Res..	.25	25	Oneco	20	25
Cortez	15	20	Onondaga ..	.20	25
Champ., old..	5	5⅛	8 W Miami,		
Chief Con...	2⅛	2⅜	part paid..	1	1⅛
Denbigh	2	2⅛	8 Miami,		
Eagle & B..	2¾	2⅞	part paid..	1	1⅛
Earl Eagle..	2	3	U. Verde E.	36½	37½
Fortuna	3	5	Victoria M..	.59	64
Houghton ..	.50	75	Yukon Gold..	.90	1⅛
Homa Oil...	.70	71			

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	8.60	8.70	8.60	8.75
Antimony	13.12½	13.37½	13.12½	13.37½
Quicksilver ..	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminium ...	..	33.00	..	33.00
Iron, No.2X fy.	..	34.25	..	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot.....	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	380	0	0	380	0	0
Tin, futures	380	0	0	380	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Boston, Mass., June 20, 1918.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "FRANKLIN," ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of two hundred seventy thousand dollars ($270,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "FRANKLIN," dated September 1, 1915, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on September 1, 1918:

Bonds numbered 1 to 270, inclusive, maturing from September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1927.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 327 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on September 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to September 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry coupons due September 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on September 1, 1918.

COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By John G. Crowley, Treasurer.

Venezuela

Collections sent to our affiliated institutions

American Mercantile Bank of Caracas
Caracas and La Guayra

Mercantile Oversea Corporation
Maracaibo

will receive the best attention and be remitted at reasonable rates. The Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York, will be glad to enter into negotiations for the purchase of drafts on Venezuela.

MERCANTILE BANK OF THE AMERICAS
An American Bank for Foreign Trade
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Paris, - - 11 Blvd. Haussmann
Barcelona, - - Canuda, 2

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Write for
Straus Investors Magazine
Invaluable to Conservative Investors
S. W. STRAUS & CO.
150 Broadway

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Office of
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 10th, 1918.

HOSTETTER-CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY
Purchase Money Bonds.

The Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company having requested the undersigned as Trustee to pay and redeem twenty-eight (28) of its Purchase Money Bonds, dated February 1st, 1892, out of money available therefor in the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the provisions of its Trust Agreement with the undersigned as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1892, under which said bonds were issued, The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that at the request of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company, the Trustee will on August 1st, 1918, redeem bearing numbers as follows:

1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1178, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184,

Penn. Coal & Coke

The investment position of this issue is reviewed in current number of our

Investment Digest

Copy free on request.

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New York
'PHONES
4501-2-3 *Hanover*

Wright-Martin

The annual report of this Company, now in preparation, will undoubtedly affect the market position of its shares. Discussion of possibilities of this issue contained in our weekly
MARKET REVIEW—NO. 312
(Mailed free on request.)
Among others treated are:

General Asphalt	Cosden & Co.
Houston Oil	Glenrock Oil
Poulsen Wireless	Island Oil & Trans.
Am. Writing Paper	Sapulpa Refining

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Burns Bros., Ice	Famous Players-Lasky
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Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin."—Mailed Free.

SHIPS HASTENING AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

Washington Diverts to This Purpose Tonnage Space Intended for Copra.

RELIEVING GLUT OF CEREAL

Allied Governments Co-operate in Enforcing Policy Upon Owners of Vessels.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, June 5.—Wheat versus copra (dried cocoanut.) This succinctly describes the deadlock which arose in April and extended into May between the owners of certain American-owned sailing vessels in Australian ports, and the United States, Australian and British Governments. The war, of course, was the cause of the question and of the deadlock, and the exigencies of war settled both question and deadlock. From now on, to use a figure of speech, there will be plain sailing in the matter. The United States evidently intends that as far as it is concerned Australian wheat shall be carried. Copra may be valuable, but it will have to play a secondary part.

The fact of the Australian war-time wheat glut is now well known. There are in the Commonwealth from the recent and past harvests approximately 250,000,000 bushels of the cereal. Of this total, about 210,000,000 bushels are available for export.

Late in April eight or more American and Canadian "windjammers" were stalled at Sydney and Melbourne owing to trouble over outward cargoes. In practically every instance the hitch was due to the Commonwealth Government refusing to permit the vessel to clear unless she took wheat and the owner's insistence that she was under contract to carry copra. In some cases the contract involved voyages to the Philippines.

The owners manifested great indignation over the Australian authorities' attitude, which doubtless did cause them loss, but apparently the Australian authorities were acting under instructions from their Government, while Washington and London were arriving at an understanding of the situation. Meantime, the subject of the ships' idleness was coming up in the Commonwealth Parliament.

Forbade Canned Fruit Shipment.

That a 1,300-ton vessel in these days of scarcity of tonnage and soaring freights should remain unfilled in port for six weeks seems incredible, but such was lately the case of the five-masted schooner H. K. Hall of San Francisco, which illustrates the vexed position of the "windjammers"—or, perhaps better, some of the "windjammers." When the Hall had discharged her cargo, about the last of March, her Sydney agents received instructions from San Francisco that she was to take on a cargo of canned fruit for Manila. Some 3,000 cases were duly taken to the wharf to be borne to Manila by the Hall, but hardly had the loading begun when another cable was received canceling the first and ordering the vessel to take on wheat.

The cargo of canned fruit was distributed among other ships, and the agents prepared to fill the holds of the Hall with wheat. Two days later a further cable was received intimating that if any wheat had been taken on by the Hall it must be discharged and the original cargo of canned fruit must be loaded. Accordingly, an order was placed in Tasmania for another cargo of canned fruit, and arrangements were made for two shipments of 600 tons each. Tasmania, it should be explained, is the "orchard State" of Australia, but it is an island, and it is distant from Sydney several hundred miles by sea.

At this stage the Federal authorities stepped in and notified the agents that if the Hall was loaded with canned fruit clearance would not be forthcoming, and that in any circumstances Australian vessels under Governmental control were the carriers of Australian canned fruit. The outcome of this was that the Hall was for a time minus a cargo or the prospect of one.

In the meantime, in reply to a question in the House of Representatives at Melbourne respecting the stubborn attitude of the Captain of a Canadian ship toward carriage of wheat, the Acting Prime Minister, William A. Watt, had said that the case of this and other ships would be investigated; that the Shipping Board of Australia was not responsible for the trouble, and that the Shipping Board of Great Britain understood the needs of the Allies better than they were known in Australia.

Conflict with Shipowners.

Simultaneously Admiral Clarkson, Controller of Shipping, said at Melbourne that both the United States Government and the British Minister for Shipping had requested the Commonwealth Government not to issue permits to sailing vessels to load anything but wheat, provided such vessels were suitable for wheat transportation; that the vessels hung up in Sydney harbor and at Melbourne were considered suitable for wheat carrying, but their owners would not consent to their use in that way, and that copra which these shipowners did want to carry was a comparatively unimportant commodity, whereas wheat was a vital necessity of the Allies.

Subsequently, in amplification of this, Mr. Watt, the acting Prime Minister, said that the British Government had advised the Commonwealth Government that the American shipping authorities were anxious that all of sailing vessels at present in Australian waters and likely to arrive, which were capable of carrying wheat, should be chartered for that purpose; that in view of the difficulty in handling wheat and getting as much as possible of the grain into the service of the Allies the Commonwealth Government had signified its willingness to act as desired by the United States shipping authorities; and that it was probable that all American sailing vessels coming to Australia would take on wheat for Pacific Coast ports.

Finally, as the result of a conference held by Mr. Poynton, acting Minister for the Navy, Admiral Clarkson and Mr. Bright, representing the Wheat Board and various charterers it was decided to urge the Shipping Board to consider the advisability of composite cargoes, which was followed by the adoption by the Shipping Board of this resolution:

"That the Secretary of State be requested by cablegram to notify all allied and neutral Governments that the Commonwealth with regard to the allocation of space for each description of cargo carried, and to declare that the space will be allotted equitably to all intending shippers of such description of cargo."

Australia Wants Tonnage.

Mr. Poynton explained with respect to this action that the Shipping Board had in mind the changed conditions in the world's tonnage arising from a number of factors. These included the entry of the United States into the war and its control of its tonnage for war purposes; also the requisitioning by the Allies of neutral vessels, especially Dutch, and the acquisition of Japanese vessels by the United States. Another factor was the increasing dearth of free tonnage and the shipowners' fear that they would be coerced into loading full cargoes of Australian wheat at the lowest relative freight rates obtainable in the world, especially when the Allies might still be served by their loading other cargoes at far higher rates.

The board considered, he continued, that a compulsory policy which in the past might have been productive of good results was now having the reverse effect and was actually discouraging ships from coming to Australia; but on the other hand if composite loading was adopted as a policy more wheat would be got away in "parcels" than if full cargoes were insisted upon.

Of course, composite cargoes represent a concession to shipowners, to many of whom copra carrying is a means of wealth undreamed of before 1914; but reading between the lines of this phraseology one is led to the conclusion that whatever is carried in American bottoms from Australia wheat must be a substantial port of or the whole of the shipments.

No sooner had the largely self-imposed embargo upon American "windjammers" in Australian harbors ended, as just indicated, than considerable activity manifested itself here and at Melbourne. Late in May the Mabel Stewart, Marie Bernard, Janet Carruthers, Jessie Norcross, and Betsy Ross were about to take on wheat, and it was fairly certain that the Carrier Dove and the Kohala would do likewise.

Incident to copra as cargo, Premier Tuivakano ,of the little kingdom of Tonga, who was on a visit to Sydney in May, said that last year Tonga exported 7,000 tons to the United States. This year he expected the exportation would run up to 15,000 tons, the value of which would be $1,500,000.

To Extend Ship Plant at Alameda.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The Emergency Fleet Corporation, in conjunction with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has perfected plans for the acquisition of 153 acres of land adjoining its Alameda plant as the site for an extension to its shipbuilding facilities costing approximately $25,000,000, it was announced today. Plans for the extension, as outlined, it was said, will make it one of the largest in the world. The yard is to be a permanent plant designed to engage in activities after the war, it is said.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

RYE.

Market nominal. No. 2 Western, $1.70, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The local cash market is nominal, fresh shelled No. 2 yellow being quoted at $1.93½, cost and freight, New York; No. 3, $1.78½.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.54¼	1.51⅛	1.51⅝	1.54½	..
August	1.54⅝	1.51½	1.52	1.55½	..
September	1.56	1.52¼	1.52½	1.56⅝	1.63½

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted 86c; No. 2 white, 86c; No. 3 white, 85@85½c; No. 4 white, 84@84½c; ordinary clipped, 84½@85½c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	74⅜	73¼	74	74⅝	76¼
August	70⅛	69	69¼	70¼	..
September	70	68⅝	69	69⅝	58⅞

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	26.50	26.45	26.45	26.25	20.47
September	26.37	26.30	26.32	26.50	20.65
Ribs—					
July	..	..	24.65	24.90	21.70
September	25.00	24.90	24.90	25.10	21.82
Pork—					
July	..	..	45.65	45.90	41.15
September	45.75	45.62	45.65	45.90	40.40

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Clos'g Bid.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.25	8.33
August	..	..	8.25	8.30
September	8.51	8.50	8.46	8.49
October	..	..	8.54	8.56
November	..	..	8.63	8.64
December	8.70	8.70	8.71	8.71

In the local market Rio 7s were quoted at 8⅝c and Santos 4s at 11¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,197 pkgs. Large offerings, rather limited trading and an unsettled feeling, with occasional concessions being made on most grades of creamery. Renovated about steady, while ladles and packing stock rule firm. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 15¼@16c; extras, (92 score,) 44¼@45c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43¼@44¼c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 41¼@43c; thirds, 39@40½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 47@47½c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44½@45¼c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy tubs, finest, 42½c; good to prime, 42@44c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 38½@39½c; lower grades, 35@37½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 37@37½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 35½@36½c; seconds, 34½c; lower grades, 33@34c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34½c; No. 2, 33½@34c; lower grades, 31@33c.

EGGS.—18,826 cases. There is a little better tone to the market, reports of recent extreme hot weather prevailing in many producing sections gives the impression that high grade heat-free eggs will become scarcer in the near future, and desirable qualities arriving are held with more confidence, and are being bought with a little more freedom. Mediums and undergrades are still in liberal accumulation and freely offered at comparatively easy prices; some receivers have been able to make some deduction in their accumulations. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are in light supply and firmer, but there is still a surplus of ordinary and lower grades for which values are unimproved. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 46@47c; regular packed extra firsts, 44@45c; regular packed firsts, 41@43c; seconds and poorer, 35@40c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@36c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 34@35c; under grades, 25@33c; refrigerator eggs, firsts, 41@42c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 51@53c; ordinary to prime, 44@50c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@50c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 40@48c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 47@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@47c.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98¼	98
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¼	98⅝
3s, registered, 1918	99⅝	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99⅝	100
3s registered, 1946	85	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89
2s, conversion, 1947	85	89
4s, registered, 1925	106⅛	107
4s, coupon, 1925	106⅛	107
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¼	98⅝
3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
4s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	102⅝	102⅞

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100¼	101	100⅜
4½s June, 1965	100¼	101	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1963	100½	101	100⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	100⅝	101¼	101
4½s Mar., 1957	100⅜	101¼	101
4½s Mar., 1960-80	95½	96	95⅞
4½s April, 1963	95⅝	96¼	95⅞
4½s Mar., 1964	95⅝	96¼	95⅞
4½s Mar., 1962	95⅝	96¼	95⅞
4½s Sept., 1960	95⅝	96¼	95⅞
4s May, 1959	90⅜	91	91
4s Nov., 1958	90⅝	91⅜	91
4s May, 1957	90⅜	9·⅛	91
4s Nov., 1956	90⅝	91	90⅜
4s Nov., 1955	90⅝	91	90⅜
4s Nov., 1936	92½	93⅝	92⅝
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99⅝
4s Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99½
4s Nov., 1955	81	82⅜	81
4s Nov., 1954	81¼	82¼	81⅝
4s May, 1954	81¼	..	81⅝

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1921-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1919-1920	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1918-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1924-1932	4.55	4.45	4.55
4s 1940-1956	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s 1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s 1918-1921	4.75	..	4.75
4s 1940-1953	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s 1926-1930	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s 1918-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
235	Cities Service	208½	207½	207½	209½
278	Cities Service pf	74¾	74½	74½	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	73
Am. Gas & Electric	81	83
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	38	40
Am. Light & Traction	185	188
Am. Light & Trac. pf	93½	95
Am. Power & Light	42	44
Am. Power & Light pf	67	69
Am. Public Utilities	..	25
Am. Public Utilities pf	..	50
Am. W. W. & Elec	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	58
Am. W. W. & E. partic	12	13
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & L. pf	85	90
Colorado Power	23	25
Colorado Power pf	97	100
Columbus Electric	68	73
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt	21	23
Com. Pow.,Ry. & Lt.pf	40	43
Conn. Power pf	78	83
Consumers' Power pf	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	50	53
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	70	75
El Paso Electric	..	90
El Paso Electric pf	80	85
Electric B. & S. pf	91	93
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	7	10
Federal Light & Trac. pf	25	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf	58	64
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf	80	85

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	96½	Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	70	72
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32	67	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	78	80
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	89	91
Cities Service deb. 7s	101	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	86	87
Col. G. & E. 5s, '27	70	Nor. Tex. Elec. co. 7s	99	100
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	Omaha & C. B. 5s, 1928	80	85
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	Puget Sd. Tr., L.&P.6s	100	..
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19.	96½	97
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	Sc. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	87	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	85	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	85
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	78½	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	79
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	87	Un. L. & P. deb. 6s, '28	83	87
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '29	87	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	90	95
Int.-M. Ry., Lt. & P.6s	98½	Utah Securities 6s	85	86½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s	80	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	85			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
49	Con. Coal	84½	84	84½	100	Mary. Cas	95	95	95
180	Cosden	6¾	6½	6½	85	Mt. Ver. pf.	71½	71½	71½
15	Con. Power	96¾	96¾	96¾	5	Nor. Cent	70½	70	70
25	Col. Trust	25	25	25	100	Tube pf	85	85	85
5	Elk. Fuel	26½	26½	26½	10	U. S. Fid	101	101	101
5	Fid. & Dep.	109	109	109	85	W. B. A	29	29	29

Bonds.

$1,000	Con. P. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	$1,000	Un. Rys. 4s	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
2,000	N.Ry.& L.5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	1,000	Do fdg. 5s	74½	74½	74½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Am. Zinc	19	19	19	100	Mayfl.-O. C	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
40	Ahmeek	76	76	76	75	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Allouez	51	51	51	15	Mohawk	59	58	59
870	Ariz. Com'l	14⅜	14¼	14½	35	North Butte	14½	14½	14½
81	Calu. & Ariz.	68½	68¼	68¼	2	Osceola	51	51	51
2	Calu. & Hec.	458	458	458	100	Ray Con	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
100	Chino	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	100	South Lake	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
35	Cop. Range	48	48	48	100	South Utah	20	20	20
225	Davis-Daly	6¼	6	6¼	35	Trinity	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	East Butte	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	520	Tuolumne	1⅜	.99	1⅜
1	Granby	77	77	77	25	U. S. Smelt	42¾	42¼	42½
25	Inspiration	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	680	Utah Apex	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
40	Isl'd Creek	61	61	61	65	Utah Con	11	10¾	11
20	Isle Royale	27	27	27	100	Utah Metals	2	2	2
30	Kerr Lake	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	28	Utah Copper	8¼	8⅛	8⅛

Railroads.

45	Bos. Elev	71	71	71	10	Fitchb'g pf.	62½	62	62
35	Bos. & Me	35	35	35	145	Mass. El. pf.	17½	17	17
5	Do pf	40	40	40	7	Old Colony	92½	92¼	92½

Miscellaneous.

50	Am. Agr.Ch.	90	90	90	465	Island Oil	4	4	4
10	Do pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	250	Int. P.Cem't	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Am. Sugar	109½	109½	109½	10	Mass.Gas pf.	66	66	66
8	Do pf	110¾	110½	110¾	7	Merg'thaler	113	113	113
1,173	Am. T. & T.	95¾	95	95¼	9	N. E. Tel.	84	83¾	84
22	Am. Wool.pf.	95¼	95	95½	3	Nova Scotia	60	60	60
100	Art Metal	15¾	15½	15½	10	Pac. Mills	141	141	141
215	Booth Fish.	28¼	26¼	26¼	5	PreseeButton.	13	13	13
355	Century Steel	13	12¾	12⅝	80	Swift	106½	106⅜	106⅜
250	Cuban Com't	13	13	13	129	United Fruit.	125⅞	125½	125⅞
10	CudahyFack.	114	114	114	217	United Shoe.	41	40¾	40⅝
270	Fairbanks	42¼	41¼	41¼	10	Do pf	26	26	26
60	Gen. Elec.	145	144⅜	145	900	Ventura Oil.	7¼	7⅛	7¼

Bonds.

$1,000	A.,G.&W.I.5s	76	76	76	$11,000	Lib. 2d 4s	94.34	93.34	93.60
1,000	Swift 5s	92	92	92	850	Do 4¼s	92.94.00	93.34	93.34
12,000	Lib. 3½s	99.84	99.64	99.80	6,500	Do 4¼s	92.95.52	95.24	95.24
30,000	Do cv. 4s	94.44	94.04	94.04					

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Am. Ship	122	122¼	122½	390	Lindsay Lt.	17⅜	17½	17½
50	Booth Fish.	26	26	26	275	Stew. Warn.	60	59	60
45	Cudahy	113¼	113	113	481	Swift	107	106	106⅜
20	Com. Edison.	100¼	100¼	100½	1,265	Un. Carbide.	56⅜	56⅜	56½
108	Dia. Match.	104½	104	104	45	Wilson	60¼	60¼	60¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Am. Gas	69	69	69	10	Phil. Co. pf.	33	33	33
27	Elec. Stor.	53¼	53	53½	115	Phila. Elec.	24½	24¾	24⅝
24	Insur. N. A.	26	26	26	215	Phil. Nat. Bk.	121	115	115
1,058	L. Sup. Cor.	20½	20¼	20½	80	Union Trac.	38	38	38
50	Lehigh Nav.	69¾	69¼	69¾	50	War. I. & S.	84½	84	84
110	Lehigh Val.	58¾	58	58	66	Westm. Coal	72½	72½	72½
5	North. Cent.	71	71	71	50	W.Cramp&S.	82	82	82

Bonds.

$1,000	El. & Pe. 4s	70½	70½	70½	$5,900	Lib. 3d 4½s	95.50	95.46	95.46
1,200	Liberty 3½s	99.30	99.30	99.30	4,000	Ph.El.1st 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
5,850	Do 2d 4s	93.84	93.30	93.60	2,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	84	84	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	13	13½	13
Atlantic Refining	980	1000	980
Borne-Scrymser	440	460	440
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	92	90
Chesebrough Mfg	315	330	315
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	430	450	430
Crescent Pipe Line	34	37	34
Cumberland P. L.	140	150	140
Eureka Pipe Line	190	195	190
Galena Signal Oil	127	132	127
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	126	140	125
Illinois Pipe Line	163	167	163
Indiana Pipe Line	92	95	92
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13½	14	13½
National Transit	13	14	13
N. Y. Transit	200	210	200
Northern Pipe Line	104	108	104
Ohio Oil	821	825	820
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	32	35	32
Prairie Oil & Gas	510	520	510
Prairie Pipe Line	257	260	257
Solar Refining	310	320	310
Southern Pipe Line	180	188	180
South. Penn. Oil	263	268	265
S. W. Penn	96	100	96
Stand. Oil of Cal.	218	222	218
Stand. Oil of Ind.	615	625	610
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	460	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	320	330	320
Stand. Oil of Neb.	450	470	450
Stand. Oil of N. J.	525	530	525
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	273	277	274
Stand. Oil of Ohio	405	415	400
Swan & Finch	93	97	93
Union Tank	97	100	97
Vacuum Oil	340	345	340
Washington Oil	82	86	80

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Net gains from a fraction to more than a point were registered in stock values at the close of the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final prices were fractionally below the high levels of the session, but the closing tone of the market was strong. Reports of additional gains made by the Allies, with the encircling of the Crown Prince's army imminent, was the incentive for the upward movement. There was an improved tone to the market throughout the session, but trading, until the receipt of the news from France, was extremely dull, with prices moving within fractional limits.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	250	N. Y., N. H. & H.	41¼	40½	40⅞
160	Am. Can	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	10	Ohio C. Gas.	38¾	38¾	38¾
30	Am. H. & L.	18⅝	18½	18⅝	20	Pac. Mail	31½	31	31
10	Do pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	20	Pennsylvania	44¼	44¼	44¼
80	Am. S. & R.	78¾	77⅝	77⅝	20	Pres. St'l Car	69¼	69¼	69¼
950	Am. Su. Tob.	131½	127¾	129⅜	10	Ray Copper	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
120	Am. T. & T.	96	94⅞	94⅞	1,090	Reading	89¼	87½	89
470	Anac. Cop.	66½	65¾	66¼	280	Rep. I. & S.	91¾	90¾	91⅜
3,530	Bald. Loco.	91⅝	89¾	90¾	50	Studebaker	85¼	82⅝	82⅝
350	Beth. St'l B.	83	82½	82⅝	60	Tenn. Cop.	19⅝	19¼	19¼
75	Butte & Sup.	28½	28	28	20	Texas Co.	150⅝	150¼	150¼
20	Can. Pacific	151¼	150⅞	151⅛	660	Tob. Prod.	69⅜	68½	69¼
40	C.,M.& St.P.	41¼	41¼	41¼	70	Union Pac.	122¼	122¼	122¼
50	Col. F. & I.	45¾	45¾	45¾	50	Un. Cig. St.	101¼	100¾	101½
250	Corn Prod.	44¼	44¼	44¼	70	U. S. Ind. A.	128¾	127¾	128¼
280	Crucible St'l	66⅝	66¼	66⅛	150	U. S. Rubber	61¼	61¼	61¼
150	Dist. Secur.	56¾	56½	56¾	10	U.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator Buys $650,000 Mid-town Loft Building in Cash Transaction.

Frederick Brown, operator, acquired a desirable midtown investment property yesterday in a cash transaction. He bought from the Lintner Corporation, of which George A. Shearer is Vice President, the twelve-story loft building at 20 to 26 West Thirty-sixth Street, on a plot 65 by 100, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The entire building is occupied by the Flint & Horner Company, furniture and rug dealers, who are holding the property on a net rental basis under a twenty-one-year lease, which has about ten more years to run. The property has been held at $650,000. William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the transaction.

Buying in the Broad Street District.

Another transaction closed by William A. White & Sons yesterday involved the five-story building at 24 Bridge Street, running through to 35 Pearl Street, which was sold by the Brittania Realty Company. The property has a frontage on both streets of about thirty-five feet and a depth of eighty-six feet, and was held at $90,000. It is located on the short block between Whitehall and Broad Streets, on which stands the low office building of the Bush Terminal Company. The adjoining property to the west was sold a few months ago to the Percy Kent Corporation, the occupants of the building.

Assembles Columbus Circle Building Site.

Frank J. Gould, through his holding company, the Three-States Realty Company, has added to the large building site which he is assembling in the Columbus Circle district, by purchasing from James Hazen Hyde, the private stable at 216 West Fifty-eighth Street, on a lot 25 by 100. Clark T. Chambers negotiated the sale.

This is the third parcel at this point acquired by Mr. Gould within the last two months, and gives him a plottage of more than 16,000 square feet, including 216 to 224 West Fifty-eighth Street and the one-story riding ring at 217 to 219 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Deals for Dwellings.

The 139 West Eighty-ninth Street Corporation resold to a client of Pease & Elliman, for occupancy, the modern five-story American basement residence at 309 West 100th Street, on a lot 18 by 100, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company resold to Sarah Smith 11 West 128th Street, a two-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 99.11, just west of Fifth Avenue. The buyer will occupy the property, which was taken over in foreclosure by the selling company last month.

Other Manhattan Sales.

Jacob Kottek and others have sold to the West Beach Realty Company the building at 31 Front Street, on a plot 28 by 116. William A. White & Sons were the brokers.

Ennis & Sinnott bought, through John R. Davidson, the four-story dwelling at 273 West Seventy-third Street, on a lot 19 by 100; also 225 West 115th Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 18.9 by 100, from James Bird.

Max Frommer purchased from James H. Cruikshank the five-story double flat with two stores at 73 East 109th Street, on a plot 29 by 100, which is assessed by the city at $20,000. Harry Sugarman and Louis Rapaport were the brokers.

George N. Bruno & Co. sold for the Adriatic Realty Corporation the four-story tenement at 2,083 Second Avenue, on a lot 25 by 78.

Bronx Sale.

Frieda Sampers sold to the Benenson Realty Company 1,088 and 1,040 Fox Street, a five-story new-law tenement, which has been held at $55,000.

Brooklyn.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold 1,781 Bath Avenue, a two-story business building. The buyer will occupy.

Queens Borough Sales.

R. Wynn sold to M. E. Hines a plot 60 by 200 feet on the north side of Grand View Avenue, 120 feet east of Private Lane, Far Rockaway.

A. Veldhuisen sold to W. P. Anderson a plot 76 by 100 feet on the west side of 128th Street, 774 feet south of Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Belle Harbor.

D. Mazzei sold to V. Avenue the dwelling and plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the northwest corner of Atlantic Street and Brown Avenue, Jamaica.

New Jersey.

The third large realty transaction to be made in the Summit Avenue tube station zone at Jersey City within a week was closed yesterday when Henry I. Darling purchased from Morris Soloway the recently completed four-story twenty-family apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of Pavonia and Garrison Avenues. In part payment the buyer gave a vacant plot, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Palisade and Booraem Avenues. The trade involved about $125,000.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the estates of Tappan Zee a plot facing on Broadway of Philipse Manor, Tarrytown, N. Y., to Russell K. Lockwood.

New Wooster Street Tenants.

S. H. Kress & Co. leased for a term of years from Arthur H. Ely of Greenwich, Conn., through William C. Walker's Sons, the six-story buildings at 212, 214, 216, and 218 Wooster Street, having a frontage of 92 feet, a depth of 100 feet, and being 157 feet wide in the rear. After extensive improvements have been made the Kress Company will occupy the buildings as warerooms for distributing merchandise to their retail 5, 10, and 25 cents stores and mail-order stores throughout the country.

Home for Harlem Club.

The Morningside Athletic and Social Club has leased from John Haydock the three-story dwelling at 37 West 128th Street, near Fifth Avenue. Shaw & Co. were the brokers.

Commercial Lease.

Adolph J. Gretschel has leased for a term of years the marble plant of Kemlein & Leahy, Inc., to the Norwalk Vault Company, Inc., at the corner of Vernon Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Long Island City. The property, consisting of four buildings, is situated adjacent to the barge canal terminal and the Long Island City Bush Terminal. The new tenant will use it for the manufacture of concrete burial vaults.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

8th St, 363 East, n s, 158 ft e of Avenue C, 26x87.10, four-story tenement and stores; R. L. Suydam against Joe Schenkein et al.; J. S. Frank, attorney; due, $12,714.47; taxes, &c., $1,004,90; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

10th St, 601 East, n s, 64.11 ft e of Avenue B, 28.1x42, five-story tenement and stores; T. E. McGoldrick against Loretta Corp. et al.; J. H. Fleury, attorney; due, $9,-195.46; taxes, &c., $1,829.77; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Buildings.

Ogden Av, s w corner of 171st St, for one-story brick stores, 125x45.72; Lankan Realty Co., A. H. Lawzner, 656 West 181st St, President, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architect; cost, $13,000.

Crotona Av, w s, from 180th to 181st St, five-story brick school, 193x92, 71.33x60; City of New York, City Hall, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, Municipal Building, architect; cost, $400,000.

54th St, 321 to 343 West, for a one-story repair shop, 121x96.9x irregular; M. L. Aldrich and E. W. Chapman, Barrington, N. Y., owners; C. L. Fraser, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Amsterdam Av, 1,060, to a five-story home; Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, owner; Rich & Matheatus, 320 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 284, w s, 15 ft s of 17th St, 25x100; Hy. A. Herrmann to Maria Fischer, 419 East 136th St, Bronx, mtg $26,000; attorney, Chas. Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St...$1

BOWERY, 178 and 178½, 25x100; Ernest E. Lorillard to Jacob Blyn, 22 Mt. Morris Park West, July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

FORSYTH ST, 147, w s, 175 ft n of Delancey St, 24x100, foreclosure June 26, 1918; Geo. W. Collins, referee, to Hy. B. Schwab, Merrick, L. I., executor, July 24; attorneys, Schenck & P., 84 William St.....$24,000

GOERCK ST, w s, 74.11 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Elia Realty Co. to Martin Heidt, 30 Mt. Morris Park West, b. and s., c. s. &c., all liens, July 19; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; George Kocher to same, q. c., all liens, July 19; attorney, same..$1

RIVINGTON ST, 816, s s, 100 ft e of Lewis St, 25x100; James King to Miriam G. Parlaman, 208 St. John's Place, Brooklyn; Nov. 27, 1912; attorney, W. H. Orr, 350 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$1

13TH ST, 438 East, s s, 172.9 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3; 13th St, 440 East, s s, 148.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.8x103.3; Louisa B. Kelly to Isidor Liebowitz, 70 Rivington St, mtg $44,500, July 23; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway $1

29TH ST, 110 East, s s, 253.1 ft w of Lexington Av, 21.10x98.9; Charles O. Kimball to Samuel Marcus, 1,187 Lexington Av, mtg $20,000, b. and s., q. c., July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

81ST ST, 11 West, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Hannah V. C. Bassett to Hy. A. Collins, 254 West 20th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, July 25; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$100

85TH ST, 143 East, n s, 196 ft w of 3d Av, 16x94; Helen R. Anthony to Josephine Lang, 24 East 88th St, all liens, mtg $12,500, July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

99TH ST, 506 West, s s, 138 ft w of 10th Av, 26.4x100.5, foreclosure July 23, 1918; Cambridge Livingston, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St., executor, July 25; attorneys, Geller, K. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$18,000

51ST ST, 421 East, n s, 202.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.5; Julius Friedman to Hy. H. Jackson, 63 East 92d St, all liens, April 12..$100

53D ST, 346 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Samuel Weil et al, executors, to Hy. Iffland, 877 Cauldwell Av, Bronx, one-half part, all liens, July 22; attorney, A. B. Gutzeit, 38 Park Row.....$75

SAME PROPERTY; Bernhard Mayer to same, one-half part, b. and s., all liens, July 22; attorney, same.....$1

53RD ST, 353 East, n s, 256.2 ft w of 1st Av, 48.10x102.2; Frederick Bohde, Jr., to William J. Hamilton, 494 10th St., Brooklyn, all liens, July 24; William J. Hamilton, 33 Nassau St.....$300

113TH ST, n s, 181 ft e of Broadway, 18x100.11; Janet I. D. Lockwood to R. A. McEntee Co., Inc., 554 West 113th St, all liens, May 31; attorneys, Van Ness & Van Ness, 220 Broadway $1

119TH ST, 125 West, n s, 305 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Elizabeth Pickering, 125 West 119th St., b. and s., mtg. $10,500, all liens, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

119TH ST, 55 West, n s, 139 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Serena Wronkow to Nettie Cohen, 80 West 119th St, b. and s., June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

121ST ST, 226 West, s s, 268 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Solomon Riley to Clifford & Whitfield Holston, 219 West 40th St, one-third part, b. and s., all liens, June 28; attorney, Herman Weiss, 302 Broadway..$100

181ST ST, s s, 247.6 ft w of 4th Av, 17.6x99.11, foreclosure, July 11, 1918; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Alma S. Jarrett, 208 West 138th St, July 25; attorneys, Wells & S., 84 Nassau St.....$6,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 174.3 ft s of 168th St, runs w 109.9x s 54x w 52.3x n 136.4x e 161.6x s 82.7; Gramont Construction Co., Inc., to Mary E. Banford, Belleville, N. J., July —, 1918; attorneys, Meehan & H., 115 Broadway $1

BOSTON ROAD, 2,027, w s, 18.10x62.7x18.4x 63; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to John M. Paffenberger, 18 East 18th St, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CAULDWELL AV, 691, w s, 16.8x115; Lexington-Twenty-first St. Realty Co. to Morris Spergel, 510 East 5th St, mtg $3,000, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,600

CROTONA AV, w s, 425 ft n of 183d St, 75x80; Thomas Gilleran, referee, to Andrew Wissemann, 753 Home St., July 12; attorney, Andrew Wissemann $3,000

LOTS 1 and 2, Block 8, map of Morris Park; Morris Furth et al. to Fannie Chodosh, 212 Crystal St., Brooklyn, July 12; attorneys, Caldwell, H. & B., 44 Court St., Brooklyn..$1

LOT 2, map of Coster estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Rosa Grimaldi, 2,947 Paine St, July 23; attorney, Rosa Grimaldi, 2,947 Paine St.....$1

ROAD from Westchester to Pelham Bridge, w s, at land of J. Sands, runs s 175x w 600x n 175x e 600; Maurice S. Cohen, to Jennie G. Buckley, 500 West End Av., et al., trustee, July 17; attorney, Bernard J. Tinney, 77 East 124th St.....$850

WILLIS AV, 890, w s, 25x107.1; Emco Improvement Co., Inc., to Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Co., 37 Liberty St., mtg $28,000, July 22; attorney, Irving Roberts, 37 Liberty St.....$1

47TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Av B, (Unionport), 25x216 to 3d St; Michael B. McHugh to Peter Corell, 212 East 115th St, July 12; attorney, Peter Corell, 212 East 115th St.....$1

136TH ST, 221 East, n s, 25x100; Edward E. Miers to Morris Goldstein, 87 Woodruff Av, Brooklyn, mtg $15,200, July 23; attorney, D. I. Goldstein, 302 Broadway.....$100

169TH ST, 818 East, s s, 40x100; also 167th St, 822 East, s s, 140 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x100; Ray Friedman to Grand Concourse Co., 299 Broadway, mtg $66,000, June 29; attorney, M. Kaufman, 299 Broadway..$100

182D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Crotona Av, 75x100; Emma Goldsmith to Julia T. Woerner, 727 East 182d St., July 19; attorneys, Kurzman, O. & F., 25 Broad St.....$1

John M. Pappenberger to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, at n e 18ist St, runs n e 70.11x s e 29.4x s w 68.4x n w 19.3; Anna Proebsel to Frank Marschall, 144 East 48th St, July 24, due July 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 142d St, 118.9x 100; Joseph Schoen to Herman Lorber, 44 Gramercy Park, July 24, due as per bond, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph S. Weinberger, 100 Broadway $3,000

LOT 138, map of Thomas M. Partridge and another; Annie Matthies to Egbert Winkler, trustee, Centreville, Conn., March 19, 1918, due July 1, 1923, 4½ p. c.; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 506 East 176th St....$800

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

CHARLES ST, 33 to 37, mtg now $50,000; Eleanor M. Coyle, executrix of Susannah E. Labatut, to Wilson M. Powell, 130 East 70th St, as Treasurer of the Endowed Fund of the Schofield Normal and Industrial School of Aiken, S. C.; address, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St; six assignments, mtg of $21,000

LENOX AV, 433 and 435, mtg $5,000; Regina Fink to H. rry Fink, 1,470 Broadway, Brooklyn; attorney, Samuel Feinstadt, 299 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,017, s e cor of 104th St, mtg $7,500; Sophie F. Senior to Thelma D. Senior, 362 Riverside Drive; attorneys, Dunn & D., 261 Broadway.....$1

RIVINGTON ST, 816, mtg $7,000; Annie Berger to William H. Orr, 350 Fulton St, Brooklyn $1

WATER ST, 124; John A. Peck to Edgar H. Laing, 162 Wall St.....$9,000

7TH AV, 162, mtg $17,000; Joseph M. Adrian, executor, to Clara J. Brown, 904 Ogden Av, Bronx, legatee of Susan Mount.....$100

81ST ST, 207 East; Frank J. Davis to Harry Xiques, Hollis, L. I.; attorney, William Foster, 34 Nassau St..$2,500

37TH ST, 239 West, mtg $33,000; 115th St, 246 East, mtg $8,000; Samuel C. Burchell, trustee, to Kate B. Burchell, 563 West 162d St; attorneys, Dunn & Daly, 261 Broadway; two assignments, each.....$1

104TH ST, 65 East, mtg $5,000; Sarah A. Dinant and another, executors, to Alfred Barth, 411 West 114th St, and another, trustees; attorneys, Hardy, S. & W., 165 Broadway $1

116TH ST, 202 East, mtg $4,000; the National Corp. to the State Bank, 378 Grand St.....$1

176TH ST, 502 West, mtg $5,000; Adelaide Runyon to Ray Ashendorf, 2,157 Pacific St, Brooklyn, and another; attorney, Herman Gottlieb, 220 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BARNES AV, n w corner of 211th St, 24.8x 100.7x24.8x101.1; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustees, to Concetta Rizzo, 611 Hughes Av; attorney, Mrs. Florio, 611 East 183d St.....$2,250

BRISTOW ST, 1,332; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Louis J. Snyder, trustee, Rye, N. Y.; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$4,500

BRISTOW ST, e s, 125 ft n of Stebbins Av, 25x79.9x28.3x66.5; Louis J. Snyder, trustee, to Samuel F. Enga, Great Barrington, Mass.; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$1

FOREST AV, 1,049; Isabella Runk to Charles A. Schmalze, 601 West 144th St et al.; attorney, G. A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$20,000

KELLY ST, s s, 80 ft w of Av. St. John, 95.6x25x irregular; Peter Cogley to Hermann Le R. Edgar, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$1

LOTS 56 to 58, block 15, map of Morris Park; Mutual Life Insurance Co. et al. to Theo. H. McCarthy, as comm., 937 West 120th St.; attorneys, Well & E., 50 Broad St.....$1

LOTS 1 and 2, block 67, same map; same to Ludwig Schmidt, 304 East 116th St.; attorney, A. P. Wagener, 50 East 129th St..$1

SHERMAN AV, s e corner of 165th St, 50.4x 63x79.4x72.7; Thomas J. Bannon to Anna A. Bradford, trustee, Lenox, Mass.; attorney, G. B. Winthrop, 1,111 Broadway.....$1

STEBBINS AV, w s, 329.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x100; Alex Holman and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100,000

UNION AV, w s, 310.11 ft s of Boston Road, 16.8x118.6x20.7x106.4; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Louis J. Snyder, trustee, Rye, N. Y.; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$4,000

SAME PROPERTY; Louis J. Snyder, trustee, to Samuel F. Enga, Great Barrington, Mass.; attorney, same.....$1

WILKENS AV, 1,482; Louis J. Snyder, Rye, N. Y., trustee, to Samuel F. Enga, Great Barrington, Mass.; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$1

WILKENS AV, e s, 225 ft n of 170th St, 112.6x100; same to same, Broadway, s w corner 79th St, executrix; attorney, same.....$26,000

167TH ST, 818 East; Herman Geller to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St; attorneys, Elfenbein & A., 277 Broadway..$4,000

167TH ST, 822 East; Sarah Sacks to same; attorney, same $4,000

169TH ST, 310 East; Charles F. Roessle to Ann E. Roessle; attorneys, Schechter & L., 10 Wall St.....$1

169TH ST, 312 East; same to Lillie E. Roessle, 306 East 169th St; attorney, same....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

WOOSTER ST, 212-218, six-story brick building, all; Arthur de L. Kress & Co., 5 years from Feb. 1, 1919; attorneys, Holm W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$17,400

2D AV, 508; store and part cellar; F. P. Ayer et al., executors, &c., Joseph Abramson, 508 2d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, Gottlieb Maier, 496 2d Av $900

89TH ST, 316 East, all; Sebastiana Mule to Benedetto Fazio, 316 East 89th St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1918; S. Mule, 316 East 89th St $1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 420; Isidore Greenstein against Harry and John Kaufman, owners; O. C. Brunner, Inc., contractor.....$184

4TH AV, 467; Tony Siracusa against Elizabeth C. Scheitler, owner; Henry Hauer, contractor $180

19TH ST, 202 and 204 East; Standard Arch Co. against Elmer & Amend, owners; Jacob A. Zimmermann & Son, Inc., contractor, $2,500

49TH ST, 28 West; Edward Keller against Columbia College trustees, owners; Brett Realty Co., Inc., contractor.....$546

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 270; Adolph Thormahlen against estate of Sarah Katz, owners, Extensive Bldg. Co., Inc., contractor.....$80

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,485; Louis Werner against Mary M. E. Jones et al., notice of attachment; attorneys, May & Jacobson.

GRAND ST, 581; Spotswood D. Bowers et al. against Sarah G. Starkman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. M. Scott.

5T. NICHOLAS AV, 732; Wm. H. Maeder against Echo Building Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Knox.

124TH ST, 124 West; Timothy Davenport et al., vors., against John A. Bisbom et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. H. Brainerd.

126TH ST, s s, 126 ft w of 3d Av, 86x199.10; John E. Roosevelt et al. against Patrick H. Sullivan et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe.

133TH ST, n s, 156.1 ft e of 8th Av, 19x99.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. against Lena Holzwasser et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

Bronx.

LOTS 449 and 453, map of 463 lots, showing property of F. P. and H. A. Forster, Charles Schmitt, and John Whalen, trustee; Michael F. Knowles against Thomas J. Totten et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. H. Hyde

SEDGWICK AV, e s, between West 183d St. and Fordham Road, being land conveyed to Thomas Harrison and Gustavus A. Sacohl, 40 9x120.7; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York against Bridget A. Peters; attorney, E. H. Daly.

TREMONT AV, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, 20x99.3; Susan N. Rouget, as trustee, against Ada E. Maslen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Davison & Underhill.

WALTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 175th St, 26x 101.1; Madeleine G. France, as extrx. against Charles E. Juillerat et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. Earle.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

LOT 84, map of lots at Wakefield, property of Monatiquot Real Estate Co., Bankers Loan and Investment Co. loans Lorillard Building Co., Inc., to erect one two-family dwelling and garage, 4 payments....$5,400

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HESS *Business Property*

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOUSE AND LOT 100x100

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Big bargain, nine-room house, electric light, back stairs, large porch; beautiful shade trees; garage. Price $13,500. Must be sold within next 8 weeks

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Garage site near Broadway and Empire Square; 60 feet, with old building suitable for alterations at small expense; sacrifice for immediate sale. D 64 Times.

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UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS,
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Desirable house, extraordinarily large rooms, two baths; plot 50x100; location such as to be of special advantage to families who desire their children to develop in refined surroundings. For sale only.
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BUSH TERMINAL TENANTS
have for rent or sale several frame buildings suitable for light manufacturing; can make good terms; near Bush Terminal. Emil Biele, 5,312 3d Av.

For Rent—One-story building, 75x100, 18-ft. ceiling, concrete floor, 3 blank walls; garage or warehouse; 10 minutes' walk Eastern District terminal. Apply 55-69 Frost St., Brooklyn.

Jamaica Bay waterfront, 5,000 ft., 23 acres, for sale. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Boat House—at Jamaica Bay; 5 rooms; plot 50x100; front on deep water; will sacrifice to quick buyer. B. Joseph, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.

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72 acres, beautiful commanding sites, with grand old trees; adjoins fine estates, near yacht and country clubs; one hour from Wall St. Pell & Tibbits, 542 5th Av., N. Y., or Sands Point. Phone Port Washington 12R.

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We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Brooklyn.

Eight-room furnished house, Flatbush, Brooklyn; Aug. 1. Phone Midwood 4050.

Westchester County.

Large, cool, stone mansion, real country, 2 miles Bedford, 17 rooms, 5 master's bedrooms, 2 baths; artistic appointments; $500 monthly. Box 3, Bedford, N. Y.

Bronxville, Laurence Park.—Small 7-room two bath community house, garage; Aug., Sept.; $80 month. Hardy, Bronxaville, 208M.

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Long Island.

FORMERLY BANKER'S SUMMER HOME.

Sea Cliff.—Handsomely furnished private residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths; finely equipped billiard room; steam heat; spacious grounds; overlooking Long Island Sound. Client will sacrifice or rent. Phone Prospect 8001. J. B. Zimmerman, 250 Park Place, Brooklyn.

WOODMERE, L. I.
Have several desirable furnished and unfurnished cottages. Mrs. Frank Cotter, phone Morningside 1511, or Woodmere 8289.

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At Great Neck, Long Island.—Beautifully furnished house near golf club and bathing beach. Tel. 368 Great Neck.

New Jersey.

For Rent.—10-room cottage, Monmouth Drive, Deal Beach, N. J., 3 doors from Norwood Av. and 1 block from Ocean Drive; bargain. Inquire on premises.

Miscellaneous.

Will rent or sell fine home in country. Address P 701 Times Harlem.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted a furnished house at Woodmere or Cedarhurst, until about Sept. 15, or until Labor Day; rent must be reasonable; highest references. Write O. Box 555, Woodmere, L. I., or telephone 2950 Woodmere.

For August and September, wanted by married couple, good accommodation in private house in or near Long Branch; might consider small bungalow. A 80 Times.

Small bungalow, seashore; restricted section; commuting distance; six weeks; moderate. E 360 Times Downtown.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Private house for sale; 5 stories, 15 rooms, 5 baths; excellent condition; superior location; leasehold. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Bronx.

Residence, 10 large rooms, (51x100;) parquet; well-appointed large garage; sell or exchange up-State or Connecticut; price $9,000, $2,000 cash. 809 East 158th.

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OFFERED FURNISHED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE FOR BALANCE OF SUMMER
Stone and frame residence with fine water view; hall, living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen; 4 master rooms, 2 baths, 3 servants' rooms, bath; garage; wonderful garden; beautiful trees.

BLAKEMAN QUINTARD MEYER
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For the remainder of the season in Churchill Park, a few desirable cottages at reduced rental. Furnished for housekeeping or meals at the Hotel Rexmere. For full description and terms address Louis S. Coe, Mgr. Estate of Dr. S. E. Churchill.

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The subway and elevated rush. Live in the heart of New York.
335 West 14th St.
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4-5-6 ROOMS
EXTRA LARGE, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED; ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED; CONVENIENTLY LOCATED.
RENTS MODERATE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.
4 Rooms & Bath...$840 to $1,200
5 Room Doctor's Apartment..$1,500
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11th ST.

COURTWOOD
600 W. 169th St., S. W. Cor. B'way.
Subway Station 168th St. Overlooking Hudson
5-6-7 Rooms, $50 to $85.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40th ST.
Very desirable North Light Studio Apart's, 2 to 3 Rooms, $2,000 to $5,000.
Possession Oct. 1st. Apply Supt. on Premises.

58TH ST., 127 WEST | 7 Rooms & Bath, $1,900
Fireproof; Standard Service.
REMCO, Broadway & 59th St., B. E. Cor.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Queens.

Going across; must sacrifice my home of 6 rooms and bath; improvements; screens; inclosed porch, &c.; 5c. fare from N. Y. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

NEW ROCHELLE.
For sale, modern, well-built house; nine rooms and two baths, in most attractive and accessible part of town; bargain. Call or write. L. W. C., Room 906, 40 East 41st St., New York.

A beautiful residence in Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; five minutes from the New Haven station. Z 394 Times Annex.

Long Island.

Old homestead; needs repairs; 10 rooms; all improvements; several outbuildings; large grounds; abundance of fruit and shade; 10 minutes walk to water; excellent neighborhood; will take as low as $500 cash; balance can be arranged on very easy monthly or quarterly payments. B. Browne, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.

Forced to sell my 6-room cottage; all modern improvements; large plot; on main street of large factory town; all kinds of work for the asking; full price $2,750; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms; one hour from city. B. Roberts, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.

In the choicest residential section of Richmond Hill (Kew Station) is a beautiful home of ten rooms, two baths, plot 110x150, owned by non-resident, that is a real bargain at $16,500. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

New York State.

Biggest bargain ever offered; 8 acres; 10-room house, with all improvements; barn, garage, chicken house; 27 miles from N. Y.; good communication; any reasonable cash offer not refused. J. D. Meyer, Pearl River, Rockland County, N. Y., or 8,633 Broadway, New York.

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TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 5 cents commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

Attention.—Business forces sacrifice beautiful 6-room, tile bath bungalow and garage; parquet, steam, gas, electric, awnings, and copper screens; large corner plot; 8 minutes station; ½ hour Broadway, Lackawanna, Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

Nearly new six-room stucco house, steam heat, oak floors, open plumbing; acre plot; fully improved avenue; for quick sale, $5,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., adjoining Ridgewood.

NEW semi-bungalow, six rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 45x150, nice location, convenient to station and school; terms. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Open Sundays.

Sacrifice beautiful 8-room house, bath; all improvements; 7 miles out; restricted section; $4,200; $900 cash, balance your rent. Herrick, 671 Broad St., Newark.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Eight-room house, best section Hackensack; rent $75 month. Margaret Hawkey, Bogota, N. J.

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At Forest Hills or Kew Gardens, six or seven room house; will lease one year or longer; highest references furnished. T 371 Times Downtown.

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TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
5,000 SQUARE FEET; OFFICES AND SPACE FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR STOCK, NEAR BROADWAY; PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATOR; SIXTH FLOOR; LIGHT AND AIR ALL SIDES.
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To sublet, very desirable office room with north light; 365 square feet; will sublet reasonably for one or two years. 527 5th Av., Room 802.

18,000 SQUAREFOOT GARAGE
in the heart of the Bedford section, at the right price. James R. Rose Co., 555 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

48th St., 124 and 126 West.—Two large front rooms; all improvements; suitable for doctor, dressmaker, or milliner; rent $85 to $75. FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 East 34th.

Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; also desk room, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE FOR RENT.
Occupied many years by prominent

Situation or Help Wanted advertisements and announcements offering rooms and board for publication in The New York Times may be left at any office of the American District Telegraph Company at office rates.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, expert investigator, systematizer, desires proper connections; qualifies as advanced semi-senior; 21 years' experience; $50. C 161 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, draft exempt, controlling accounts, profit and loss, and financial statements; salary $30-$35. W 206 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upwards; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A.; books opened, systematized, monthly audits; moderate. A 56 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced; permanent or temporary; trial balances. E 358 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires temporary or occasional work; age 30. C 164 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, Solicitor, Copy Writer, &c.—Have New York office; can represent publication; salary or commission basis. E 79 Times.

ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT.

A university and law school graduate seeks position as assistant to an executive who wishes to be relieved of some of his burdens or with a new or reorganized company as an executive; for seven years have held position requiring keen judgment, executive ability, initiative, and capacity for organization. B 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONTENT.—Experienced English, Italian, French correspondent and double entry bookkeeper; Italian, middle aged, reliable, and conscientious worker. Mormile, 2,005 66th St., Bklyn.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, expert, experienced in corporation, manufacturing, and public auditing, also secretarial duties, draft exempt, open for immediate engagement; salary $35. T 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience; two years college training in accountancy; thorough knowledge of double entry, controlling accounts, balance sheet, &c.; references; $25. A 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, (20,) experienced correspondent; excellent office training; hold executive position for last two years. E 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience; college education; knowledge of accountancy; salary, $20. C. Oshinsky, 172 Fulaski St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, exempt, accurate, experienced ledger work; anything with advancement. T 397 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—(20;) four years' experience; university training; reference; $25. M 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, office manager; 6 years cloaks and suits; $35. C 162 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau, Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman leaving for California highly recommends exceptional temperate, economical chauffeur; years satisfactory service. Mr. Groby, A 414 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Long experience, Swedish, single, draft exempt, wishes position; private family; good recommendations. Sigurd, 157 East 56th St.

CHAUFFEUR,
married, with first-class reference, city and country, wants position; salary $35 per week. C 171 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; single, 29; draft exempt; private family; 7 years' experience; best references. W. R., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.
Married; 14 years' experience; 5 years former employer; private; wages $30. Rack, 437 West 124th. Phone Morningside 7907.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, draft exempt, highly recommended, seeks position, city, country; careful and strictly temperate; reasonable salary. C 8 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young American, one year's experience, good appearance; excellent references, seeks position, city, country; salary $20. C 176 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Colored; good reference; neat; careful driver. Smith, 223 West 133d. 6024 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position with private family; 7 years' experience; best of references. B 86 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; can drive any car; 14 years' experience; reference. C 163 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; references. Edward Mulroy, 488 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—33 years, single, nine years' experience best make cars. C 170 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 35, wants position, private or commercial. Kirk, 769 Melrose Av.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, position for six weeks; age 40. J., 230 West 68th St.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY ASSISTANT, 19, beginner, desires position with industrial firm. J 329 Times Downtown.

CLERK, draft exempt, bookkeeping experience, capable assistant, reliable, willing; anything. T 395 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, young, thoroughly experienced in all office details, will make an excellent assistant to an overburdened executive, desires change; highest credentials. E 357 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MANAGER. — High-grade man, under 40, thoroughly experienced; capable executive; strong on collection correspondence. Box E 236 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MANAGER.—Capable, experienced executive, accountant, manage office, correspondence, collections. C 43 Times.

DESIGNER AND FURRIER wishes position in small house. Z 393 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.
High-class structural designer and draftsman wants position; report immediately. B 87 Times.

ENERGETIC, (23,) MARRIED, GOOD CORRESPONDENT, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, COLLEGE EDUCATION, HARD WORKER; WILL LEARN ANY BUSINESS WITH CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. A 80 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE, 35, thoroughly experienced in all branches of building construction, equally competent office and field, desires connection with construction, supervising, managing, or assisting in some other capacity; Government work preferred, but not essential; will consider railroads and shipyards, construction, or maintainence department; technical education; highest credentials. A 84 Times.

EXECUTIVE, OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT.—Could you use an American, married, draft exempt, possessing tact and sound judgment; thoroughly versed in credits, collections, banking, purchasing and all efficient business procedures? No restriction as to location; bank and mercantile references. C 160 Times.

EXECUTIVE AND OFFICE MANAGER.—29 years old; draft exempt; ten years' experience; credits, collections, sales correspondence; manage business; efficient, reliable; salary $60. For personal interview address A 54 Times.

EXECUTIVE.
A civil engineer of large experience, including industrial work, desires position in responsible capacity; can take complete control of work. S 310 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN wants position on men's shirts; six years' experience as manager of operators' department; excellent references. L. Difiuico, 1,849 1st Av., N. Y. C.

LAWYER, 38, married, seeks connection firm or corporation, any business; executive or secretary; salary $40. E 274 Times Downtown.

MAN, educated, with knowledge of languages, draft exempt, desires position stock man large publishing house. Caro, 502 West 152d.

NOTARY PUBLIC, Bronx County, 25 years' experience in general law and business, will buy, sell, trace, investigate, collect, adjust, or do routine office work. Herman Borsig, Jr., 361 East 138th St., store.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE and junior accountant, married, class 4-A draft, at present operating own properties, would like to connect in permanent position; best references. Address L. N. S., 266 79th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; salary $2,000.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Capable executive with initiative and sound judgment; thoroughly versed in all office routine; can handle large business independently; desires responsible position with opportunity; expert bookkeeper, correspondent, salesman, credits; highest credentials. Executive, 826 Woolworth Building.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Experienced, capable executive, accountant; check credits, collections, correspondence. C 42 Times.

PRINTING EXECUTIVE. — A successful Western printer, who recently sold out his interests, wishes to connect himself with a progressive New York concern requiring the services of an experienced executive; can supply some capital if necessary; references, Dun and Bradstreet. Address Z 368 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER, repair man, collector, experienced service, small salary. T 368 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN who has sold merchandise, banking and advertising, a man who inspires confidence, will consider legitimate proposition; also a productive correspondent. R 505 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, hundred-point man, highly connected, desires make rent money spare time; commission basis; highest grade proposition only. E 350 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with 9 years' successful road experience, desires to locate permanently in Chicago representing reliable concern. F 696 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, road experience, age 28, draft exempt; references. Address, Bernard L. Winter, 1,003 North Campbell Av., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN, 10 years' experience, wishes side line for department stores trade; references. T. M., 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, (20,) 2 years' experience; speaks Spanish; $25. C 141 Times.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT and translator; small salary to start. B. Dominguez, 101 West 94th.

STENOGRAPHER, 15, business school graduate, 2 months' experience, desires position with reliable concern. E 363 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, building construction, open for engagement; will connect as draftsman, estimator, or assistant engineer; A1 references. A 85 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT automobile service station; understands all cars, systems. Write J. F., 3,523 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENT, apartment house, available for position Aug. 1; only first-class proposition considered. C 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 34, with 15 years' experience out-of-town and city advertising and general newspaper business, would like to make change in present employment for the better; would not object to traveling; any business where chance is offered opportunity. T 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) college graduate, draft exempt, commercial and administrative experience, trained in modern languages, excellent references, desires responsible position with future. Z 355 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position with reliable concern; knowledge of bookkeeping and Spanish; chance advancement. T 379 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) married, capable, executive ability, desires essential employment. C 138 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position with chance for advancement; references. A 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position of trust from 7 P. M. to 11:30 P. M. T 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) married, good education, desires position; active, ambitious worker; excellent references. A 48 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) capable responsible undertaking, trustworthy, wishes industrial connection. P 699 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, excellent references, wishes in or outside position. E 345 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, selling experience, clerical; high school education. Goldberg, 68 East 97th St.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 19, desires office position; one year college; references; $16. B 99 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) not in draft, seeks clerical position; 5 years' experience. Write Box 50, 1,515 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) wishes clerical position. Peck, 161 McKibben St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BUYER.

Young woman, thoroughly experienced in art goods of every description and notions, as assistant to buyer; steady position; liberal salary to right party. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER'S position open for the right girl; good salary; steady position. G. & G. Waist Dress Co. 6-8 West 32d.

ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane; pay $32 a month. Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced in corporation accounting preferred; to receive consideration application must be made in own handwriting, stating age, education, salary desired, brief outline of business experience and references. B 98 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—BRIGHT GIRL, OPERATE ELLIOTT-FISHER BILLING MACHINE; MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES; NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY. LOUIS A. SILK, 142 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER, one with several years' experience, to handle general set of books; must understand controlling accounts, voucher record, etc.; good position; salary commensurate; give experience, references, etc. C 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier assistant, by a large manufacturing concern; must be rapid, accurate, and reliable; good salary and position to right party. Apply to Mr. Hoffman, Browning, King & Co., 16 Cooper Square.

BOOKKEEPER, between ages of 25 and 45; must be typist, experienced and capable to take entire charge of complete set of books; must be accurate and quick at figures. Apply 9:30 to 12, Bastine & Co., 112 East 19th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for Stamford, Conn., over 30 years of age; pay $40 a month, board, and room. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 3:30 P. M. for an interview with a man from Stamford.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT required by wholesale house; must be good at figures; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement. L. D. Bloch & Co., 153 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, capable of taking charge of books; also knowledge of stenography preferred; write, stating experience, salary. D 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced for garage; apply mornings, East 43d St. Garage, 231 East 43d, between 2d, and 3d Aves.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; must be thoroughly capable; state experience, references, and salary expected. Address Competent, 220 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, young woman with business experience and ability; must be competent to take entire charge. E 361 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced, for cloak and suit house; good salary paid. M. Kananack, 129 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER, manufacturing concern, double entry books; state age, experience, and salary expected. C. D., 372 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; must be accurate at figures; neat; woman, state age, experience; salary $18. Address H. M., 236 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, for Hoboken insurance office; state salary, references, and experience. J 227 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry, controlling accounts; steady position; bring references. McGuire Press, 241 West 37th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent double entry and typist; not over $20. Address Hosiery, Z 388 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of office; permanent position. Ficks Reed Co., 633 East 79th St.

CASHIER with knowledge of bookkeeping wanted by 5th Av. publishing house; hours attractive; give experience, church reference, &c. D 117 Times.

CASHIER FOR DRUG STORE; ONE WHO CAN HANDLE POST OFFICE. JAMES, 247 WEST 46TH ST.

CALCULATION AND ENDORSEMENT CLERK.—In insurance broker's office; state previous experience and salary desired. J 203 Times Downtown.

CLERKS WANTED BY LARGE GRAIN EXPORTERS; 2 INTELLIGENT AMERICAN WOMEN UNDERSTANDING STENOGRAPHY AND BOOKKEEPING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; STATE EXPERIENCE. J 242 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERICAL.—Wanted, a number of capable young girls with good education and appearance for clerical work in a bank. R. C., 116 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL assistant in purchasing department of large Christian wholesale drug firm; excellent opportunity; state age, experience and salary expected. T 387 Times Downtown.

COUPLE wanted; chauffeur, wife as cook, for small family, Long Island; good all-year position is open for competent married couple, husband as chauffeur, wife as cook and help with laundry; must have good references, exempt, and no children; good salary, fine living quarters; state nationality and references. Address Competent, T 380 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Permanent woman demonstrator; prefer one with experience in selling aluminum to demonstrate on MIRRO aluminum utensils in large Washington, D. C., department store. Apply in writing only, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co., 200 5th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR AND TYPIST to handle correspondence in large mercantile house; good opportunity and pleasant surroundings; prefer experienced girl who uses good English. Apply by letter only, D. O., Box 64, 1,364 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; must be experienced; hours 9 to 5; salary $17. E 368 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR in law office; beginner may apply; legal experience not necessary. Call Room 1009, 309 Broadway.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.
Strong women needed;
good pay; steady work.
Western Electric Co.,
57 Bethune St.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ELEVATOR GIRL to run private elevator; operation simple; very easy position; apply by letter; wholesale house. D 121 Times.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, experienced young lady to substitute, large Christian corporation; state age, experience, nationality, salary desired. Call 9th floor, 49 Wall St., New York.

FILING CLERK.—YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN FILING, ALSO IN GENERAL OFFICE WORK; GOOD SALARY. APPLY SCHOLL MFG. CO., 389 BROADWAY.

FORELADY OF PACKING DEPARTMENT. APPLICANTS TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT IN DIRECTING THE WORK OF FILLING, LABELING, AND WRAPPING CHEMICALS; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE FEMALE HELP; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PERSON; GOOD SALARY TO START, WITH RAPID INCREASE WHEN ABILITY IS DEMONSTRATED. CALL OR WRITE
CHARLES PFIZER & CO., INC.,
632 FLUSHING AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for Laces, Veilings, China, Corsets, Waists, Jewelry, Silverware, Books, Art Embroidery; and Shoes.
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
ALSO
50 Extra Saleswomen who wish to work one, two, or three days each week in all departments.
ALSO
BOOKKEEPERS
EXPERIENCED ON CHARGE LEDGERS.
ALSO
SALESWOMEN FOR HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH GOOD SALARIES.
APPLY AT ONCE,
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
FIFTH FLOOR.

GIRLS.
TYPISTS.
Permanent positions are open for ambitious girls who have finished a typewriting course in high school or business college; business experience is not necessary, but desirable; girls who are selected for these positions will receive a splendid training in speed and accuracy, enabling them to be promoted to responsible positions later.
Practically all typists are paid a liberal bonus above their regular wage for high quality and quantity of work.
Call at once,
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIRLS,
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.
We need girls who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics (high school graduates preferred) to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

GIRLS.—SEVERAL BRIGHT, NEAT, AND ACTIVE GIRLS REQUIRED IN THE SAMPLE DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SALARY $9 PER WEEK TO START. ADDRESS BOX 12, STATION V, NEW YORK.

GIRL to go to seashore; light housekeeping, help with two children. Hardy, 25 West 45th St. Bryant 2115.

GRADUATE wanted; recently from college, preferably with some teaching experience, who would like a permanent and productive future with service organization; give full details in first letter. T 400 Times Downtown.

GRADUATE NURSE wanted as night supervisor at St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, 277 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a general housework or until Sept. 1; references. Address P. O. Box 555, Woodmere, L. I.

INFORMATION CLERK.—Large downtown Christian corporation wants an intelligent young lady of neat appearance and having a good memory to act as information clerk and assist in file department; salary to start, $12; state age, references, experience, and nationality. E 338 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK, STOCK LEDGER FOR DIVIDENDS, QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED. APPLY MODEL BRASSIER CO., 782 WYTHE AV., BROOKLYN.

MILLINERS.—Thurn, 15 East 52d St., require copyists, milliners, improvers, apprentices; apply any time during the week; steady jobs, best pay.

MODELS.
STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, BUST 36, FOR SHOWROOM IN COAT AND SUIT HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION. FABER & HEIN, 38 EAST 32D.

MODELS.
EXPERIENCED, TO SHOW STYLISH DRESSES; BUST 40, WAIST 35, HIP 46. SIMON COSTUME CO., 44 EAST 32D.

MODELS.
Attractive girls to try on dresses; size 16; salary no object; long season. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 31st St.

MODELS,
perfect size 16, for high-class dress house. Robbins Dress Co., 136 Madison Av.

MODELS.—Stylish young ladies wanted in showroom of skirt house. Apply Levay & Greenberg, 40 West 25th.

MODEL, SIZE 16, FOR DRESS HOUSE; STEADY POSITION. I. ADLER, 24 WEST 30TH.

MODEL.—Experienced, misses size 16, for suits; only experienced need apply. Call Kleinfeld, 7 West 30th St.

MODEL.—Stylish, stout; size 42½, for suits. M. Gross & Co., 1,181 Broadway, Room 806.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., at 3 P. M.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for two children, 4 and 2 years old. Call between 1 and 3 P. M. Phone Riverside 4662. Mrs. Blustein, 789 West End Av.

NURSE, experienced, for infant, Seagate, L. I. Inquire 9 to 12 Friday or phone Bryant 7778. La Fee, 18 West 47th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady as office assistant, with knowledge of bookkeeping; must be accurate at figures. Apply between 9 and 10. Slater, 415 5th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright young girl in old-established firm; chance for advancement. Call Whitfield Paper Works, 33 Sullivan St., near Canal St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for muslin underwear concern; bright, quick at figures; state particulars. C. B., 367 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER, a Experienced developer and printer; good salary. Country Homes, 820 5th Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, very good references, to take a position with a refined Jewish family. Apply Arverne, L. I., P. O. 11,765.

ROGERS,
148D ST. AND 3D AV.,
HAVE AN OPENING FOR
BOOKKEEPERS.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
WOMEN'S DIVISION,
22 EAST 22D STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
FEMALE STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS FOR PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY POSITIONS.
CALL AT ONCE.

SALESWOMEN wanted for coats, suits, and dresses; steady position; good pay; report ready for work 8:30 A. M. A. Morton Oppenheim, 11 West 34th St.

SALESLADIES. — WE NEED EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR OUR DRUG AND TOILET ARTICLE DEPARTMENT; GOOD SALARY AND PERMANENT POSITION. JAMES, 247 WEST 46TH ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESLADIES.—$2 day extra Saturdays. Call today, Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

SECRETARY
to executive; rapid, accurate stenographer; high school graduate who can compose good business letter; rapid advancement; pleasant office, centrally located, convenient to subways and trolleys.
SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO.,
MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA, BKLYN.

SECRETARY.—Publicity director of a national organization engaged in patriotic work wants a secretary with some knowledge of library and newspaper or magazine work; capable stenographer preferred. Apply Friday, Room 621, 70 5th Av.

SOLICITORS.—Wanted, experienced magazine and newspaper solicitors to represent a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; GOOD SALARY AND PERMANENT POSITION; ONLY THOSE WITH CITY REFERENCES NEED APPLY. SCHOLL MFG. CO., 389 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; Hoboken bank wishes to secure the services of a competent stenographer for two weeks, commencing from Aug. 5; one with bank experience preferred. Address Bank, Box 454, Hoboken Post Office.

STENOGRAPHERS for large corporation engaged on Government work; must have at least 2 years' experience; those having experience in engineering dictation will be given special consideration; pleasant surroundings and working conditions. P. S. 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, in large fire insurance office, woman stenographer, one accustomed to this line of work preferred and used to handling Oliver machine; answer, stating age, experience, and salary. E 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted at once in advertising agency; girl with intelligence and ambition; salary $15 to start; state full particulars and phone number. Address "Roberts," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Progressive company offers good permanent position to experienced and capable stenographer; state full particulars, including experience and salary expected. T 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, with knowledge of bookkeeping; state age, experience, nationality, and salary desired; permanent position to the right party; splendid chance for advancement. T 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position with cotton goods house; salary $12-$16 weekly, according to ability; state fully age and experience; no agencies. J 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two first-class stenographers, with experience in steel line and some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; good salary to start and unusual opportunity for advancement. Knapp & Baxter, 30 Church St., Room 1742.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be rapid and accurate; a bright, energetic girl, with initiative; salary to commence $15 to $18; good chance for advancement. J. F. Murray, 17 Battery Place.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—First-class; permanent position; state age, experience, nationality, reference, and telephone address. J 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with slight knowledge of bookkeeping wanted by 5th Av. publishing house; hours attractive; salary $15; give experience, church, references, &c. D 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, accustomed to statement work; salary $20 per week to start; replies must state experience in full, nationality, and give references. Accountant, T 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, wanted by export and import firm; one familiar with or willing to learn dictaphone work preferred; state age, experience, and salary desired, to 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in Japanese import and export house, beginner or experienced; write, stating nationality and salary desired. Nozaki Bros., 621 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, for advertising department of large publication. See Mr. Greenwald, Thursday morning, 2d floor, 229 West 43d St.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2.)—High school graduates; Gentile concern; office work; hours, 9 to 5:30; salary, $14 weekly; good prospects. Phone Hamilton 1400.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced; closed Saturday, open half day Sunday. S. Wieder, 24 University Place.

STENOGRAPHER.
Must be experienced; temporary work.
C. H. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.

STENOGRAPHER. — Freight department steamship company; splendid opportunity for right party; give particulars. W 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of dictaphone preferred; good opportunity for advancement. Enterprise Music Supply Co., 145 West 45th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, good at figures; must be experienced; excellent opportunity; permanent; salary $18. Call 5th floor, 246 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply Famous Players-Lasky Corp., 729 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, for substitute work; salary $3 to $4 per day. Employment Department, 374 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, COMPETENT. WASHINGTON INDEX CO., 1514 ASTOR TRUST BUILDING.

STENOGRAJHER AND BOOKKEEPER; must have thorough experience; good references. T 876 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, accurate, for advertising office of large publication. See Mr. Greenwald, Friday morning, second floor, 229 West 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in export office; must have education and experience; salary to start $15 to $18, based on ability. Address Hilmar, care of J 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—CAPABLE, WITH AT LEAST TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALARY. ROOM 8, 196 WATER ST.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for stock broker's office. Apply Room 717, 67 Exchange Place.

STENOGRAPHER
and general office assistant; good salary. Samuel Printz, 80 West 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for chemical export house; state qualifications and salary expected. J 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; neat appearance; salary to start, $12; state experience. E 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; state religion; reply, stating qualifications, salary desired, &c. J 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and correct, assist in office; state full particulars. C. A., 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced; closed Saturday, open half-day Sunday. S. Wieder, 24 University Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced and rapid typist; Christian firm; good salary to start. R. T., 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, well educated, and refined; permanent position. Call R. 212, 366 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE TO ANSWER CORRESPONDENCE. COWEN, 35 EAST 21ST ST.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and office assistant; young woman with some experience; state salary wanted. D 108 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; apply between 8 and 10 on Friday. Aero Waist, 53 West 23d St.

TEACHER OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE for Regents High School of Westchester Co. Orphanage; must be domestic science school graduate; board, lodging, and $75 to $100 monthly. Write Dr. Bernstein, Pleasantville, N. Y.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE.
Exceptional opportunity for young woman with technical education in an essential war industry, near New York City; applicant must have good health, common sense, and be a good, willing worker; state your nationality, whether married or single, and how much and what kind of experience you have had, whether now employed, and, if so, why you wish to change and what salary you expect. Address Technical, Box 236 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—The services of two energetic typists, preferably those having had experience in running billing machines, are desired by a downtown bank; in replying, state age, education, experience, and the minimum salary required. T 396 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPISTS WANTED.
Typists who are rapid and accurate, with several years' experience; pleasant office; convenient to subways and trolleys.
SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO.,
MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA, BKLYN.

TYPISTS.
Must be experienced, rapid, and well-educated; salary dependent upon ability; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

TYPIST IN ADVERTISING AGENCY; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE. CALL FRIDAY BEFORE 10 A. M. OR AFTER 4 P. M., 110 WEST 19TH ST., 5TH FLOOR.

TYPIST with knowledge of dictating machine; stenography not necessary; salary $22; exceptional position. W. A. Stanger, Room 702, 114 Liberty St.

TYPIST, between ages of 23 and 45, for real estate records; opportunity and advancement. Apply between 9:30 and 12, Bastine & Co., Inc., 112 East 19th St.

TYPIST, experienced; one who has knowledge of operating dictaphone. Call at once, Scott & Scott, 144 East 32d. See Mr. Selde.

TYPEWRITING TEACHER, head of department; day and evening; excellent position. Z 393 Times Annex.

TYPIST AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. Write, stating qualifications and salary. J 245 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young lady, familiar with telephone switchboard and filing. Room 1107, 114 Liberty St.

TYPIST AND STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; $14 to start. Warren Products, 296 Broadway.

WAITRESS and Chambermaid.—Young girl wanted; experience unnecessary; good home; reference required. Box 733, Woodmere, L. I.

WOMEN for a Large Broadway Neckwear House.
WOMAN WANTED.
Experienced woman wanted in the stock room of a large Broadway concern; good salary to the right party. Apply J 248 Times Downtown.

WOMAN Wanted.—A good-natured, trustworthy, experienced woman as nurse for two boys, ages 2 and 4 years. Write Mrs. Henry H. Wood, Box 475, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WOMAN to assist in cafeteria. Apply after 10, 18 West 43d St.

YOUNG LADY who is good stenographer and typist for position in claim department of fire insurance company; good position for conscientious girl willing to devote herself to the interest of her employer. Reply, stating age, experience, reference, and salary expected. J 266 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted in office of large furniture manufacturing house; must be experienced in keeping stock record. Address, stating age, salary, experience. O. G., 262 Grand St., Advertising Office.

YOUNG LADY wanted for clerical work; neat writer, good at figures and willing worker; state salary. Write X. B., Box 15, 125 East 34th St.

YOUNG LADY, bright, good penman, accurate at figures, give out time cards, large waist factory; good chance advancement; state salary. L. W., 281 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN
TO TAKE CHARGE OF MAILING DESK IN LARGE ORGANIZATION LOCATED IN JERSEY CITY; ATTRACTIVE SURROUNDINGS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND POSSESS INITIATIVE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, NATIONALITY, SALARY EXPECTED. J 246 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN in bookkeeping department of prominent manufacturer, downtown, west side, 16-20 years of age, preferably high school scholar, to do posting; accuracy with figures essential; position permanent; hours, 9 to 5:30; state previous experience, if any, age, education, and salary expected. W 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, well educated, as assistant in advertising department of wholesale book house; business experience not essential; give details of age, education, salary. W 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN as office assistant; call Saturday morning. Lesher, Whitman & Co., Inc., 881 Broadway, Manhattan.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
DRAFT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; references required; open all summer.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. Y. M. Wheat, Director.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av. (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. A. Prof. M. Arey, Director.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Montague, Brooklyn.

HOW TO WRITE "Letters That Build Business." Hear Horatio N. Drury discuss this subject at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., on Tuesday, July 30, at 6:30 P. M. Write or 'phone for complimentary ticket.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

Employment Agencies.

"THE"
"NATIONAL"
Employment Exchange,
30 Church Street.

The "big business" houses of New York say we must furnish them with high-grade business women and girls for the following positions, and do it quickly.

Stenographer & Bookkeeper, mercs., $15-$18.
Clerk, hardware, good penmanship, $14-$15.
Clerk & Typist, Mfg., $15.
(2) Stenographers, brokerage, $15.
Typist, $12-$15.
Asst. Bookkeeper & Typist, Ins., $16.
Hand Bill Clerk, Mfg., $15.
Typist, insurance, $12-$13.
Assistant Bookkeeper, Ins., $15.
Clerk, knowl. typing, mfg., $15.
Stenographer, Art, $12-$15.
Stenographer, Bank, $15.
Stenographer, Import, $15.
(3) Clerks, beginners, good penmanship, $10.
File and Mail Clerk, $12.
Clerk, High School graduate, mfg., $12-14.
Clerk, Brokerage, $15.
Stenographer, mfg., $15.
Stenographer, electric, $15 and bonus.

This Is but a Day's New Orders.
Room 725. Hours 9 to 1.

THE
NATIONAL.

HODGES BROWN EXCHANGE, Secretaries, $25-$35; stenographers, $18-$25; bookkeepers, $18-$30; dictaphone, $18-$25; typists, $12-$18; beginners, $12-$15. 1,457 B'way. No registration fee. 99 Nassau.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 74 Broadway.—Bkprs., $40-$30; Stenos.-Secys., (15,) $35-$20; Stenos., (30,) $25-$18; Typists, (12,) $1,000 year; College girls; many other superior positions. Register free.

STENOGRAPHERS, by Christian firms; 5 stenographers, $15-$25. Two ledger clerks; 5 clerical workers, must be 18 or over; $14 and lunches. Sara Monahan Agency, Tel. Rector 728.

STENOGRAPHERS, (5,) for Government positions, Brooklyn, $100-$125 month; 20 commercial positions, $10-$25. Worth Agency, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretaries, $15-$30; bookkeepers, $15-$35; unusual opportunities; many others for typists, statistical, &c. Free registration. Brody Agency, 239 B'way.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeep

Advertisements for insertion in the Want Columns of The New York Times may be handed in at any office of the American District Telegraph Company at office rates.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINISTS.—We have openings for experienced Bullard boring mill operators; applicants must be capable of working from blue prints and to micrometer measurements; work is on United States Government work at good wages; if you are at present employed on war work do not reply. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

MACHINISTS.—Lathe hands; marine work; hours 6 P. M. to 4:30 A. M.; 76c. an hour with overtime; call 7 P. M., 402 West Street.

MANAGER.—Soda fountain manager wanted, one who is thoroughly experienced and exempt from draft; steady all year position, paying $25 per week. Apply in person, Long Island News Co., General Offices, L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica, between 10 and 12, Saturday morning.

MANAGER.—Experienced, practical man for large storage warehouse. Phone Isidore Fine for appointment. Canal 3790.

MAN WANTED
for large Broadway neckwear house, in the cutting room of a large manufacturing concern; man wanted, exempt from draft, to take charge of silks and orders and make himself generally useful; good salary to the right man. J 247 Times Downtown.

MAN WANTED, highly intelligent, experienced, energetic, to take full charge of shop and shipping dept. in metal hose concern; must have some mechanical knowledge; wonderful opportunity for right man; state full particulars and salary required. J 249 Times Downtown.

MAN, strong, with knowledge of shipping and receiving; state age, experience, nationality, and salary desired; permanent position to the right party; splendid chance for advancement. T 391 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted with knowledge of mill supply business for inside work. Address T 328 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted; man familiar with clerical details green coffee business; good opportunity. L 367 Times Downtown.

MAPMAKERS WANTED.
Experts will receive permanent employment. Apply at once, General Drafting Co., 9 Church St., New York.

MARINE ENGINE DRAFTSMEN, EXPERIENCED;
also experienced hull draftsmen, first-class shipfitters, mold loftsman; state experience and salary. S. F. 296 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC wanted, experienced man on Garford, White, and Hurburt trucks, to take charge of small garage; must be thoroughly experienced and able to handle help; reply stating qualifications, experience, and salary expected. J 255 Times Downtown.

MEN wanted for essential business; steady; $16.50 to start; also intelligent boys may apply, at $10. Call 112 26th St., Brooklyn.

MILLWRIGHTS.
Experienced men only; highest pay; steady employment and good working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

NIGHT CLERK; $80 per month and meals, or $90 without meals; New York City experience; auditor, Phone Kenyon, 4500 Columbus.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car,
132 St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE BOYS, ambitious, 17-18 years of age, public school graduates or those having attended high school preferred; large insurance brokerage, Christian corporation, has permanent positions with unusual opportunity for quick advancement to bright, intelligent, well-mannered boys of good habits. Address, in own handwriting, stating references, nationality; salary to start, $9; boys desiring position for Summer only not wanted. E 298 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, active boy wanted by wholesale silk house; excellent opportunity for advancement. Reply by letter in own handwriting, Wholesale, D 122 Times.

OPERATING ENGINEER wanted for 1,000-H. P. plant in New Jersey; give full qualifications and wages expected in first letter; chance for advancement. Address Z 383 Times Annex.

PACKING ROOM HELP.
Men, experienced, wanted for bottle filling and general work in packing department of chemical factory. Apply Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 632 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

PACKER
wanted by large dry goods commission merchants; only those with experience and good references need apply, W. L., 296 Times.

PACKER who understands packing fancy glassware; state experience, age. E 328 Times Downtown.

PASSENGER COACH INSPECTORS HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF CONSTRUCTION AND EXPERIENCED IN DETERMINING CONDITION AND PROBABLE LENGTH OF LIFE OF WOODEN AND STEEL PASSENGER COACHES, ON LARGE EASTERN RAILROAD; SHOP EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL; ONLY THOSE POSSESSED OF THESE QUALIFICATIONS NEED APPLY. WRITE OR CALL, ROOM 1524, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

PAYROLL CLERK.—Young man on factory payroll; excellent opportunity for one seeking steady employment and advancement. Sprague Electric, 527 West 34th.

PAY ROLL MEN, four, for out-of-town war work; preferably with construction experience; good pay, congenial work, excellent living conditions. Apply Room 1111, 65 Broadway.

PIPING FOREMAN and general labor foreman wanted for construction on plant in Pennsylvania. Apply Aetna Explosives Co., 120 Broadway, New York City.

PHOTOGRAPHER. — Experienced developer and printer; fine work. Country Homes, 320 5th Av.

PURCHASING AGENT.—One familiar with the purchase of auto supplies, furniture and fixtures, paper, office supplies, and has a knowledge of advertising. Retail trading age, experience, salary expected. D 115 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Manufacturers of electrical specialties with facilities for large output, working at present on Government contracts, wish to obtain the services of a permanent capable representative in Washington and surrounding territory; good education, knowledge of rudiments of electricity, tact, and pleasing appearance essential; very liberal salary to right party; state full particulars, age, past experience, connections, &c.; strictly confidential. J 215 Times Downtown.

RESTAURANT MANAGER.
EXPERIENCED MAN. A GOOD EXECUTIVE WHO CAN SUPERVISE PURCHASING, PREPARATION, AND SERVICE OF FOOD IN RESTAURANT OF A LARGE INDUSTRIAL CONCERN ON MANHATTAN ISLAND; SERVES SEVERAL HUNDRED PEOPLE SIX DAYS A WEEK. WRITE, GIVING FULL DETAILS AS TO EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, SALARY DESIRED, &C.
ADDRESS CORPORATION,
313 TIMES ANNEX.

SALES MANAGER.—Draft exempt man, thoroughly experienced in sales correspondence and the handling of a large sales force, to act as assistant to a sales manager; rapid advancement; only those considered stating age, experience, and salary desired. Address E 370 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGERS. — Men (5) as general sales managers for Long Island territory, capable managing own saleswomen; represent large toilet goods firm; liberal commission proposition. Call, 9-11 A. M., W. & H. Walker, 24 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Large export house wants experienced textile salesman for South America; must have clean record; reply must give full history, with references and salary expected, and be in own handwriting to be considered. J 251 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN and demonstrator for photographic paper and supplies; must have experience; travel part of the time; one who can start new agencies and follow up old ones; salary. D 3 Times.

SALESMAN, Spanish traveling, acquainted with Latin-American markets; one who can give security to take lots of merchandise along preferred; salary and commission. Direct Export Co., 67 5th Av.

SALESMEN,
fluent talkers, for evening work; no canvassing; leads furnished; good men earn $60-$100 weekly in commissions, spare time, representing aviation school. Particulars P. O. Box 1166, City Hall Station.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell blended and bonded whiskies; liberal commission basis only. Ohio & Kentucky Distributing Co., 1,138 Broadway.

SALESMEN for I. C. S. work; salary $20 and commission; must be live wires; good personality. Daily, 10-12, 355 East 149th. Mr. Gelman.

SALESMEN.—A well-known manufacturer wishes to get in touch with salesmen to sell flags of all nations on a 10 per cent. commission basis. Z 389 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Men's furnishings; good salary; steady position. Apply John W. Ryan, Pennsylvania Station, 32d St. and 7th Av.

SALESMAN wanted, gent's furnishing Norman, 1324 St. and Lenox Av.

SERVICE STAFF MEN.
We will place in our organization three men who can present logically and forcefully a high-grade investment security, on commission basis; we must have men with retentive memories and who can think quickly; we furnish complete training to develop qualities leading to unparalleled success for those who will follow our system. If you have a personality and want to develop yourself to the highest degree of efficiency in a dignified and remunerative calling, see Mr. Schauble, Room 1907, 50 East 42d St.

SHIPPING CLERK, thoroughly experienced South American export and import; take full charge; also invoices, export and import licenses; state where previously employed and salary required. Z 392 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK and stock keeper; experience in clothing trade. Wald Walker & Co., 8 Astor Place.

SHOE SALESMAN, experienced in wholesale line, for New York City, Brooklyn, to handle women's high-grade specialty footwear; state experience, &c.; commission. T 333 Times Downtown.

SILK GLOVE MAN wanted by large manufacturer; must thoroughly understand all operations on silk gloves. J 238 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS wanted; experienced magazine and newspaper solicitors, to represent a new particularly attractive proposition; Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) high school graduates, (Gentile concern,) office work hours 9 to 5:30; salary $14 weekly; good prospects. Phone Hamilton 1400.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted, first class, for work at Bridgeport, Conn. Apply Mr. George White, 261 Broadway, Room 610, Saturday morning, July 27.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, must be neat and have references. Apply Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d St.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Capable salesmen to sell stock in mercantile business established over 20 years; very liberal terms; commission basis. Apply Room 224, 1,400 Broadway.

STOCK RECORD CLERK.
Preferably one who has done this class of work in a glucose plant or sugar refinery. Corn Products Refining Co. plant, Edgewater, N. J.

STOCK CLERK, ABOVE DRAFT AGE, IN PHOTO DEPARTMENT OF LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE; HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY 9 TO 12; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLER. D 46 TIMES.

STOREKEEPER familiar with pipes and steel bars; 40c. an hour; must be experienced and willing worker; call 402 West Street.

TIMEKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced; hours 7:30 to 6; $27 a week; call 402 West Street.

THE STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BRUNSWICK AVENUE,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Require the following help:

First class tool and die makers on day and night shifts.

High grade machinist for maintenance work.

Several electricians; must be experienced on repairing small motors, storage batteries and general factory equipment.

Planning booth men to give out work to mechanics.

One assistant master mechanic in tool design and production department.

One master tool crib man, experienced on tool work and records of same.

One photographer for commercial photography about the factory.

One switchboard operator for night work.

Must be American citizens.

TOOLMAKERS
AND
TOOL ROOM MACHINISTS
WANTED AT ONCE
ON GOVERNMENT WORK;
GOOD PAY
AND WORKING CONDITIONS.
APPLY TO
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
WRIGHT MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY;
OR TO REPRESENTATIVE AT
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
22 EAST 22D ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.
DIRECTIONS TO PLANT:
Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station, New York, get off at Hunterspoint Av., 8 minutes to plant.

TOOL MAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
78C. PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and tool makers with thorough knowledge of their business will receive the above rate for 10-hr. Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that, overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOL AND GAUGE MAKERS.—Tool designers on jig and fixture work for small interchangeable parts, and first-class set-up men on profile, hand screw, turret lathes, and milling machines. Apply Colts Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., Meriden, Conn. If you are on Government work do not apply.

TOOLMAKERS AND MACHINISTS on Government work; first-class men; must be citizens; good pay; 48-hour week; anything over that, overtime; permanent positions. Apply or write Curtiss Engineering Corp., Garden City, L. I.

TOOLMAKERS,
MUST BE A1 MEN,
AMERICAN CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOLMAKERS wanted, experienced, on automatic screw machine tools; good wages; steady employment. Apply in person, Drapery Hardware Mfg. Co., 87 35th St., Brooklyn.

TRAFFIC MANAGER wanted by large industrial concern outside New York City; good opportunity; write, giving age, experience, draft status, and salary expected. Z 361 Times Annex.

TRAVELING AUDITORS.—Preferably with public accounting experience; excellent opportunity. C 116 Times.

U. S. A.
GOVERNMENT WORK.
GOOD LIVING WAGES PAID
TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS
OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL-LOADING PLANT;
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY;
THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY
TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE
WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.
IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1238, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WASHER.—Autos; $21 week start; some battery experience preferred; night work. Call Weisbecker, 268-270 West 126th.

WIRE DRAWERS WANTED. — SEVERAL EXPERIENCED MEN ON STEEL WIRE; STEADY WORK AND HIGHEST WAGES. APPLY NEWARK RIVET WORKS, 262 LAFAYETTE ST., NEWARK, N. J.

YOUNG MAN who has had experience in advertising agency or advertising department of a newspaper; must have knowledge of typewriting; hours from midnight to 8:30 A. M.; good opportunity; steady position; salary $15 per week to start; state age and experience. Z 371 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN,
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators;
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY;
age 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start, $11; evening hours, 4:45 to 12 P. M.; permanent. Box E 292 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN,
over 21 preferred, in export office of large wholesale shoe house; must be a typist and able to translate Spanish. Apply in person,
McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS,
21-29 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK.

YOUNG MAN wanted; a well-dressed, educated young man, experienced in calling on the retail grocery and drug trades, to travel in New England; good salary and expense. Apply to E. W. Murphy, 100 Hudson St., 9 to 12, today only.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, 16 to 18, desirous of studying law and willing to start at the bottom of an office offering good opportunities to a student; may apply in own handwriting, naming references. W 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, intelligent, for clerical position with export company; salary commensurate with ability; exceptional opportunity for rapid advancement. T 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Experienced in handling piece goods; splendid opportunity for right party; apply by letter only. A. Oremply Co., 7 W. 22d St.

YOUNG MAN to help in shipping room; splendid chance for advancement if right party; salary $10 to $12; state nationality, age, references. A 78 Times.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with insurance; street work; state previous experience, salary desired. J 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, must be over 16, to assist in office and stock room; $10 weekly. T 394 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, understands running billing machine; state experience. E 326 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, strong, in packing department; all-around helper. E 323 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, make himself useful, shipping department. L 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, floor salesman, notion line; state experience. E 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN for general laboratory works. Apply 118 West 18th St., fourth floor.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; get into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pulitman Bldg., New York.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Short concentrated course.
Specially adapted for drafted men.
Best radio course in city.
Write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

HOW To Write "Letters that Build Business." Hear Horatio N. Drury discuss this subject at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., on Tuesday, July 30, at 6:30 P. M. Write or phone for complimentary ticket.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

THE NATIONAL
Employment Exchange,
30 Church St.
The NATIONAL
wants men at once for good-paying, responsible positions in the following lines:

A large, well-organized manufacturing plant has requested our EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT to secure immediately a well-seasoned Assistant Treasurer, experienced in accounting, capable development; $3,000 to start.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

WORKS MANAGER—$5,000; familiar with production sheet metals, 10 to 20 gauge, and hollow metal doors.
PLANT ENGINEER — $3,000; good executive, practical engineer, experienced on vacuum machinery and systems.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER—$2,500; to write technical articles, editorials, and advertising.
MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN AND SUB-FOREMEN—$50 to $100 per week.
MASTER MECHANIC—Location Waltham, Mass.; $2,400.
SALES ENGINEER—$2,500; machines and machine tools.
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS—Little or no experience, for Delaware and New Jersey.
DRAFTSMEN—Can place all we can get good positions.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER CLERK—Over 31 years; familiar with paint business; $25.
CLERK—Purchase and sales department brokerage concern; $25.
CLERK—Wall Street experience, for bond house; $100 month.
ASST. EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS—Several wanted with at least one year's experience; some will be out of town; $25 to $30.
STATISTICIAN—Accurate at figures and capable developing into larger position; $25.
COST CLERKS, (4)—Figuring mechanical production; good Americans only; $25 to $30.
EXPORT CLERKS, (3)—Knowledge shipping requirements and invoicing; $25.
TRAFFIC CLERKS, (5)—Prefer those with railroad experience; $25.
IMPORT AND EXPORT BOOKKEEPER — "Essential" business; $25 to $28.

BOOKKEEPERS,
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS,
AND
LEDGER CLERKS.
We have so many positions to fill for ESSENTIAL concerns located in New York that any man in a deferred military class can secure permanent employment, with a good future, without it being necessary to leave the city for work of a more or less temporary nature. When the war is over, these "far-sighted" employes will be permanently established and on the road to success instead of having to compete with the large number of men seeking employment at that time.
Can place an unlimited number at once at $25 to start.
THE NATIONAL.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 74 Broadway.—Acct., $4,000-$2,000. Men with brokerage experience, good salaries. Men in stock room familiar with keeping stock records and stationery, $125 mo. Stencil cutter, $25. Stenos., clerks, typists, &c. Register free.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.
Stenographers, $25 to $35. Office assistants and order clerks, $18 to $25. Bookkeeper with knowledge of brokerage business; salary depends on the man.
1,457 B'way. No registration fee. 98 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
WE HAVE LISTED CLOSE TO 400 OPENINGS.
THE SALARIES RANGE FROM $10 AND $12 A WEEK TO $5,000 AND $10,000 A YEAR.
THE CONCERNS WE SERVE ARE UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST IN THEIR RESPECTIVE LINES.
WE HAVE BEEN TOLD OUR SERVICE IS THE MOST EFFICIENT IN THE CITY.
If you are an office worker, no matter what experience, call on us.
HOURS 9 TO 2.

PAYROLL MEN, experienced, $185-$140; Chief Accountant financial department, $3,000 minimum; Manager Commissary Warehouse, near Jersey Coast, $150; Renting Agent for Construction Company properties, $150; Ledger Men, $25-$28. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.
Stenographers, $25 to $35. Office assistants and order clerks, $18 to $25. Bookkeeper with knowledge of brokerage business; salary depends on the man.
ACCOUNTANTS, $30-$75. Bookkeepers, $18-$25. Claim correspondent, $25. Clerks, $15-$20. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT, experienced, $125 month; Government work, Dover, N. J. Worth Agency, 309 Broadway.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, splendid permanencies. Bundle packer, typist, over draft.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK.—Little six touring; late model; can be seen any evening after 7 o'clock, or Sunday, from 10 to 5; act quickly if you intend buying a good car. Garage, 11A Sumpter, near Fulton, Brooklyn.

BUICK.—Wish sell my "Little Six" cabriolet; looks new, runs perfectly. Miss Donnelly, Riverside Av., Amityville, L. I. Phone 110.

BUICK 1917 5 passenger D-45 touring, A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

BUICK little No. 6, 1917; full equipment; 2 extra tires and rims; no dealers. Phone Coney Island 2780.

BUICK LITTLE SIX ROADSTER.
Mr. Best, 240 Circle.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 Sedan, roadster, limousine. 305 West 50th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Finck, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1917 light 4 touring; bargain. 305 West 50th St. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1915 7 passenger touring, like new, cord tires, 2 extras, slip covers and full equipment. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 roadster; fine condition; snappy; bargain. 305 West 50th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, LIKE NEW. HARRY BRENNER, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC ROADSTER, 1917. Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

CHALMERS Sedan and Touring, 1916, $400. Roberts, 561 Rector.

CHANDLER
Rebuilt and Refinished.
USED CARS,
Guaranteed for ninety days.
Model 17-B 7 passenger touring.
Model 17 7-passenger touring.
Model 17 7 passenger limousine.
Model 17 7 passenger sedan.
Model 17-B 4 passenger coupe.
Model 16 3 passenger coupelet.
Model 16 7 passenger touring.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER 1917 touring, like brand new throughout; stand any inspection. Mr. William Weber, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 1253.

CHANDLER Touring 1916, paint and motor finest condition, new tires. Riverside 8221.

CHANDLER, 1917 touring, perfect condition, $950, (no dealers.) Call 148 East 50th St.

CADILLAC
1914 LIMOUSINE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'way.

CADILLAC 1917 sedan, also coupe and touring, bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CHEVROLET 1918 BABY GRAND. Mileage 3,000; guaranteed; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

COLE TOURING CARS.
Three used cars, touring body, 8-cylinder Cole; two Series 30, $1,000 each; one Series 40, $1,200; thoroughly overhauled in our own shops; guaranteed in good condition.
RUSSELL L. ENGS, INC.,
12 Central Park West. Columbus 510.

COLE 1917 sedan, wire wheels, mechanically perfect; bargain. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new, special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights, 6 Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 58th St.

DODGE touring; Summer and Winter top; perfect; private; $550. Tel. Tremont 285.

FORD coupelet, 1916; electric lights, two storage batteries, special electric horn, Kelly Springfield tires, 31x4; rear tire carrier, with two extra shoes; speedometer, clock, &c.; owner going abroad; $450, no less. Pendleton, 162 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus 7240.

FORD taxicab, in exceptionally good condition. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Phone Decatur 4064, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FORD 1917 sedan; Gray & Davis starting, demountable rims. 305 West 50th.

HUDSON limousine, super-six, 1917; wonderful condition. 305 West 50th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON 1918 7-passenger touring super-six; A1 order. Lansdale, 3448 Riverside.

HUDSON sedan, 1916, nearly new; must sell. S. Lichenstein, 246 West 124th St.

ISOTTA, rebuilt, 4 passenger; perfect condition throughout; very reasonable price. Ecclesine, 464 West 152d St., Audubon 6054.

LANCIA runabout, 1914, self starter; wire wheels; excellent condition; $1,350. A. Mitchell, 328 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.

LANCIA, LATE 1915 TOURING.
Mr. Best, 240 Circle.

MARMON 1916 7-passenger touring; refinished; 2 extra shoes, tubes, and wire wheels; Victoria top and equipment; car in A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

MARMON 1917 touring car, seating seven; special bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1916 town car, in good shape; will sell cheap. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d St. and Broadway.

MAXWELL SEDAN, 1917, ALMOST NEW. 305 West 50th. Columbus 1433.

MERCER 22-70 6-PASSENGER.
EXCEPTIONAL.
Price right; refinished and looks like new; mechanically O. K.; open to any inspection or demonstration; on exhibition at the Brighton Auto Exchange, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER 1917 TOURING.
Practically new, six passenger, $2,500; accept your car part payment; any demonstration desired. Telephone Mr. King, 4005 Fordham.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 8 cylinder Chummy roadster; condition perfect. Mr. Shuffeld, Circle 1253.

OVERLAND, five-passenger touring, No. 81,429, entirely new. Nering Garage, 637-639 West 181st St. Interview Tzotte, after 5 P. M., 245 West 127th St.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six touring car; extra tire, searchlight, other extras; perfect condition; any demonstration; guaranteed. John S. Keith, 40 Wall St. Phone 2429.

PACKARD 1918 touring car, in excellent condition; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PAIGE FAIRFIELD, 7-pass. touring, recently overhauled, repainted; slip covers; excellent mechanical condition; demonstration; will sacrifice. John 878.

PIERCE-ARROW 48, seven-passenger touring; a beautiful car in appearance and mechanically perfect; run about 10,000 miles; nearly new tires and 2 extras; price $1,800. A 408 Times Annex.

STEARNS KNIGHT, 4-cylinder touring, 21 most new. 305 West 59th, Columbus 1433.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog, run only 4,100 miles; five brand-new Mohawk tires and tubes, cost $375, just put on; car in perfect condition; price $2,000. Mrs. Frank, 200 West 54th St. Circle 5816.

STUDEBAKER SIX TOURING, $335. Five or seven passenger, electric self-starter, electric lights; fine running car; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1918 model, 7-passenger, fully equipped, $1,000, extras; owner leaving city. Call Beekman 2599; no dealers.

STUTZ 1918 touring car, also 1917 Bulldog; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
Excellent condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

VIM taxicabs, 1917, (two.) Auto Service Co., 279 Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone Hackensack 750.

WHITE 7-pass. touring with removable Winter glass side; excellent condition; recently overhauled; bargain, quick sale. Rector 2287.

WINTON Six 6 pass. model 48 touring; painted white, green Victoria top and upholstering white, wire wheels; run about 200 miles; owner has no use for same. B 91 Times.

WINTON, Model 33, light six touring car, overhauled and repainted, fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th Street.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
CRANE SIMPLE TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 CHANDLER Sedan, like new.
1917 MERCER touring.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 HUDSON touring, like new.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 STUTZ Bulldog special.
1917 CASE touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
1916 MITCHELL touring.
CHALMERS Master "6" Touring.

TRUCKS, TRUCKS.
PACKARD 1½-ton.

TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 607-608 Circle.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE
LOCOMOBILES
AND OTHER MAKES
READY FOR DELIVERY
AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
1917 6 "48" Touring Limo.; guaranteed.
1917 4 "38" Touring; guaranteed.
1916 6 "38" Touring; guaranteed.
1914 6 "38" Landaulet; guaranteed.
OTHER MAKES.
1916 Super 6 Hudson Limousine.
1913 Delauney Belt Limousine, (14-20) h. p. RENAULT TOWN CAR.
90 h. p. Simplex Roadster.
THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA, 61st St., next to Broadway, New York City.
Exchange Car Department.
Telephone 7750 Columbus.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
Specialist in Select Medium Priced Used Cars of Late Model.
STUTZ CARS, 2, 4, and 6-pass.
MERCERS, 2, 4, and 6-pass.
HUDSONS, 4 and 7-pass.
MERCEDES SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
All of the above cars are SPECIALLY REBUILT and are more beautiful than when new, of course. "Seeing is believing." Be sure it's Harris.
1,700 BROADWAY.

CARS ARE SCARCE! BUY NOW AT THE OLD PRICES.
AUTO BODIES; SUMMER AND WINTER.
Secure Limousines, Landaulets, Sedans now.
BUY ALL YOUR TIRES NOW.
We Cut Prices on Good Makes.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,763 BROADWAY, near 57th St.
Buy Thrift and War Savings Certificate Stamps.

1917 CADILLAC Suburban.
1916 CADILLAC Victoria, also touring.
1916 PACKARD "1-35" limousine.
1914 SIMPLEX 38, starter and lights.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

USED CARS.
Must sell at very reasonable price, three brand new five-passenger cars, intended for export. 1,836 Broadway. Columbus 909.

1915-3-38-7 PASSENGER PACKARD touring car; practically all new tires, slip covers, paint good and in good mechanical condition. Packard, Box B 90 Times.

Motor Trucks.

8 RIKER USED TRUCKS,
With Hydraulic Dump Bodies.
Guaranteed by Manufacturer.
Further information,
Exchange Car Department,
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
61st St., next to Broadway,
New York City.
Telephone 7750 Columbus.

MOTOR TRUCKS, 2, 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms or rented; 3 contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 3½-ton vans and 5-ton dumps. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Bryant 6104.

PACKARD TRUCKS,
TWO AND ONE-HALF TONS,
3½ TONS.
DOTY DEMOS CO.,
222 WEST 57TH.

WILL SELL 3½-TON MOTOR TRUCK TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON EASY TERMS AND GIVE GUARANTEED CONTRACT WITH WORK FOR ONE YEAR. SUITE 903, 1,457 BROADWAY.

TRUCK.—Ford, 1¼ tons; chain drive; chassis 1917, completely overhauled; all new tires; reasonable; top express body for Ford chassis, $20. A. W. Owen & Co., 1,116 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

REPUBLIC truck, two-ton late 1916, large express body; condition guaranteed; big sacrifice to quick buyer. 1,457 Broadway, Room 903. Bryant 6104.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR HIRE.
3-4-5 tons, day, week, month or contract.
HOEFFLING TRUCKING CO.,
109 Water St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 2999.

PROFITABLE CONTRACT for 1) year to responsible buyer of 2½, 3½, 5 ton trucks; easy terms. Suite 944, 47 West 34th St.

NEW 7-ton truck for hire; day, week, or month. Phone Stuyvesant 7885.

Automobiles Wanted.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS, (Twin Sixes;) Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Tel. Columbus 2151. Columbus 7261.

PACKARDS. — 1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

Automobile Repairing.

Overhauling and repairing; expert mechanics guaranteed work, reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201-8686.

Automobile Supplies.

CONTINENTAL MOTOR PARTS,
159 WEST 24TH ST.
PHONE FARRAGUT 3490.
CHADICK, DELAMATER CORPORATION.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway
20 REASONS 20
Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y.
Write today for Catalogue L.

Auto School Y. M. C. A. WEST SIDE
Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 255 West 50th St.
Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.
1 2½-cu.-yd. Dipper Dredge,
2 Tugs, Scows, and Houseboat.
1 20-inch Suction Dredge and Pontoons.
S. M. SAVAGE, care Alto Construction Co., Utica, N. Y.

Partner wanted with $50,000 to $75,000 to buy a half interest in a well-established and profitable manufacturing business; product in great demand throughout the United States and Canada and all foreign markets. Full information and details upon request. W 201 Times Downtown.

Going motor trucking corporation desires two executives who will invest $5,000 each, money required to purchase additional trucks; big proposition; essential positions open; substantial salary. B. B., 199 Times.

MOTOR TRUCKS. — WANTED, MOTOR TRUCK OWNERS FOR CONTRACT WORK, BY DAY, WEEK, MONTH, AND YEAR; ONLY RESPONSIBLE OWNERS NEED APPLY. SUITE 903, 1,457 B'WAY.

Will invest $7,000 with a reliable dress or waist manufacturer. A 76 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUTZ 1917 roadster, 7-passenger, fully equipped, $1,000, extras; owner leaving city. Call Beekman 2599; no dealers.

STUTZ 1918 touring car, also 1917 Bulldog; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

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Excellent condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

VIM taxicabs, 1917, (two.) Auto Service Co., 279 Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone Hackensack 750.

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WINTON, Model 33, light six touring car, overhauled and rep

VIERECK GOT $100,000 FROM THE GERMANS

Editor of The Fatherland Admits Receiving $250 a Week from Dumba.

BERNSTORFF GAVE ALSO

Testifies That He Considered Himself a Great-Grandson of Prussian Queen.

George Sylvester Viereck, who was editor of the pro-German weekly, The Fatherland, which was started shortly after the outbreak of the European war for the purpose of spreading propaganda in favor of the Teutonic allies, received from his German and Austrian friends approximately $100,000 for his efforts in their behalf. This was brought out during the examination of Viereck several days ago by representatives of Attorney General Lewis and the Federal Department of Justice.

Viereck was in the witness chair the greater part of one night and admitted among other things that for a considerable period he received about $250 a week from Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, who was the first of the Teuton diplomats to be ordered out of the country, while "now and then," as it was expressed by an official who was present at the examination, he received $1,000 from Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. Other large sums were paid to him by Dr. Carl A. Fuehr, who was the paymster of the German propaganda machine of which Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, and subsequently Dr. Heinrich Albert, was the head.

Viereck's various activities included the circulation of books, pamphlets, and other documents favorable to the German cause, in addition to writing editorials of a "vitriolic" nature in favor of Germny for The Fatherland. One of the books that he had translated into English and published in order to help the Kaiser's cause in this country was Count Reventlow's book entitled "The Vampire of the Continent," which was a bitter attack on England.

Related to Prussian Queen.

It also developed in the course of Viereck's examination that he considers himself a great grandson of Queen Louise of Prussia. He also said that he had purchased Liberty bonds to the value of $300. He bought, he said, three bonds of $100 each, one for himself, another for his wife, and a third for his child.

The examination of Viereck revealed some interesting details of the German propaganda system in this country. He is said to have admitted knowing all about the Propaganda Council, of which Dernburg, Boy-Ed, von Papen, Dr. Fuehr, and Captain Ewald Hecker were members, and which during the first part of the war directed the country-wide propaganda which the Germans started and which cost huge sums of money to maintain. It was this machine which conceived the idea of a German Government-owned daily newspaper in New York and other cities, and which resulted in the purchase for the Kaiser of The New York Evening Mail.

Viereck was concerned in the circulation of a large number of pro-German pamphlets, the printing cost of which in the first five months of the war totalled nearly $25,000. The number of copies of these pamphlets which were printed in the first weeks of the war totalled about 750,000. Some of these, with the number of copies of each put into circulation, were:

	Copies.
The Truth About Germany	90,000
The German White Book	100,000
Germany's Just Cause	100,000
Germany and the War	100,000
Germany's Hour of Destiny	100,000
The case of Belgium	180,000
Current Misconceptions About the War	80,000

The book business was on a very much larger scale than the pamphlet feature of the propaganda. Reventlow's "Vampire of the Continent" was sent to this country in the submarine Deutschland, the first copy received on this side of the water being addressed to Dr. Fuehr. The sender of the volume was the German Imperial Government. The book was immediately approved for translation and publication in America by the propaganda machine, and in order to show its approval the German Government bought the first 2,000 copies printed.

The American edition had a foreword written by George Chatterton-Hill, in which the writer took occasion to express his approval of a projected alliance between Ireland and Germany.

Extensive German Propaganda.

A large part of Viereck's library is now in the office of the officials who are investigating the German propaganda machine. Many of these books were published by Viereck, while others he sold through The Fatherland. Here are some of the books included in the filled bookcase now in the office of the Attorney General:

What Germany Wants, by Professor Edmund von Mach.
Central Europe, by Friedrich Naumann of the German Reichstag.
Secrets of German Progress, by Frank Koester.
The Neutrality of Belgium, by Dr. Carl A. Fuehr.
Zeppelins uber England, by "von ——" with an introduction by Bernard Ridder.
The Making of Modern Germany, by Ferdinand Schevill.
The Lusitania Case, by C. L. Droste.
The Vampire of the Continent, by Count Reventlow.
Behind the Scenes in Warring Germany, by Edward Lule Fitz, now a Captain in the National Army of the United States.
Germany and England, by General Bernhardi.
German Achievements in America, by Rudolph Cronau.
War Diary of an American Woman, published by the Fatherland.
Der Russische Niederbruch, by Ludwig Ganghofer.
The Trip of the Deutschland, by Paul Koening.
The Americans, by Hugo Munsterberg.
Die Schlagt am Stagerrat, by Admiral von Scheer.
The Heel of War, by George B. McClellan.
The Adventure of the U-202, by Baron Spiegel und zu Peckelsheim.
Germany's Point of View, by Edmund von Mach.

In the course of his examination Viereck was asked if he had conferred at any time with Dr. William Bayard Hale, the editor of the German propaganda sheets, who was subsequently the Hearst correspondent in Berlin. One of the volumes in the Viereck pro-German library is a rather bulky one, based on various official German documents, which the Germans said they found in Belgium. Viereck said that while he knew Hale and while they both had offices in the same building, he saw him very rarely. He admitted that the bulky document referred to was edited by Dr. Hale.

The statement which is said to have been printed to the effect that Viereck is a blood relation of the Hohenzollerns was touched on in the course of Viereck's examination by the Attorney General.

"Are you related," he was asked, "in any way to the Imperial German family?"

"I accept my father's denial. I accepted his denial that his father was William I. He never denied that he was related in some way to the family."

"What relationship did he admit?"

"He did not express himself on the subject. It was well known that there was some connection, but just what the connection was I don't know."

"Do you mean to say that you do not know as a member of the family what the relationship was?"

"As a member of the family, I always looked upon Queen Louise as my great-grandmother."

The Grand Jury investigation of the activities of Edward A. Rumely, former publisher of The Evening Mail, and of other phases of the German propaganda, is said to be nearing its close. It was rumored yesterday that an indictment may be returned within the next few days.

VIERECK EXPELLED BY AUTHORS' LEAGUE

Roosevelt, in Letter to Directors, Approves Their Action.

On charges of seeking to create public opinion favorable to Germany and against the cause of the Allies, through his published writings, George Sylvester Viereck, former publisher of the pro-German magazine The Fatherland, the name of which has been changed to Viereck's American Weekly, was expelled yesterday from membership in the Authors' League of America. Viereck sent his resignation to the Council of the league prior to the meeting, but it was not accepted.

The agitation against Viereck began when a petition was sent to the Executive Committee signed by Clarence S. Thompson, Montague Glass, Orson Lowell, Ellis Parker Butler, Carrington Phelps, and Louis Joseph Vance. The petition was accompanied by a statement of facts which quoted profusely Viereck's writings before and after this country entered the war.

At the meeting of the Council yesterday a letter was read from Colonel Roosevelt, an honorary Vice President of the league, saying that he would be unable to be present, "but I will be glad to have you say for me that I cordially indorse the request for the expulsion of George Sylvester Viereck from league membership." The motion to expel Mr. Viereck was made by Ellis Parker Butler, and was seconded by Gertrude Atherton. The Chairman of the meeting was Leroy Scott.

On hearing that he had been expelled Viereck sat down at his typewriter and wrote the following verse, which he called "To Divers Literary Societies," dedicating it "Especially to the Authors' League of America":

Go play your Lilliputian game,
Ye lisping scribes and ladies lyric,
While brave men die and oceans flame!
Your victory, at best, is Pyrrhic.
The future knows your scroll of fame
But for the expurgated name
Of George Sylvester Viereck.

In a personal letter to the Executive Committee of the league, Mr. Thompson said:

The withdrawal of Mr. Viereck from the league is requested solely on the ground of his unpatriotic, disloyal, if not indeed treasonable, utterances in connection with our war on Germany.

From August, 1914, until March, 1917, Mr. Viereck was the publicly announced supporter and agent of the German cause. Judged only by what he has published since April, 1917, Mr. Viereck today publicly stands convicted of disloyal if not treasonable utterances on the following counts:

1. Through his articles attacking war in general.
2. Through the constant issuing of articles lauding the German race and the German Empire.
3. Through his slurring comments on our Liberty loan.
4. Through his direct and indirect obstruction of the draft law.
5. Through his attack on a group of American writers of unquestioned loyalty.
6. Through his repeated charges that our war is the "Wall Street War" and of the "House of Morgan."
7. Through his continuing support of pacifist-German-made-peace drives.
8. Through his repeated insulting and disloyal attacks on our ally, Great Britain.

In effect, these charges I am making are a flat denial of the assumption that since we entered the war Mr. Viereck has mended his ways; by his own words he is, I assert, still the friend of Germany, still the advocate of the policies of the discredited Dr. Dernburg, the paid propagandist of the German Empire.

Mr. Thompson charged that the writings and articles lauding Germany before we entered the war and which were published in The Fatherland have been continued to be offered for sale by Viereck to the public through the medium of the bound volumes of The Fatherland. These bound volumes, Mr. Thompson said, are advertised in Viereck's American Weekly as containing "the authentic account of the great war."

"Thus do we find Mr. Viereck striking today the very same blows he struck for Germany before we entered the war," Mr. Thompson added.

In his letter of resignation Viereck called the charges against him "preposterous," and said that "garbled quotations" from his articles were interspersed with "scurrilous misinterpretations and malicious insinuations." He said that not the least of his patriotic services was the continuance of his magazine after we entered the war.

"I could have withdrawn into obscurity with all my assets intact by suspending my publication immediately on the outbreak of war," he said. "However, I felt that I was under obligations to my readers and to my country. Having roused my followers to a high pitch of Pro Germanism it was my duty to help them to readjust themselves to new conditions. My work since the outbreak of the war has been a campaign of education in constructive Americanism."

MORE TEUTONS GO TO JAIL.

Austrian Propagandist Gets Seven Years in Atlanta Penitentiary.

Rudolph Jaykes, a German subject, who gave his address as 365 Harris Street, Plymouth, Penn., was arrested yesterday and sent to the Mercer County, N. J., jail by Captain Roger B. Hull of the Enemy Alien Bureau. It is said that Jaykes has been posing in the anthracite regions as an agent of the Secret Service, also that, although born in Saxony, he applied for citizenship after Congress declared war, and swore that he was a Russian. He also failed to register as an enemy alien.

Rudolph Naumann, an Austrian, was also before Captain Hull yesterday. He was arrested in Chatham Square, following alleged remarks concerning the prowess of Germany and Austria. He is in Raymond Street jail.

Two German brothers, Rudolph H. and Paul E. Potters, were also before Captain Hull yesterday. Neither had registered, and they were committed to the Mercer County jail.

Max Freudenheim, the Austrian, convicted Wednesday of violating the Espionage act by carrying on enemy propaganda among negroes, was sentenced yesterday to seven years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta by Judge Learned Hand.

Charles L. Fuller, a civilian employe of the Quartermaster Department and chief inspector of raincoats in this district, was arraigned before Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock yesterday afternoon charged with accepting a bribe. He waived examination, and at the request of Assistant United States District Attorney Joseph A. Burdeau was placed in the custody of the Department of Justice.

SLAYDEN FORCED OUT BY WILSON TELEGRAM

Quits Race for Congress After President Labels Him as War Policy Opponent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Accused by President Wilson of not giving "support to the Administration," James L. Slayden, for twenty-two years representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Texas District, has withdrawn from the race for the seat which he will vacate in March, 1919. The charge by the President was made in a telegram sent to a publisher in San Antonio.

Mr. Slayden voted against tabling the McLemore resolution, which expressed the view that Americans should not travel upon munition-laden ships. His friends say that he has been since that time a supporter of war measures.

Opposed to Mr. Slayden in the Texas primaries, which will be held Saturday, are Carlos Bee, a brother-in-law of Postmaster General Burleson, and A. P. Barrett. Both are attorneys in San Antonio.

The telegram sent by the President to the Texas publisher reads:

"Your letter received. The Administration as between candidates equally loyal never takes part. But in the light of Mr. Slayden's record no one can claim he has given support to the Administration."

The statement issued by Mr. Slayden reads:

"The President of the United States has said in a telegram to a local newspaper that I have not supported the Administration. No matter how false the statements made to the President that procured this telegram, my continued candidacy for Congress, in view of it, will appear to put me in opposition to those charged with the prosecution of the war. I therefore announce my withdrawal from the race for Congress."

Mr. Slayden voted for the volunteer system, as opposed to the selective draft, but, following the recommendation of a majority of the House Military Affairs Committee, he voted for the Army bill containing the conscription law. He also voted for the declaration of war against Germany and made a speech in favor of it.

At present Mr. Slayden is filling his second term as President of the American group of the Interparliamentary Peace Union, having succeeded ex-Congressman Richard Bartholdt in that office. With Mr. Taft, he advocated a world court that would settle international disputes.

CITY AGAIN DARKENED.

Garfield Order More Generally Obeyed on Second Night.

The second of the lightless nights decreed by National Fuel Administrator Garfield found the city darker than on Wednesday. The police are giving the local Fuel Administration active cooperation by seeing that the order is being carried out. There were no White Ways in Manhattan, Brooklyn, or any of the other boroughs. Display advertising signs were not lighted up, the porticos of the hotels and restaurants were dimly lighted, and the cafés and smaller places had to be located by the lights that leaked out of their interiors.

While there were no brilliant lights, there did not appear to be any diminution of the crowds on the streets after threatre time, and there did not seem to be a lack of patrons in any of the places. Shopkeepers, hotelkeepers, restaurant men and managers have been informed in detail as to the new regulations, and for this reason there was a more general observation of the edict than on the first night.

Belated office workers are permitted to make use of electric lights until midnight, and then they must put out lights and go home.

Ask Funds for Milk and Ice.

An appeal for funds for free ice and milk for children is being made by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. The need of aid for illnourished children has been brought to the attention of the committee with the opening of the Children's All Day Centre at Public School 3, Hudson and Grove Streets, where working mothers leave their children who are provided with free milk and a four-course luncheon. More than 100 children a day are left by their mothers at the centre.

ORDERS INSPECTION OF SODA FOUNTAINS

Surgeon General to Determine if Soldiers Contract Diphtheria Here.

TO ENFORCE CLEAN GLASSES

Jersey Faces Shortage of 7,000,000 Pounds of Sugar—Famine in Chocolate Predicted.

At the request of the Surgeon General of the Army, made through Major Charles A. Smith of the Surgeon General's staff, a squad of Inspectors attached to the Bureau of Pure Food and Drugs of the Health Department will start today a city-wide inspection of public drinking fonts, soda water fountains, and all places were mild beverages are sold. The purpose of the general inspection, as announced yesterday, is to protect soldiers, sailors, and others in the service of the United States from communicable diseases, especially diphtheria, while passing through this city.

It could not be learned whether cases of typhoid fever or diphtheria among soldiers had been traceable to New York City, but following a conference between Major Smith and Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland yesterday the latter assigned ten inspectors rigidly to enforce the regulations relating to the thorough cleansing of glasses and utensils used by dealers, a feature of the inspection in which Major Smith was said to have been especially interested. Dr. Copeland informed Chief Magistrate McAdoo of the importance of the inspection, and requested the cooperation of the Magistrates toward the enforcement of the health regulations regarding the serving of beverages.

A report from Newark, based on July figures of the New Jersey Food Administration, disclosed yesterday that New Jersey faces a possible shortage of 7,000,000 pounds of sugar. The allotment made to the State by the Government is 13,000,000 pounds; the requirements of the dealers were estimated at 20,000,000 pounds. The New Jersey Food Administration, according to a statement issued yesterday, does not believe dealers have inflated their requirements, but expressed the belief that strict economy in the use of sugar, insistently urged on all, had not been practiced by manufacturers and householders. It was stated that the allowance of three pounds of sugar per month per person was being exceeded from four to five pounds. Two representatives of the New Jersey Food Administration left for Washington last night to take up the matter with the Federal authorities.

Officials of the United States Food Administration are suggesting to housewives the use of honey, syrup, and molasses as a substitute for sugar in the making of cookies and cakes. These products are available because they cannot be easily shipped to France. Molasses, because of its sweetness and nutritive value, is especially adapted to the preparation of sugarless sweets. Recipes may be obtained through the Bureau of Food Conservation, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street. These include formulas for molasses cookies, "brownies," and honey cake.

A shortage of chocolate and chocolate candy after New Year's was the prediction made yesterday at a meeting of more than 150 importers, manufacturers, and dealers in the cocoa bean and its many by-products, held at the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building. Fred B. Peterson, Director of the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board, explained the Government's plans for restricting the importation of cocoa beans and its products for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

"It is a question of tonnage," Mr. Peterson asserted, "and not a question of whether cocoa and chocolate come under the head of essentials or non-essentials. The Government finds it necessary to save tonnage in every way it can do so, with a view to getting ships for the transportation of troops and supplies that are vitally necessary for the prosecution of the war. For that reason the War Trade Board has decreed that the importations of the cocoa beans into this country for the rest of the fiscal year be restricted to 30,000 tons."

Several of the importers and manufacturers pointed out that no immediate shortage was in sight because 500,000 bags of cocoa beans were in stock in this country. The shortage will come after Jan. 1, one of the manufacturers asserted, and will result from the sugar situation rather than from the shortage of the cocoa bean. He said that if the present rate of conservation were kept up by the United States Food Administration there would result a shortage of chocolate and chocolate candy which would amount almost to a "famine."

HONOR MELVILLE E. STONE.

Thanked for International Service at Dinner by British Press.

LONDON, July 25.—Lord Burnham presided at a dinner at the Ritz Hotel tonight given by the press of Great Britain in honor of Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press.

Among the guests were Sir Robert L. Borden, the Canadian Premier; Sir George H. Perley, Canadian High Commissioner at London, and Vice Admiral William S. Sims of the United States Navy. Baron Beaverbrook, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and head of the propaganda department, and Lord Northcliffe sent letters apologizing for their inability to attend.

Sir Robert L. Borden toasted the American Army and Navy. Sir George Riddell, in supporting him, quoted the late Lord Kitchener, saying that he looked forward to the entry of the United States into the war as the most tremendous event that could occur. Sir George asked why, and Kitchener replied: "Because the Americans are so intelligent."

Lord Burnham, in toasting Mr. Stone, described him as a prophet honored in his own country, as in this, because he spread through the continent full and accurate news of the world's work, without fear or favor, without friction or fabrication, without color or coarseness. Accordingly, he deserved a high place among the makers of his age. John Ruskin would have recognized in Melville E. Stone, said Lord Burnham, a fellow-idealist, notwithstanding he was a practical man of business. For all Mr. Stone had done to promote good relations between America and Great Britain, by telling the plain, unvarnished truth about the British part in the war, he had their sincere gratitude.

Mr. Stone in replying said he felt very much at home, as all his blood was English, Scotch, or Irish. Referring to war preparations and activities of the United States, he said that the Americans were slow in coming into the war, but one thing about which the United States did not blunder was that she did not plunge into it until the national mind was made up. Her entry had given a sense of self-respect to her people which was most stimulating. They had learned that the citizenry of a country could do some things better than professional soldiers, even in wartime.

"Steam is up," he added; "we are moving rapidly. The whole nation is enlisted. You need not fear abatement of our activity. * * *

"I wish you could see, as I have done, the vast work going on in France. Five locomotives are taking the lines daily. I cannot tell how vast a quantity of freight trains are following them. The transport of troops is but a small measure of the work required.

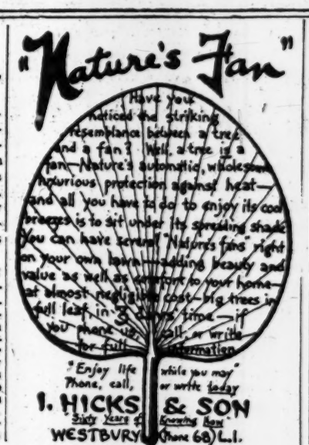
"Nobody who has the opportunity to investigate will doubt me that we are doing our best."

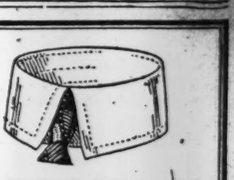
EPIDEMICS IN GERMANY.

Typhus in Berlin, Malaria in Baden, Influenza Everywhere.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Several epidemics are sweeping Germany, in addition to influenza, according to an official dispatch received today from Switzerland. Typhus is said to have appeared in epidemic form at Berlin. Malaria is reported in the Grand Duchy of Baden, the germs of which are supposed to have been carried by troops from the Balkans.

The Neue Zürcher Zeitung, according to the dispatch, declares that the German censor has forbidden the publication of news on the increase of the influenza epidemic, although it is known that the disease has made serious ravages. It is stated that a large number of deaths occurred in the Great Charity Hospital in Berlin. The head physicians of the Bavarian Army are said to have reported that the health of the troops has been undermined by the epidemic. The largest number of deaths have occurred, the dispatch says, among troops in the interior.

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The new, efficient "Shir Gar" prevents the shirt from crawling up, keeps it down evenly, smoothly. Made of excellent materials to guarantee the utmost in garter comfort and service.
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Top style fastens around leg; bottom style where desired.
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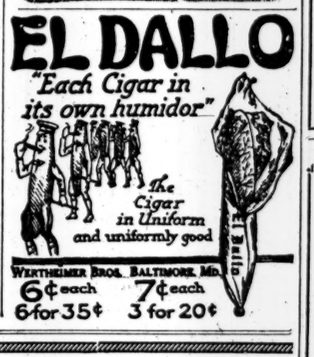
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Between Broadway and Central Park.
ROOM WITH USE OF BATH & SHOWER
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For 1, $2.00 to $2.50 per day.
LARGE ROOM—PRIVATE BATH
For 2, $2.50 to $3.00 per day.
2 ROOM SUITE { Private Bath, 2 Persons, } $3 to $4
'Phone Columbus—1390. J. A. JEPSON.

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Picturesque view of an American field hospital in the battle zone, of which German aviators have made targets, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

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Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—MAN'S OPEN-FACE GOLD WALTHAM WATCH and fob chain, both marked F. W. S.; liberal reward, no questions. F. W. Snow, Room 1,227, 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 1583.

LOST—Diamond ring with platinum setting and small diamonds surrounding the large one; liberal reward. Communicate with Harry Glemby, Nassau Hotel, Long Beach, L. I.; or Mr. A. C. Kelley, same address.

LOST.—Wednesday morning, in Madison Av. car, small purse with gilt corners, child's name engraved inside; sentimental value only. Inform Hotel Brunswick, 59th St. and Madison Av., Room 306.

LOST—Near 54th St. and 7th Av., 32 by 4 Goodrich Silver Town ribbed auto tire, No. 743,087,910; $10 reward, no questions asked. Return to S. S. Garage Co., 153 West 54th.

LOST—Two rubies and one turquoise, enclosed in tissue paper, July 24; liberal reward. F. Williams, 34 Reid Avenue, Port Washington, Long Island.

LOST—Bundle of table silver, on New Haven train due at Grand Central at 8:47 Thursday morning; suitable reward for return. Communicate J 253 Times Downtown.

LOST—Tuesday, July 23, gold pin, round, larger than a quarter, with diamond initial J. E. H. and date of year on back; reward. 504 West 139th, Apt. 20.

LOST—Silk umbrella, silver handle, initialed "M. A.," Savoy Motion Picture Theatre, 84th St. and Broadway, Thursday, 3:45; reward $5.

LOST—Dark-blue beaded bag, en route to Globe Theatre, containing $25-$30 and keys; reward. Mrs. Fred F. French, 370 Central Park West.

LOST—Alpha Tau Omega fraternity pin, gold maltese cross with pearls, "W. H." on back. Phone 2808M Flatbush; reward.

LOST—Wedding ring, 22 carat, mark Keen, between 39th and 68th Sts.; liberal reward. Return C., 927 Columbus Av.

LOST—Old-fashioned amethyst pin, with silver eyeglass case and glasses attached; $10 reward. Saletan, 2,157 Broadway.

LOST—Blue beaded bag; liberal reward for return to 790 Riverside Drive, Apartment 10-F, or telephone Audubon 8590.

LOST—Sunday evening, subway, between 157th and 72d, navy blue sleeveless sweater; reward. Room 600, 37 Wall St.

LOST—July 24, barpin, diamonds, sapphires, one opal; large reward, no questions asked. Mrs. Goodwin, 58 West 47th.

LOST—Nurse's graduation pin, between 8th St. and 53d St.; reward. A 412 Times Annex.

LOST—Parrot, pink head, gray body; good reward. C 143 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—White toy bull terrier; answers to name of Michael; license No. 6796. If found please return to 39 East 83d. Liberal reward.

LOST—July 25, a long haired black cat; reward if returned to 66 East 91st.

LOST—From 307 West 77th St., gray Persian cat; reward.

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